TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

My Beloved Countrymen, As I long since predicted the time has arrived when slander and unblushing falsehood would be stripped of its offensive and destructive power, and when national pride, conception, and thought would rise superior to individual ingenuity, whim, and caprice. For now thirteen long years I have lived an exile among a generous, brave, and confiding people, to whom your Liberator made me a present, and although faction from the highest to the lowest has endeavoured either to stifle my voice or misrepresen my actions and motives, yet does the ripening season of discussion and reflection promise to all who have been overshadowed by the weeds of ignorance, a bounteous reward in an abundant harvest of repent-

Yes, my countrymen, you will have to repent for your unjust censure of me and many others whose struggle for their country's liberty has been set down to hostility to your religion, your principles, and your cause, and if vengeance could find a place in the patriot's breast, mine would be complete in the proud reflection, that I have no sin, no crime no treason against Ireland to repent of, while, if justice has touched your hearts, you have much to atone for. My countrymen, is there a family upon this earth that has suffered so much and so disinterestedly for Ireland as my family has, and is there a single living man who has tamely borne so much foul abuse and oppression as I have borne from the Irish people and their leader without being betrayed into a single hostile expression or act? When your betrayers were even hounding you on to assassinate me at Manchester did I avenge the assault by any intemperate retort, or did I not rather hug my wounds as so many signs of that victory which right was one day sure to achieve over might, reason over prejudice, and truth over false-

In 1841 you would have assassinated me for proclaiming opinions, the truth of which you have now learned, and for the right of expressing which you are now stoutly contending. Even those who are now foremost in advocating the right of free discussion have invariably suppressed all mention of that kindly feeling, which amid unmerited and continuous abuse of the English people I have succeeded in engendering between the people of the two countries. From the establishment of the Northern Star to the present moment (now within one week of nine years) that journal has not only been the unflinching and persevering advocate of a Repeal of the Union, but has been the only journal that has dared to grapple with every act of government misrule and individual oppression; it has never failed to communicate English reprobation of Irish injustice, while your own press, as if governed by the oppressor's rule.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER, has systematically withheld every manifestation of

English sympathy for Ireland, in the hope of widening the gulph which I fondly hoped to bridge over, as if its object was but a mere transfer of the exposure of Irish grievances from one set of jugglers to another, proclaiming nationhood to be attainable by a mere loosening of the ties of bondage, and asking for a domestic representation of that degrading superiority which cannot fail to preserve all the hor- | been taught during the whole of life? rors of galling inferiority.

I, as an Irishman, heed not the sentiments of the deserters, Charlemont and his middle-class volunteers of 1782, who sold Ireland when they had enhanced the value of their corruption in the political mart by raising the price of parliamentary votes, and, consequently, of their own boroughs. We, of the year 1846, are not to be governed by the opinions of 1782; for I tell you, that no power on earth, save the Irish people, through their own chosen representatives, have a shadow of right to make laws to govern the Irish people. Your government of King, Lords, and Commons, as proclaimed by Charlemont and the boroughmongers, was an admission of the right divine of Kings to rule and reign, and of hereditary fools to reject, adopt, or alter laws made by the representatives of usurper's slaves. I have been before you upon the question Irish grievances? of repeal. In 1823 I stated it to be the one thing needed for the redress of Irish grievances; and in 1331 I contended for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot, as the means of making it complete; and I heed not now what time-serving scribblers may write, what placehunters may say, what waiters-upon-Providence may think, or how the fastidious may feel. I tell you that as an Irishman I am for

SEPARATION, which can alone mean and realize NATIONHOOD.

Belgium, with less than one-half of Ireland's popu lation, is an independent nation; and Belgium is only separated from Holland by a stream, and from proud France by a tollbar. Switzerland, with not a third of Ireland's population, is a nation; and only separated from France by a landmark, and from Italy by an arch; while Ireland rocks as a cradle in the midst of ocean, which her usurpers have, from time to time, been compelled to fence, not for native protection, but to maintain a step-mother's swav over her reluctantly-adopted child. I tell you more. that every sincere Irishman in the world means separation, with the Charter to ensure and per-

NATIONHOOD.

Talk not to me of unity of interest, and identity of justice, between a conquering and a conquered people living under the same government. Canada has its parliament, Botany Bay has its parliament; but the King, Lords, and Commons of England, by their representatives for the time being, have the Power of controlling or annulling the Acts of their Parliament; and, I would ask, can Ireland boast of nationhood upon the grounds that her people are represented at home by usurpers, and abroad by enabled the Irish to estimate the value of their saoreigners? I say No, a thousand times-No.

My countrymen, the first step in the road liberty is, the schooling of the national mind in the fear where fear was weakness. No man expected value of the jewel; the mode of acquiring it, and to succeed in carrying a repeal of the Union by a the means by which it may be preserved. And, now, if you are in truth prepared for sober discussion, let us begin with a consideration of your progress from infancy to old age; in fact, for the whole of a long life of learning, as your Liberator boasts of a fifty years' tuition, the promised result of which reliance must be upon moral force, common sense sacrificed on the altar of the Factory Moloch, was

NATIONHOOD.

Isit then NATIONHOOD to shout, throw up your and abhor?

moral force only as a means of achieving your liberty, while those means have been annually weakened and frittered away, by the sale of counties, cities, and horoughs, of the national representation of which you were taught to expect re-

Is it nationhood, or even civilization, to coalesce with a base, bloody, and brutal faction, who have Sworn to resist to the death your demand for the only thing that you have been taught worth contending for?

Is it nationhood for the general of a national army to sell his sons and nephews and brothers-inlaw and staff to the enemy in the very hour of that policy and the superiority of ours? Have vou not "this," said he, "is SPURIOUS HUMANITY!" Thompson brought in a bill, leaving it to children of after breathing perceptibly, expired in his presence.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

as your opportunity? Is it nationhood to promise you your country as a prospect being appended to it?

reward of your long and patient suffering, and then or Stranger's Lodge for alms to purchase your for bour was applied to it for their benefit. Take

reland's heart, that her betrayer may plead its cold- which is now your organ, and impress upon the ness in justification of his own treason?

with your money and exclude all expression of your Association. Let 500 four-roomed, stone-built sentiments from it?

Nationhood means a wall of mind, of blood, bone and sinew around national institutions accepted by ever to the occupants, and you will have a Concilia the whole people, and for their safeguard you have tion Hall in every parish; you will have an eloquent been taught to substitute the dictates of an autocrat.

your own camp, when the very contingency you were told to pant for had arrived?

of the national mind in the House of Commons from houses, and the government, until he has secured for 43 to nothing, when you were taught to rely upon himself that home in his own country from which £1,000 bribe to Mr. O'Connell, for his vote. moral force only? Is there no fine feeling, no manly sentiment, in

volved in a great national struggle for liberty, and is it nationhood to drink your greatest oppressor and is putting a leg of mutton upon the spit. Irishmen tyrant's health, his glorious, pious, and immortal in England-if you want to free your country, and of it, or that ever he handed it to Mr. O'Conmemory, in the waters of that river upon whose live in it in freedom, begin, enrol, send your monies banks your chains were rivetted?

starving people upon the pretext of its necessity to funds, and a balance-sheet of your expenditure: acquire power as the means of achieving their rights, and then to sell that power to their enemies? Is it nationhood to teach the people that their

fifty years' tuition was but to serve the purposes of physical force." one family and its dependents? Is it nationhood to ask a nation of one religion to

acknowledge even the temporal supremacy and sway of a nation professing a totally different faith? Is it nationhood for a father to sell his sons to

their country's oppressors for places, pensions, and Is it nationhood to denounce castle subserviency as the basest and most servile slavery, and then to become a portion of the vice-regal kitchen: panders

at the Vice-King's table, and toadies at his miniature court and mimic pageant? Is it nationhood to beg for what your teacher told you three years ago you were prepared to take? Is it nationhood, or even manhood, to become a

excitement, and dashing from you the means of redress when it was within your reach? . Is it nationhood to lie, to slander, revile and de-

Is it nationhood to promise a brave people liberty as their reward for tranquillity and obedience, and

victory was within their reach? Is is nationhood to make a people's blood boil with recitals of the butchery of their ancestors, to ascribe their degradation to the force and fraud of their enemies and oppressors, to boast of physical force enough to re-conquer their lost rights and liberties, and then preach passive obedience and nonresistance as the national creed?

Is it nationhood to forge, rivet, and hug the chains of slavery? Or, Is it nationhood to proclaim weakness, ask for co-operation and then renounce assistance?

Is it nationhood to foster anti-English prejudices with the view of perpetuating a profitable traffic in shedding the blood of the holy innocents was not

Is it nationhood to appeal to cold old blood, when every vein and artery should be fired with hot and England. King Herod did not, like the manufacyoung enthusiasm?

Is it nationhood to brave, bluster, bully and defy in the hour of security, and to be found skulking at the Castle gates when hunger, pestilence, famine and danger threaten?

Is it nationhood to bear oppression one moment beyond the power of the oppressed to shake it off by

the same means by which it was imposed? If such has been the definition of nationhood tha you have learned from your Repeal Dictionary, all I can say is, from such nationhood Good Lord deliver me and my country. Believe me that you wil not discover the true meaning of the term nationhood from a banker, a brewer, a renter of tithes, a middleman, a lawyer, and a place-hunter, and your Liberator is one and all of those.

Irishmen! in 1831, when Ireland was ripe for the total abolition of tithes, and when I was prosecuted for leading the national ardour, O'Connell smothered the national fire, sold her agitation, and in due time transferred the grievance from the difficulty of members for the county, city, and boroughs of Cork, pledged to a Repeal of the Union. The hope of success had prompted Ireland to a noble exertion. In 1833, according to my pledge, I endeavoured to force your general into that position which he had pledged himself to Ireland to assume. I told him to his face and through the Irish press, that the Repeal army was ready for action, and that if he would not lead them on I would. In 1834 I forced him into the first struggle—it was a glorious struggle-it pinned the skulkers to their colours and crifices. We triumphed, because we inspired courage where courage was needed, and we inspired majority in the House of Commons, but every man who valued the principle thought he had derived Tuesday the 10th of May, 1836. benefit from the debate.

When a great national object is struggled for by a nation, and when the people are told that their sole ells us that the only possible way of augu that moral force is by an annual discussion upon the merits of the national question. It is the only hats, and applaud, when you are offered as hired mode by which you can annually test the sincerity murderers; to shed the blood of your fathers, bro- of your representatives, and the reason why O'Conthers, friends, and relatives, in a struggle of King, nell and the mock Repealers did not bring the ques-Lords, and Commons, against American republi- tion on annually is, because they did not wish to canism, to maintain and preserve the very ascen- be tested annually. We had forty-three then, and dancy that you have been taught to hate, detest, gained Dungarvan after our defeat, and if a single pledged repealer had voted against us, he would Is it nationhood to pin you to a declaration of have been indignantly hurled from his proud position. There was no skulking then, but the twelve succeeding years, during which the national question has never been mentioned, has been one continued succession of skulking, lying, juggling, exciting, damping, tricking, scheming, trafficking policy; parading grievances to create excitement to get money and then selling the excitement for patronage when the last egg was laid. Oh, unhappy Ireland unhappy Irish! how my blood boils with indignation reclaim the waste lands of Scotland at 7s. 6d. a

weakness which you have been taught to look upon seen the worse than folly of political excitement He who, a day or two before this magic deputation

without a tangible, cheering, and universal, social My countrymen, all parties are now talking and to carry the begging plate humbly to the Castle-gate writing about the value of your land, if your la-

advantage of your position and their weakness Is it nationhood to shut the young blood from struggle for it yourselves; write to the Nation young blood of Ireland the necessity, as a first Is it a nationhood to build a temple of liberty step, of establishing the Repeal Co-operative Land slated, comfortable cottages, be built in Tipperary each in the centre of five acres of land, leased fo propounder of your principles in every cottage; you will soon have possession of the representation Is it nationhood to throw the apple of discord into of every country. I will pledge myself that your receipts would soon exceed £10,000 a-week; and that not an Irishman resident in England will contribute oppression has driven him.

This is what the juggler would call "mending the old shoe"-putting "ruffles to the shirt;" this to William Smith O'Brien, through the Nation

Heavens! what a sight it would be to see the first hundred Irish freemen going to take possession of the land, from which their ancestors were ejected by

> Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LETTER YIII. TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FACTORY BRIBE! Fellow Countrymen,

In order that you should understand this question rightly, it is necessary that I should enter upon it fully. There is a great deal of misapprehension about the Factory Question as well as the Factory Bribe. Some people are, and, indeed, many still are, under the impression that Mr. O'Connell's vote against the national juggler, twisting grievances into profitable factory children, for which he got the £1000 Bribe, was given on the occasion of "Mr. Fielden's Ten Hours' Bill." but Mr. Fielden had not brought in any bill on the subject. Mr. O'Connell's vote nounce those who follow the precepts they have against the factory children was given on Tuesday ence only, which is a matter of no consequence the 10th of May, 1836, on the second reading of Mr. POULETT THOMPSON'S FACTORY ACT AMENDMENT BILL; the object of which was then to disband the national force when the spoils of to repeal the main part of the Government Act, passed in 1833. This Act (the 3. and 4. William 4, cap. 103) was passed in August, 1833, to prevent the suffered in manufactories for a very long time.

It was proved that, prior to the passing of this TEEN HOURS A DAY in the factories. The surgeons and physicians of England denounced this hours a day were infanticides. Mr. O'Connell, with seen by the following letter from the Treasurer. that eloquence for which he is so pre-eminently distinguished, roused the indignation of the citizens of London against the Factory System. He said, that half so inhuman as the cruelties practised upon little children in the manufacturing districts of turers of England, the proud cotton lords, shed the blood of children for money!" Bear this honest language in mind, my countrymen, and contrast it with what O'Connell said after he got the £1000 from those whom he had previously denounced as more cruel and inhuman than Herod, "men, who,

for money, shed the blood of infants!" No one can forget that Mr. O'Connell was in 1836 what is called a "thick and thin" supporter of the Whig administration, He entered into a compact with that faction. It was called the "Lichfield House Compact:" the conditions of which were, to him the whole Irish patronage. No appointment could be made in Ireland except with his concurrence, in return for which he supported the Ministry with all his power and all his influence.

Now the Right Honourable Poulett Thompson wa

M.P. for Manchester and President of the Board of Trade, and consequently one of the Ministry which Mr. O'Connell was bound to support. The Act spiritual law to the facility of landlord's law. In which Mr. Thompson attempted to Repeal, though on the second reading of Mr. Thompson's Factory Amendment Act took place on Tuesday the 10th of March, 1836. The Factory Act (3 and 4 Will, IV. cap. 103) enacted that children who had attained their eleventh year were to work no more than eight hours a-day from the 1st of March, 1834; that work no more than eight hours a-day from the 1st of March, 1835; and that children who had attained their thirteenth year were to work no more than was to repeal those clauses, and therefore to empower the manufacturers to work the children of all master. ages thirteen hours a-day, that Mr. Thompson MR. O'CONNELL'S EXPLANATION OF HIS brought in his Factory's Amendment Bill: and for this Bill Mr. O'Connell and thirteen members or "joints of his tail," as they are called, voted on in Kilkenny, on Monday, the 16 January, 1837,

> having given this vote against the Factory children ceived the Bribe through the hands of Mr. Hume, -children who, he had often and often said, were that the deputation from Manchester had convinced were passed, upwards of thirty-five thousand children would be thrown out of employment.

Now, my friends, bear in mind, and keep steadily on in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. O'Connell for the costs inthat the Duke of Bedford subscribed £100, and that

manufacturers subscription. convincing Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hume his Trea-

visited him, said "That these very men TRAF-FICKED in the BLOOD of CHILDREN, that they shed the BLOOD of BRITISH INFANTS for MONEY."

You are well aware that Mr. Hume professes to be a very eminent calculator; and you know that Mr. O'Connell is no fool. Well, Mr. Hume voted with his friend and patron, Mr. O'Connell, upon this occasion, and they both voted against the Factory Children, and agreeably to the views of the deputation from Manchester. Is it not, passing strange, that neither the Member for all Ireland, nor the Great Arithmetician of North Britain, would see, that if the HOURS OF LABOUR be shortened the number of hands to perform the work must be increased. Surely, these great statesmen must have known, that if ten children worked thirteen hours a day each, it will require sixteen children at eight hours a day each to perform the same work; and therefore, the short or eight hour Bill should, of necessity increase the number of hands, instead of Is it nationhood to fritter down a representation a farthing towards the support of gin palaces, beer- decrease them. This is precisely what the manufacturers dreaded. And hence the deputation and the It is not the fact that this £. 1000 was tendered to

Mr. O'Connell as a bribe for his vote against the

Factory Children. It is not true that Mr. Richard

Potter, the Member for Wigan, was the bearer nell. But it is true, that the £1,000 was subscribed by the Manufacturers of Manchester; that Is it nationhood to extract a large revenue from office, and then you will see a correct list of your a deputation carried the money to London, that that deputation persuaded Mr. O'Connell to vote for Mr. Poulett Thompson's Factory Amendment Act; and, consequently, for the repeal of the Act passed in August, 1833, for which he had previously not only voted, but spoke most eloquently. It is also true, that the £1,000 was held fast by the deputation till Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1836, being the day after Mr. O'Connell voted agreeably to the wishes of the deputation, when the money was paid over to | healthy; that children under thirteen years of age could Mr. Hume, the Treasurer, and not to Mr. O'Connell. | not work even ten hours a-day without injury both to It is true that Mr. Potter intimated to Mr. Hume, that the £1,000 would not be paid till after the vote on Mr. Thompson's Bill. It is also true, that Mr. Potter told me in the presence of Mr. O'Connell. but not in his hearing, in the Speaker's Room under the then House of Commons, where the Committee on the Drogheda Railway was sitting, and of which and pledged my honour to both these gentlemen on Moncommittee Mr. O'Connell was chairman—" That the day the 9th of May, 1836, the day before the debate on MANCHESTER FOLK WERE NOT SUCH the second reading of Mr. Poulett Thompson's Long Hour Bill, yet the deputation from Manchester convinced BUNGLERS AS TO PAY OVER THE MONEY | me by a thousand cogent reasons, that it would be for paid over to Mr. Hume, the Treasurer, and not to Mr. O'Connell; but not at all as a BRIBE, but on that it is a base calumny for any one to say that I got the contrary, in the usual way that money is paid £1000 for my vote, when everybody knows that it was into the hands of a Treasurer, with this slight differamong honourable men, such as the Liberator and Alexander Raphael, and the like, that the money was most honourably paid over for the vote. It should have been £1,300 instead of £1,000, as thirteen tails-men voted with Mr. O'Connell.

The noise that was made about this money de horrible torture which children were proved to have prived Mr. O'Connell of the use of it for a considera ble time afterwards; and those who wrote and spoke about it were generally so wide of the facts, so far Act, children of ten years of age worked THIR- astray, that they reminded me of the farce of "All in the wrong." However, in process of time, and when the storm had subsided, the money not only system, and declared that the factory Masters who turned up, but like many other public monies turned forced children of such tender years to work even ten into the Liberator's capacious pocket: which will be

> My dear Sir,-It is with unfeigned pleasure I send you a copy of the resolutions agreed to at a public meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor, on the 1st of June

> The committee appointed to carry into effect these resolutions have terminated their business, and I now transmit to you the sum of £8,489 15s. 2d., which is the balance in their hands after defraying all incidental

> The reformers of Great Britain have by their liberal the committee rejoice in thinking that the pecuniary pressure which the Dublin election caused you to sus tain, will by this means be materially alleviated.

> The torrent of obloquy with which you have been so ong and so furiously assailed by the leaders as well as by menials of the Tory and Orange faction, has only ended to raise you in the general estimation; and to se cure to you the cordial support of the friends of Liberty and of the advocates of Reform in the whole United Kingdom.

The malignity of your enemies has but stimulated the that Mr. O'Connell should give his cordial support sympathy of your friends; your enemies have devoted you to the Whig Ministry; the Ministry in return giving to a martyrdom of calumny and abuse; but the people of the three Kingdoms hailed you as the champion o Ireland's violated rights, and the able advocate of civil and religious liberty throughout the empire.

When the long catalogue of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings shall have become matters of history, the great achievements of Ireland's regeneration will be inseparaenvious and ungrateful; posterity will be more just. I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere condolence upon the heavy domestic affliction with which you have been lately visited; and permit me to remind you, that, embarked in the cause of a nation, you must operation till the first of March, 1836. The division nobly struggling against those natural feelings pursue, your patriotic cause till its object is attained.

Believe me your's sincerely.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Dublin. Now then, there is the money, the bride, clearly and unquestionably traced home step by step, to the pocket of the Liberator, "the august moral force children who had attained their twelfth year were to regenerator of his country," as that beastly drunken Dublin, 25th October. 1846. cowardly buffoon Tom Steele calls him. But hear how the Liberator himself explains the matter; attend to his own account of his sudden conversion from eight hours a-day from the 1st of March, 1836. It the advocacy of the cause of the poor helpless Factory child, to that of his cruel, sordid, tyrant

VOTE ON THE FACTORY QUESTION. At a meeting of Mr. O'Connell's constituents held being eight months after the infamous vote against The only excuse I ever heard him make for the factory children, and two months after he had re Mr. O'Connell speaketh :-

O'Connor, who got his own cousin, a Tory, into Parlia- task than Mr. O'Connor. ment. 1 shall explain to the men of Kilkenny the part taken by me on the Factory Bill. A number of operatives wished to have the time of labour limited to ten in view, that at this period a subscription was going hours a-day, for everybody, old and young, children and Bridge-street, Westminster, adults. I refused to have anything to do with that plan, so far as it would interfere with the regulations affecting grown-up people. Yet I was ready to give curred by the City of Dublin Election; that Joseph protection to the children. (Hear, kear.) Their only Hume, Esq. M.P., was Treasurer for Great Britain ; property was their labour. Had they been rich, the Chancellor would protect them, even against their parents. (Loud cheers.) I was, therefore, the active there was a general and a particular or special subpartisan of the bill passed in 1833, which thus assisted,
scription in Manchester; the general subscription
got up for the purpose of screening the special or

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The 7th sec Just think of this deputation of manufacturers to work eight hours a-day; and from twelve, if their pa- Burtett, &c. rents choose it, twelve hours for a limited period. That is by the bill of 1833. In the year 1836, children who surer, that if the HOURS OF LABOUR were were twelve years of age were to come under the regula- Mr. Torry, linendraper, in Chiswell-street, met with shell and conveyed to the workhouse, where they reshortened one-third a-day that the Factory children tion making the hours of work. The children of the her death in a most extraordinary manner. She would be thrown out of employment; convincing age of twelve years were, from March, 1836, to be re- was carrying a pic-dish in the street, when, by some Mr. O'Connell so thoroughly, that, on the very day ported, children under nine years were not to work at literary cut by contact with the sharp edge of the when I read of Scotch Highlanders proclaiming, of the interview with those bearers of the £1000, he all; and children who were nine, and under twelve, only broken dish. In a moment there was a frightful through the Times, that you may be imported to in his place in Parliament, designated that as a a certain number of hours. (Hear, hear.) The chil- effusion of blood, and Dr. Jeffs, of Finsbury-square, mongrel species of humanity which, while it prothat is, the March of flast year to come under a what assistance he could, which, however, proved fessed to shorten the hours of Labour, would throw new regulation, and to be subject to be worked only eight unavailing, for the carotid artery and jugular vein Have you yet discovered the error of your those children out of employment altogether; hours a-day. Under these circumstances, Mr. Poulett had been completely severed, and the poor woman.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter twelve years to work for twelve hours as they had there UNHEALTHY AS IT HAD BEEN DESCRIBED TO BE, WAS THE VERY CONTRARY: that if the bill was not passed, a number of not less than 25,000 children would be thrown out of employment; that a proportionate number of men, probably 10,000, would also be thrown out of employment. Under these circumstances, considered it would be cruelty to the children themselves if I did not vote for the bill. Now, I will take care that this statement goes accurately before the public. make it to you, as I wish to show you I have discharged my duty as an honest man and as becomes your epresentative, and your thinking so, I care not a twoenny ticket what may be the opinion of others. (Hear, near.). I have thought it necessary to give you this explanation; and now I ask my constituents, is there a nan amongst you who does not think that I voted rightly. ("Hear, loud cheers, and cries of "You did.") will carry that cheer back to England, and tell them that every, one of you, under the same circumstances, would have given the same vote I did. (Hear, and loud

Was there ever such a clumsy, trumpery, mysterious explanation as this? It is "confusion worse confounded," and intended as such. There was not one of his constituents in the rotten borough of Kilkenny that would not have voted as he did for half the money, that is, £500. Who produced the sudden conversion in the mind of the august moral force regenerator? The deputation from Manchester and the £1000. But he took good care in this mysterious explanation to eschew the real question, which was this:-

I, Daniel O'Connell, your representative, pseudo member for all Ireland, am publicly charged with having received a bribe of £1000 from the cotton manufacturers of Manchester for voting against the poor helpless factory children, whom I had, by my former votes and speeches, led to believe that I was their Saviour upon earth, their father and protector from the tyranny and rapacity of their heartless taskmasters; and although I had the evidence of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, taken before a Committee of the body and mind; that instead of the Short Hour Bill, for which I voted in 1833, had only come into operation two months before I voted for its repeal, must necessarily have the effect of employing at least one-third more hands than the long hour bill, for which I voted : that, although I had read Mr. John Fielden's unanswerable pamphlet, and heard his and Lord Ashlev's humane and the benefit of the children themselves that they should work for twelve hours a day, though their wages were to be no more than if they had worked but eight hours : my friend, honest Joseph Hume, got the money; and hat, therefore, my vote upon the occasion was influenced by the purest humanity, which, I am sure, you, my most excellent, sensible, and patriotic constituents of Kilnothing could be more pure, honest, consistent and incorruptible, than your vote upon the occasion.)" Would this not have been as good an explanation.

and an honester one, than that which he gave to his Kilkenny constituents. Mr. Hume's letter, remit. ting the money, bears date the 25th of November. not quite two months before he made this extraordinary explanation to his constituents.

subject of this bribe, between Mr. O'Connell, Mr. George Condy, Mr. J. Bell, and Mr. Oastler, arising Blackwood's Magazine for July, 1836, page 126

The second reading of Mr. P. Thompson's Factory Amendment Bill was ably contested on the 10th of May; and after the eloquent and unanswerable protests. f Lord Ashley, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Messrs. F.elden. Brotherton, and other friends of the factory child, to which we can do no more than refer, was carried by a najority of two, the members being 178 for, and 176 against the bill; after which the government, in dismay, abandoned the foul design of further persecuting the infant operative population. The division was signalised by an instance of shameless turpitule, of which one wretch alone in the British dominions would have been capable. Mr. O'Connell has spoken on various occasions. n and out of Parliament, on behalf of the factory children. Three days before the debate alluded to, he had eagerly sought Lord Ashley to assure him of his support. omprehending, of course, the whole weight of the 'Tail." On the day of trial, to the indignant scorn and contempt of all men, he and they voted against him and Judas of these days betrayed them for gold. Three days aiter the traiter had fulfilled the conditions of the com pact, had sealed the bond of his iniquity, a purse of £700 from the millowners of Manchester was presented to him. It was this mistake about the mere handing over of the money, and the error of £300 in the amount, that led to the correspondence above alluded to, the uninteresting, especially as, under the hand and seal of the "August Moral Force Regenerator, there are strong symptoms of fighting, in which Mr. P. Costello, of Kilkenny, Mr. George Condy, of Manchester, the Liberator himself, and a Captain Bell, have cut a conspicuous, if not ludierous figure.

Having now, fellow countrymen, fulfilled my promise. I trust to the entire satisfaction of every 1832, I succeeded in returning seven out of eight passed in August, 1833, had not come fully into not yield to the distressing influence of private grief, but, honest and sound thinking man. I shall for the present take my leave of you, with the assurance that I have been influenced in this correspondence by no other motive than an ardent desire to prove to you the folly of relying upon any man instead of principles of which your conscience approves, and your judgment and understanding sanction.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND HIS COUN-TRYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-There never was a more fitting opportunity for Mr. Feargus O'Connor to address his expatriated countrymen in this metropolis, than at the present time, on the subject of Repeal, and the position of Ireland generally. He would find them rally round im in large numbers. There has been great surprise evinced in many quarters that he has not been amongst them since O'Connell deserted them. There remains but one opinion among the resident Irishto Ireland—that of a glorious reception in his native | nity, was thrown into a state of the greatest exciteland. It is very much desired by those who wish | ment, by the sudden outbreak of a serious fire, in As your representative, my public character is your well to Ireland that a good feeling should be brought the private dwelling house of Mr. H. Shank, situate property; it is identified with you. I do not mean, about between the working classes of England and at 18, Powell-treet, East, King-square, Clerkenwell, however, to notice all the calumnies uttered against me. the Irish people: and I know of no person better able which, besides destroying a deal of property, was him, that unless Mr. Thompson's Amendment Act I shall only notice those of that comical genius, Feargus to undertake the happy consummation of such a attended with fatal consequences to a young man,

I am, Sir, Your's most obediently. AN Ex-LONDON REPEAL WARDEN. Nov. 3rd. 1846.

partook, on Thursday, of an entertainment at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, in commemoration of the institution of trial by jury, more especially as got under. Upon making an inspection of the pre-

SINGULAR DEATH,-KILLED BY A DISH.-On Thusstricted to eight hours a-day. By this bill, which I sup- accident, she tripped and fell, and her throat was

At a public meeting cenvened to promote the obects of this institution, was held on Thursday afternoon, in the large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hom the Lord Mayor

Mr. B. B. CABBELL, M.P., one of the chief founders of the Institution, detailed the proposed plan to

alleviate if not remove the distress and sufferings

which prevail amongst the working classes of the

country. In the early part of the last session it was admitted by many public men, nay, even by the Queen herself in the speech from the throne, that the new poor law had been found to be not only defective, but in some respects cruel and oppressive, and yet the session closed without any decisive steps being taken to remedy the evil. It was mainly to this fact that they were indebted for the formation of a society whose chief object was to devise means for bettering the condition of the working classes of the country, and he was happy to inform the meetic. that since its foundation at St. Alban's, only a month ago, communications had been made to the heads of the church and leaders of the clergy, the majority of whom approved of the objects of the society, and promised to use their influence in its attainment. It was not then intended to seek to abolish the Poor-law, but to induce the rich to come forward and assist the poor, who were anxious to do the best to relieve themselves to steer clear of the young ladies, who had been brought up in the lap of luxury, and who had till the evening of their lives filled the offices of governesses in the highest families of the kingdom, had applied to the society for relief. They could only afford it to three; and what, let him ask, was to become of the other seventy-two? They could not go to one of the existing union workhouses. Well, then, the present institution was to meet such cases :- as these, and he hoped the City of London would not be backward in supporting it. (Hear, hear.) The proposed union would consist of three classesfriendly societies, building societics, and insurcance societies. It was proposed now only to approve of the principle of the plan, and a future meeting would be called for sanctioning and carrying out the details.

A resolution approving of the principle was, on the motion of Mr. L. Hensard seconded by Mr. Wire. unanimously agreed to, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by several gentlemen who have requently distinguished themselves in advocating the cause of the poor. A vote of thanks was afterwards carried by accla-

mation to the chairman, and the meeting which was numerously attended, broke up.

### Central Criminal Court

tation for seven years, for attempting to extort money from William Stoddart. A companion named Webb was tried last session for the same offence, and trans-

The prosecutor was walking across Hyde Park in the evening, when he was assailed by the accused parties, who threatened to accuse him of an atrocious offence, unless he complied with their demand for money. John: Brown, who was accused by John Cook of inde-

cent assault, surrendered to his bail. The prosecutor

prevaricated grossly, and gave a very unsatisfactory acsel for the defendant, returned a verdict of not Guilty. CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. FERBAND .- On Monday, the first day of Michaelmas term, Sir F. Thesiger, on behalf of Mr. G. C. Lewis, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, moved for a rule to show cause why leave should not be granted to Mr. Lewis to file a criminal information against Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M. P., for two letters published by Mr. Ferrand in the Times newspaper of the 8th and 10th of August last. These letters

alleged irregularities at the Keighley Union, and charged Sir J. Graham with having instigated a false report to be used to the damage of Mr. Ferrand in Parliament, and also Mr. Lewis with having been guilty of wilful falsehood and perjury in the evidence he gave before the Andover Union Committee. Sir F. Thesiger stated he had affidavits from Sir James and Mr. Lewis, denying the kenny will certify. (Hear, hear; "We all certify that truth of the allegations against them. The Court granted

A BASE SHILLING .- Margaret Murphy, an Irish girl, was placed at the bar before the Recorder, to receive the sentence of the Court upon an indictment charging her over for the purpose of inquiry, and the result exhibited great depravity on the part of the accused. It appeared that she was servant at a public house, and that upon There is a very amusing correspondence, upon the the occasion in question a person had taken some refreshdeclared to be counterfeit, and the party was taken into custody; and the prisoner, upon the enquiry before the out of the publication of the following paragraph in | magistrate, swore most positively that the accused party gave her a bad shilling, and he was in jeopardy of being committed to take his trial, when fortunately ends of truth and justice, some circumstance transpired which aroused suspicion, and the girl was closely questioned, and she at length admitted that the charge she had made was without foundation, and that she had herself substituted a bad shilling of her own for the good one given to her by the customer at the time in question. The Recorder animadverted severely on the prisoner's depravity, telling her that it she had been convicted of perjury she would have been liable to transportation, and under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to pass upon her the full period of punishment affixed by the law to the case of a single uttering. Taking into consideragone, the sentence was that she be kept to hard labour

DESTRUCTION OF THE GARRICK THEATRE. Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the against the infant suppliants for mercy. The sordid Garrick Theatre, in Goodman's-fields, was discovered to be on fire. For some time the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed, the ascent of the flames being so rapid, that in ten minutes at least one half of the building was enveloped in flames. An instant attempt was made to get the fire subdued: but when an entry into the theatre was effected, it ecame a matter of certainty that at least the entire structure must fall a prey to the flames. Indeed, it publication of which, one day or other, will not be was feared at one period that every house in Lemanstreet and its immediate cicinity would have been consumed. By nine o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the flames entirely extinguished; the theatre is entirely consumed, the valuable wardrobe destroyed, the whole of the scenery and stage appointments burned, and by this calamity about fifty performers will be thrown out of employment. As to the origin of the fire it is the prevailing opinion that it arose from some of the gun wadding lodging in the 'flats,' during the firing of cannon at the performance of the 'Battle of Waterloo,' on the previous night; when the theatre was closed, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the place appeared quite sate. Whilst the firemen were directing the water on

the theatre the outer wall fell with an awful crash. The police and firemen had barely sufficient time to get out of the way; one of the police was severely njured, and was obliged to be removed to the London lospital. It is somewhat remarkable that this is the second

theatre in London (Astley's being the other) that has been sacrificed by the production to the 'Battle of Waterloo.' BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION. - A

public meeting of the members of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The large room was densely crowded. Dr. Price presided, and several dissenting ministers address the meeting. THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER has, as usual, been signalised by numerous accidents from fire-works and other causes, arising out of the ridiculous custom of

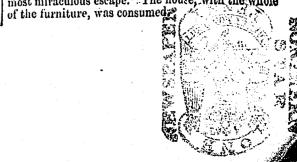
of honouring Guy Fawkes ;- a custom "more hon.

oured in the breach than in the observance.

DRRADFUL FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Friday morning, betweeh 8 and 9 o'clock, the neighbourmen in this metropolis as regards his intended visit | hood of Geswell-street, Clerkenwell, and its viciaged 24, a clerk in a mercantile house in the city. About half-past eight o'clock, some of the neighbours perceived flaines issuing from the first floor back room, in which the young man was sleeping. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised, but such a strong hold had the flames already obtained, that they had broken through the door and were ascend-TRIALBY JURY.—Some seventy or eighty gentlemen Shank and her family had the greatest difficulty

children under nine years of age—it prohibits such employment totally. From nine to twelve years they are long the long of the unfortunate present were Messrs Saul, O'Leary, Galloway, young man Rigdon, burnt almost black as acoal. The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of The teet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of the leg were protruding through the end of the bed. The other parts of the body were burnt in a most day afternoon a female servant, in the employ of dreadful manner. The remains were placed in a main until the inquest shall be held. To state how the fire originated would be impossible, but it is the prevailing opinion that it was caused from a spark having fallen from the deceased's candle into his

> A Fire broke out on Friday evening in the residence of Mr. H. Wooster, in the Lower Deptford Road. Mr. Wooster was compelled to jump from an upper window with three of his children, and had a most miraculous escape. The house, with the whole



ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

has enjayed it ever since without the slightest return of ordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say time the same Abernethian prescription has been the that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known. means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both 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 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 Proment the spread lat and unwilling to acknowledge the the East Indies, from whence he returned in September fession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In 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 to say, net only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also 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- your Pills and Ointment. street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a

\*\*\* Re sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornbill; ever require either. Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Ende, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hanuay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Lendon.

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

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speed, cure for those severe annoyances without the least vain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Consumption Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that Dropsy the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly Dysentery dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase 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 inverate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three 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."

COUNTRY AGENTS: Baines and Newsome; Mr -Buckton, Times Office; Beaton, Smeeton, Hall, Rein, hardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, B ll and Brooke, Lard, R. C. Hay, Medical Hull, Leeds: Cooper, Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Smith, E land, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Smith-Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke, and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Loft, house, Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes-Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Picker' ing, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson, Weir, Ryder, and Rarker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes, Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cars, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingoldby, Longbottom, Louth; Wainwright Howden; Rayner, Smith, Burlington; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Snaith; Champley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pentrefact; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northailerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlingon; Jennett, Stockton; and by all respectable Ciremists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town in

Wholesale Agents-Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co. Druggists, Micklegate, York.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. TTHE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME

DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping 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 singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated. This medicine has for many years received the approval

of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its

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

"SIR,—I feel pleasure in being able to hear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most sue, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to other medicine-for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a 'friend in need'—certainly not possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my in-

Scid by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove York : Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knarcsborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcaife, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, lale: Lambert, Boroughbridge: Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s, 9d. per box.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

> ASTONISHING EFFICACY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Meyen Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Hevagh, Letter Korny. Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further morning the police were making enquiries in every direca professional name to the various complaints, but this progress. Iknow, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinsmall farmer, who for more than twenty years has been short space of time, without confinement or the last ex- man and bade him good night. Just as he was turning in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of posure. the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy- and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, ed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. \* The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his peor parishioners.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-an Extraordinary Cure. Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor-

WHAT a painful and nexious Disease is the PILBS, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have a been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the appearance of THAT a painful and nexious Disease is the PILES, paired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was packed, and carefully protected from observation. avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holthe above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed loway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. | a very short time, and that he is now as strong and Abstractly,—was by him restored to perfect health, and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extra-

Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprieto. of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to J. THOMPSON.

(Signed) THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDROROUGH. This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:-Female Irregulari- Sore Throats Scrofula, or King's Asthma Bilious Complaints Fits Evil Secondary Symp-Blotches on Skin Gout Bowel Complaints Headache toms Tic Doloreux Indigestion Colics Constination of Inflammation Tumours Bowels Jaundice Ulcers

Liver Complaints

Lumbago

Rheumatism

Piles

Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel 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 hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest prices:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

Retention of Urine &c., &c.

larger sizes. disorder are affixed to each box.

Debility

Ervsipelas

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

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enenergy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa. Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten in a fandar mather; the work is concentrated with Ten ine 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 sexes; 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 consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

dence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, · Furby. Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton : Brown, Gainsborough ; Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pacs 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, how-ha, confess that a perus al of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim

f y wt folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by
e advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms

liseases, either in their primary or secondary state, highly grateful to the stomach, promote ligestion, create arising from infection, showing how numbers, through appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-

egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, otal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken refore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

derivable from parental debility.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating dividua I recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and, though for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unboupy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, arnally endanger the very vital organs ef existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of the time when the outrage was committed. Two hours secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the afterwards, a gang of seven, evidently the same party, nead and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat sitons, 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 he thought, to unlocking the gate for a carriage. The cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to desperadoes rushed into the house—secured the collector ne attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking by knocking him down on the floor, almost senselesshe ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune dur their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is bighly essential, and of the greatest importance as, 2.0 re serious affections are visited upon an innoger wife and effspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be of the toll-keeper, at the top of her voice, was crying out remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams hat flow from it cannot be nure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to The woman continuing to call out from the chamber then every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be attracted their notice, and, in order to silence her, they the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for threw part of a heavy stick into the window, which broke Sir, I mend you a crude list of some cleven cases, all gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im- one or two panes of glass in its passage. Early the next

Gleets, Strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the the whole district. A similar party was observed by a

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

A "LORD" AND HIS DUPES.-EXTRAOR-DINARY DOINGS OF A JEREMY DIDDLER

The following true story, "stranger than fiction, himself a "lord," which is the disgrace of English society generally, and the middle classes in partihave not suffered tenfold more.

about five feet eight inches high, with large grey eyes, light hair, moustaches and imperial to match, represent-York, and informed her that he was the son of a peer of ties, and the whole building is fireproof. the realm, but was obliged to leave his home in couseis the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the seen the best of their days, and directed him to call on to the superior conveniences of this arrangement, as a Venereal Affections Worms, all kinds. Weakness, from even by the mother herself. This recognition was towns. whatever cause, Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for from home, was apprised of the lucky nibble his family came home, and was at once introduced to his "lordship," and an arrangement for a grand Sunday's dinner and in the course of another fortnight, of £10 more.

things went on for a week, and the husband being away to quiet which few sets of chambers possess. guiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical had made in catching a lord. The father, of course, Monckton Milnes, and the Hon. W. Cowper, examined having been made, it was also another day of triumph advance that had been made, suggested some further imfor the "right honourable," who, having enlisted him- provements in that class of dwellings. He thought that self in the good opinion of his future father in law, a an additional room was required, that the ventilation fortnight's acquaintance managed to bleed him of £50, should be self-acting, and that warm as well as cold air Thus things went on for nearly ten weeks, when the lady more sunlight to the lower and interior dwelling-but, (the mother) became tired of the expensive and as a whole, they were far superior to the common buildconstant visits of "his lordship," and made arrangements ings erected by Building Societies. to accompany her daughter to Scarborough, as the lady said, to put to the test the strength of his love, no doubt | needed and most important practical reform. We have thinking that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." long entertained the idea that similar buildings are much One of her daughters and the servants were left at home, | required for the working classes of London, especially.

with instructions not to allow "his lordship" to dine at It is of the utmost importance to them that they should readily promised acquiescence. But, lo! the next day polis, it is next to impossible for them to secure the de-"his lordship" called, and coaxed the young lady to allow it is as lodgers at an enormous rent, for a small portion of

that week; but this matter was soon made up by kisses boxes without the means of effectively regulating their from "the right honourable" to all the members of the household affairs. family. On the following day, "the right honourable" [In the "Improvements" that have recently been made went to the house in a great hurry, saying he was going in the metropolis, the interests or convenience of the to London, to take a casket of jewellery, which had been working classes have as usual been totally disregarded. his mother's, for safe keeping to his banker's, being the | The fine new streets are not intended for them. No buildjewels which were to adorn his dear "Dora"—upon her ing suitable to their means or wants have replaced the presentation to the queen. The contents of this case, in dwellings from which they have been driven. The conse reality, two pounds of tongue, two cold partridges, cheese, quence is that the discomfort, squalor, and disease which and current cakes, with a bettle of sherry, provided by were complained of in St. Gile's have been compressed in his femule benefactress above alluded to; and it will saffron Hill and similar localities, where even sleeping announces publicly the names of the most distinguished the bar of the kitchen window shutter out of the

fellow, who was a strolling actor, and most adept swind- kenhead; and we know of no speculation which, merely ler. We (York Currant) understand he has taken with in a monetary point of view would be so profitable. The leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous him a valuable gold watch, and other jew liery, to the whole of one side of Endell-street is available for this puramount of £60 belonging to his female benefactress.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE POTTERIES. For some time past it has been a matter of legitimate and honest congratulation that the Potteries-as a district-were remarkably preserved from crime of a serious character. The events of the last fortnight, we greatly fear, will deprive us of this gratifying feeling. Shops have been pillaged-houses broken open and robbedprivate dwellings attempted-before the winter has arrived, and apparently by an organised and reckless gang. On Sunday evening, during the hours of divine service, an attempt was made to enter into the house of Miss Kirkham, of Trent Vale. The inmates were alarmed by the breaking of a window; an alarm bell was rung, and

the depredators decamped. At about seven o'clock on Wise, Esq., Clayton Hall, were walking along the lane, leading from the mansion to Trentham turnpike-road, to meet their fellow servants on their return from church, they were attacked by seven ruffians, who knocked them down, brutally ill-treated them, and robbed the butler of his watch, sixteen shillings in money, his hat and stick; taining copper coin. Her watch escaped their notice, but the violence with which she was knocked down, stopped the movements of the watch, and thus indicated presented themselves at the Hanchurch toll-house, situate between two and three miles from Clayton Hall. Their vociferous cries of "gate" aroused the slumbering collector, and he hastened to open the door, preparatory as and demanded his money. Stunned by the blows, the toll-keeper was slow to answer, when one of the gang pounds in gold, silver, and copper coin. In leading the poor fellow to the table, they said, "Old fellow, where's the timepiece?" but he had no watch, and they were consedeparting from the house, closed the door in the face of the plundered toll-keeper, warning him if he watched which road they took they would blow out his brains. tion—so during a succession of outrages having alarmed shoemaker, on his return to Newcastle, near to the lane

time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very im- he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely identified the stick thrown into the toll how se as 1 art of their dismemberment, such as exists in the present attributes, & Huquesta, the stick he had with him when attacked and robbed. day. The magistrates committed the four men for trial at the assizes, and further disclosures are expected .- Stafford.

> IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES:

> Messrs. M'Gregor and Laird, the directors of the Birkenhead Docks, have erected dwellings for the Dock labourers, in which some important improvements have

been made by Mr. Long, the architect. Without drawings or plans it would be difficult to extracted from the York Courant, forcibly illustrates give an accurate conception of the improvements. The that base snobbish worship of every animal calling buildings are four-storied, of red bricks, with light sandstone window-cills and copings. Their external aspect would suggest to a Londoner the idea of a block of cular. Such besotted brutes as the dupes of this buildings constructed for professional persons, for an strolling swindler cannot be too severely fleeced, and inn of court or Chancery, and, with little addition and these York fouls have been properly punished for variation of ornament, they might match with the new their base sycophancy; we are only sorry that they hall of Lincoln's-inn. They are, in fact, flats or sets of food even in the lowest of the three divisions. He atchambers, consisting of two sets on each floor. Each set A JEREMY DIDDLER AT YORK.—It appears that a fellow consists of one living room and two sleeping rooms. The floors are of arched brick. The living room is varied agricultural occupation. A beneficial effect was floored with a hard Welch fire-brick tile; the sleeping also expected to result from this model colony for the iming himself as "the Right Hon. E. F. Vernon," by some room floors are boarded. The staircases are of stone, extraordinary stratagem, managed to introduce himself with iron balustrades. The flat brick arches of which to a highly respectable elderly lady, who resides near the flours are constructed are tied together with iron

quence of youthful indiscretion. Having received twenty ever, those in which some principles of the sanitary tic de la centralisation administrative fait perer sur la marche lected to replace them; the consequence was the having lost the whole, he was obliged (as the policemen tion for the working classes are carried out. Each set purchase of Ostwald was made, and the necessary edifices say) to "step it;" and having made York his head-quar- of rooms is furnished with a constant supply of water, ters, he fell upon his kness before the above lady, and in and also with sinks for washing and a watercloset, and the most supplicant voice implored her protection, Being means of communication with a dust shaft from the touched with his misfortunes, and particularly as he was whole set of chambers, by which all dust and ashes considered the son of a proud aristocrat, the lady pro- might be removed at once from the apartment without mised her assistance, and the prodigal son rose from his the necessity of the inmates leaving them. The party fifty individuals. A little farther are a large stable for Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility knees, apparently with the strongest feelings of gratitude entered the rooms which were inhabited, and questioned sixty or eighty cattle, (a second is in progress) a large LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on Stmy thanking you before this time for your politeness in and repentance. The lady then immediately discovered the inmates as to their experience of them. One nurssending me your pills as you did. I now take this opporthat the clothes which "the right honourable" wore had ing mother, in a neat and well-kept set of rooms, attested blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, &c., all members of same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a the following day, when he was ordered to get measured most important relief from the fatigue and exposure to ings and yards are surrounded by a large ditch, beyond "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," Paul's Corn Plaster," disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most for a suit. Having thus obtained a firm faoting into the the weather in a common town dwelling. She had now "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," Paul's Corn Plaster, unsolder in my neer and stomach, which are the ended and stomach, which are the ended and stomach, which are the ended and stomach, which is not known, but at the conclusion he are so built as to be capable of extension if necessary; and drew a loaded pistol from his pocket, discharged it and "Aberneity's Pile Powders," are sold by the following and sons, Farringdon-street; had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of week introduced to many of the most respectable family additional small outlay would easily enable the major at her, and killed her. Retiring from her bleeding Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheap. Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box lies in York, with whom he feasted to his heart's content. or waste water, or dirt or ashes in the room until she Edwards, 61, St. Faul's : Sutton, Bow Church-yard; and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should During this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away." "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away." "She had now during this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away." "She had now during the could find time to carry them away." "She had now during the could find time to carry them away." "She had now during the could find time to carry them away." "She had now during the could find time to carry them away." "She had now during the could find time to carry them quer of his benefactress, to the amount of £ 300, when he Each set of rooms was provided with one conduit for the took it into his fertile imagination to take a trip in a ingrees of fresh air, and another for the egress of vittated nual expenses for every colonist has been estimated, for wager boat on the Ouse, and passing by a window looking | air. Those examined were newly inhabited, but the the year 1843, at 237 fr. 40 cent. £9, 148,) on the water, he espied two young ladies and an elder | immediate sanitory effect of the arrangements was perone, most industriously working at their needle. He ceptible to those who have visited such abodes in the immediately gare a sudden "ahem," when the interesting | entire absence of offensive effluvia or of "closs smells." group raised their heads, and discovered the gay Lotha- This observation was extended to the whole range of rio's hand in rapid motions to his lips. The young buildings. The sinks in each room were trapped with have been converted into rich meadows; a nursery is ladies replied by a slight motion of the head, the mother | bell traps, as were all the openings to the drains and the | erected on a large scale, while the five hectares containat the same time taking a most scrutinising glance with gully-shoots in the paved courts and thoroughfares. A her eye-glass at the nautical young blade. When the | constant supply of water was secured, the house-drains | next day arrived, the "right honourable" drew his little were well flushed with water, and cesspools were entirely bark opposite the window at the same hour. He again abolished. This range of buildings is perhaps the first commenced kissing his hand, and continued to do so for practical example of the entire removal of one chief several minutes, the movement being occasionally reseveral minutes, the movement be turned, first by one sister, and then the other, and lastly, all the existing dwellings of the working classes in

even by the mother herself. This recognition was towns.

The price at which these objects were attained was apparently just what the nautical swain desired to obtain, for he immediately pulled his boat to the bank the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from talented, and in attained was the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from talented, and in attained was the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from talented, and in attained was the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from talented, and in attained was the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from talented, and in attained was negative to the parents, but was again refused. The price at which these objects were attained was than eightly-thread was highly moral, he went out immediately, and informed the girl of neighbourhood with success. apparently just what the manner of the bank to the bank the next topic of inquiry. The remissing feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The remissions feet with the next topic of inquiry. The next topic of inquiry inq rous swain then threw himself at the feet of the elder taxes, and moreover two iron bedsteads, and a grate with daughter, laid hold of her hand, and in the most fervent an oven, and convenient fixtures. Some of the inmates and vagabonds of debauched and idle habits, were some vided they proceeded to the Canal du Nivernais. manner pressed it to his lips, at the same time declaring admitted that they had paid as high a rent in Liverpool who had been reduced to this low state rather innocently, himself the son of a peer, and ungovernably in love with and other towns for no larger apartments of the common himself the son or a peer, and angovernant, and angovernant, and no conthe "adorable girl before him." After a great deal of inferior construction, but without any of the conveniences trol, while the majority of them owed their condition to the "adorable girl before min." After a great deal of interesting the conversation, during whice Jeremy told the same story as and additions. The directors stated that they concrived their own faults. The improvement wrought in them the canal. He then placed the pistol to his head the had done to the lady alluded to above, he modestly there would be little value in an examination which was in so short a time is the more remarkable, as most of and fired. The charge shattered his skull, but did he had done to the lady anuded to above, he modestly there are not say and apend an hour or not fairly remunerative to the capitalist, and that for them arrived there at an age when bad habits are not not kill him. At the moment the shot was fired, Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 14d, or three minted ms earnest desire to star an age when bad nabits are not mot kill him. At the moment the shot was fired, this class of town dwellings, considering the trouble and overcome easily. It is true the colony contains persons the girl jumped into the water, dragging after her small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail the Tondon; and all wholesale and retail the average age, however, is completely pears old; the average age, howeve lordship" declared that he should be proud to stay in their construction; and this return they should make. puted to be not less than forty years. In large chathe company of his "adorable girl;" and, after nu- Those who have lived in chambers in London would admerous apologies, "the right honourable" remained mit that they had in the essentials very inferior accom- Brandy is the way to the hospital! to tea. The next day arrived, when "his lordship" modation for double and treble, and much higher rents. to tea. The next day arriven, when his totally module to tea. The next day arriven, when his totally module to the following the young man expired snortly are trance, was of a varied character. The greatest part but hopes are entertained of saving the girl's life.

Lord Morpeth, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. these buildings last week, and were much pleased these people cheerfully suited themselves to their new should be supplied. Wider thoroughfares would give

We are glad to see a commencement made in a much the house during their absence. His lordship was also be near their work, for time is money, but in consequence requested not to call during their stay from home, and of the high value of the land and buildings in the metrocame, and the good dinners having too great a fascination, sirable proximity to their daily labour. Where they do so, uniform dress of the colonists is not at all unbecoming; this lordship called, and coaxed the young may to allow a tenement possessing not a single convenience, because coives daily not less than two pounds of bread of the police on going to the place, discovered the prison. him to dine with her, to which she consented, and this a centered possessing not as a centered possessing not used to be so tenanted. It is a common thing better quality than ammunition bread; for dinner soner in bed, apparently very ill. On searching the lordship" continued to do so during the week, occasionally level incented the week, occasionally level incented the week, occasionally level incented to do so during the week, occasionally level incented the week, occasionally level incented the week, occasionally ten, the overplus find their way to "his lordship's" walls of two small apartments, without cupboards, place pockets. When "dear mamma" arrived at home, she for coals, arrangements for cooking, or in fact for the discovered in her larder a large bundle of cheese and most ordinary and indispensable domestic requirements. currant cakes, with cold mutton chops, &c., which were The result is discomfort and continual loss, which presses trial labourers must give a helping hand in the packed for the "righthonourable's" supperand breakfast. severely upon the weekly earnings, because however fields, while during the so-called dead season, they are Next morning the lady waxed wroth, upon hearing that thrifty the parties may be inclined, they are the victims her disobedient son-in-law had dined there every day of the system which coops them up in a pair of band-

of this accomplished swindler, and actually gave him £5 disgraceful both to government and capitalists this to take him up to London. The next day, however, discovered all, by a clergyman calling upon the father of the new thoroughfares opened in St. Giles's, plenty of space fourpence, of which, however, they only receive oneyoung lady, and explaining the true character of the left for the erection of similar dwellings to those at Bir-

THE POOR COLONY OF OSTWALD, NEAR STRAS-

The founder of this colony is Doctor Shutzenberger. a celebrated lawyer at Strasburg. As a member of the come of 400 francs (£16,) and the capital value was com-French Chambre des Députés he was enabled to become puted to 145,000 francs (£5 800.) At present the value conversant with the political and social relations of of the land alone is now estimated at 352,000 francs the same evening, as the butler and housekeeper of J. A. France, while in his capacity of Maire of Strasburg he (£10,080) or nearly double. To this must be still added had ample opportunity to learn more intimately the ne- the edifices now estimated at 101,000 france (£4,040) as cessities and interests of the people in their more limited also the furniture, cattle, &c., valued at about 25,000 character of a mere community. He is himself a large francs (£1,000.) farmer and landowner, and has studied deeply the various | In the year 1843 the total expenditure was 27,193 fr systems of political economy at home and abroad. He while the revenue was 46,515 francs. Thus showing tdat is a personal friend of M. Considerant, the present head | the colony has not only maintained itself by its own refrom the housekeeper they took a small black bag, con- of Fourier's school, and though he never ad rocated the sources, but even promises gradually to increase its reextravagances of that school, he did not condemn the venues, and to hereafter become itself a support for poor

> tion in the foundation of his colony. In his report of the 23rd December, 1839, to the Municipal Council of Strasburg, the Maire enters into the causes of pauperism, as also into the means of remedying and obviating its evil consequences.

The report characterizes pauperism—though there were poor at all times—as an evil peculiar to modern society; as the consequence of great industry and preponderance of large capital, the effect of division and of labour. But the reporter finds the principal cause in the entire dissolution of the previous orcipal cause in the entire dissolution of the previous or-They then led him to a table, in a drawer of which was placed the cash, and took from thence more than three rounds in gold strong and corporations. The privileges, monopolies, and distinction of purpose Frampton's Pill of Health stands prominent in punish in gold strong and corporations. that existed between the members of one and the same trade, as also the honour and discipline of industry, ought to have been preserved. A mere reform was quently disappointed in this portion of the booty. While as easy as possible, instead of which the old institutions this scene of violence was being enacted below, the wife are destroyed, while new ones have been created in their "murder" from the chamber window. The garg, on on the sterile principle of absolute freedom as proposed girl had been to almost every hospital and medical inand acted upon in the latter part of the past century. producers, as viewed from a material standing point; may be. and, on the other, total uncertainty in trade, discontent as an adjunct to the external application of "Abennethy's Dile Powdens were specially prepared as an adjunct to the external application of "Abennethy's Dile Ointment" for every variety of the "Piles." The use to utter some incoherent expression, and the blood to utter some incoherent expression. and deception, a progressive annihilation of the middle classes, a preponderant monopoly of the larger branches in industry (in lieu of the abolished smaller monopolies,) follows: - Within a short distance of my house resides a ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a leading to Clayton Hall. One of them approached this and abuse of credit and with it also increasing bankrupteies.

round to return the salutation, the man who had spoken spoken, I should have slit your face." The gang intimated that they had mistaken the shoemaker for a policeted that they had mistaken the shoemaker for a policeman upon whom they intended to wreak their vengeance.

The gang intimated into our morals, habits, and of allaying any inflammation that exists. They cool and strengthen the body and render thoroughly efficient day, when the parties present at time the murder and strengthen the use of the "Ointment."

Towners have the enect of removing the obstruction, and of allaying any inflammation that exists. They cool day, when the parties present at time the murder that use of the "Ointment."

Towners have the enect of removing the obstruction, and of allaying any inflammation that exists. They cool day, when the parties present at time the preceding an annihilation of free commettion, but of a consolidation that exists. The shoemaker passed on, heartily glad to leave such tion of its principles, of a restoration of a moral and sodangerous company behind him. Mr. Chief-Superinten- cial tie between the employers and the labourers, of an dent Sweeting succeeded in apprehending four of the organization, guidance, and representation of the comhe detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com. | men known to start from the Black Lion, the others had | mon interests of trade, and of the regival of a common laint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general absconded. On one of the men, when taken, the hat spirit of mercantile honour, together with a salutary orsquare, had been in a very bad state of health for a long | ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of belonging to Mr. Wise's butler was found. The butler | der, in the place of the merely individual interests and said to be regulated by that of the leaf.

The second cause of pauperism Dr. Schüzenberger finds in the too exclusive application of capital to industrial speculation. From this standing point he declaims against the artificial industry, whilst much land lies still uncultivated (more especially in France,) and the produce of the soil is capable of being increased threefold, He even rejects the expediency of protective duties in certain branches of agriculture, and proposes to established in their place agricultural banks, to release the farmer from the claws of the usurer.

After many more details as to his views of the causes and effects of pauperism, he proposed to establish an ag ricultural colony in the woods of Ostwald, which is partly Basel, It comprises a fertile ground of 147 hectares, which used to yield a gross produce of only 1,300 francs. The provement of agriculture at large; as farmers are far better instructed by facts and practical example than by four o'clock in the morning, arrived at that point abstract principles and theoretical expositions.

The approval of government followed after some interdes dffaires"\*); it was only at the end of 1840 that the ballast train ran into the shed and a violent collision sketched out.

In the centre of the colony rises the chief edifice, containing the dwelling of the managing officers and clerks, two dining halls, kitchen, &c. To the right and left stand four houses with dormitories, each adapted for bain, several small houses for the artisans-wheelrights, the colony, exclusively working for the same. The buildnagers to provide for a population of at least 400 indivicretary, a few paid inspectors and servants, whose collective salary does not exceed 7000 fr. (£280.) The an-

The most sanguine expectations entertained of this model colony have been fully realised. The fifth part of the cleared ground is destined for the artificial cultivation of fodder; the marshy low grounds ing kitchen-gardens, are now the richest in the whole of

Alsaca. The moral condition of the population is in keeping with their improved and flourishing material situation. From the first st : lement, the 10th March, 1841, until the cepted) 191 male : dividuals (136 Roman Catholics, fifty-

In this so-called refuse of society, consisting of beggars by press of circumstances over which they had no con-The occupation of the colonists, previous to their en-

were depraved shoemakers, tailors, and labourers; but a few of them were wheelrights, ropemakers, weavers, locksmiths, blacksmiths, bakers, plasterers, painters, coachmen, &c., while thirty-one had no trade whatever. All agricultural calling; a proof that even corrupted factory

Every morning early, at five, the sound of the drum wakes the colonists to their various works. Half-an-hour is allowed for dressing and cleaning; they all then assemble for prayers, after which, the work is given out for the day under the conductors of each group, which property, residing at Woodland Cottage, Ealing, was varies every day, not to over fatigue the mind by same-At six o'clock the labour begins and lasts until six in-

meals, breakfast and dinner. After the evening meal several trinkets, a miniature of a gentleman in a they again assemble to prayers, and at seven they repair to their dormitories, where every one has a separate iron deeds, and other papers. The police traced the notes bedstead with the requisite bedding. Neither are there to various shopkeepers in Regent-street and Oxfordwanting regular baths to encourage cleanliness. The street, who had changed them in the sale of muffs, their food very simple but not mengre. Every one reof tolerable wine; meat is dealt out twice a-week, when wine is not given. In harvest time, when more physical efforts are necessary, even the indusemployed in repairing the public roads or cleaning the taining the wills, deeds, and other papers. The pristreets at Strasburg. On Sundays and other holy days soner was removed to the station house at Ealing, and the rest of the day is devoted to proper read- service with one of Mr. Jones's female servants, and ing and conversation. On such days they are also al- by that means had obtained access to that gentlelowed to spend their time in town (Strasburg) until six man's house. On the 20th inst. she went down in the evening. There are three peculiar annual festi- there for the day, and left there at nine o'clock at vals held in the colony, on the second Sundays of the night, and was accompanied by Mr. Jones's servant, tival, gifts are distributed amongst the best labourers from voluntary donations. To encourage still more third, as two-thirds are retained as an equivalent for their maintenance. To the superior hands is moreover, allotted a piece of ground for gardening, and it forms a pose, and we should be glad to see the subject taken up the half of the net produce should be distributed amongst lifting the iron bar of the shutters, which, having the labourers, and the other half added to the funds of the institution. The punishments are confined to admonitions and reduction of wages alone. All these wonderful improvements were wrought in the

colonists not by the introduction of the silent system, increase of labour, diminution of food, or privation of This colony claims the attention of society at large un- all that tends to cheer life, but simply and solely by account of the social principles on which it is founded keeping them to a strictly organized activity, and habione of the most pressing evils of the day, pauperism, by feeling of human dignity and a desire to live honestly showing that there is no lack of means to combat in its and work diligently, by mild and humane trertment. Before the establishment of the colony, the half of Oswaldt which belonged to Strasburg only yielded a net in-

good practical points in it, which he took into considera- communities within ts neighbourhood .- The Topic.

\* Börsch. Notice Historique, p. 15.

young disease," by having recourse to a mild aperient,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Blotches on the skin. —An extraordinary cure.—A young woman, named Martha Kelly, residing with her friends at the corner of Silver-street Stepney, had been from her youth covered with blotches, which much impaired her health. She was stead, and the whole social system of the present day rests always in a low, nervous, and irritable state. This poor stitution in London, without obtaining any relief; but notwithstanding the failure of all the medical men who The consequences of free and absolute competition are, on the one hand, increase of national wealth generally, use alone of these wonderful medicines, which will cure and an apparently improved condition of whele classes of any skin disease, of however long standing the case and she followed upstairs and found them in bed to

of powerful aperients tends greatly to destroy the beneficial effects of the outward application and to increase rather than diminish the disorder. It is too much the custom with the afflicted to have recourse to strong purgative medicine in cases of this complaint, and in almost every such instance the patient is materially injured and It is vain to expect that circumstances will at last the disease greatly aggravated. Where the bowels are round to return the salutation, the man who had spoken pressed something cold to his cheek (since thought to be the head of a hammar,) and said, "If you had'nt ployer. The economical principle of free competition ployer. The economical principle of free competition.

> POETICAL.—As the Swiss revolutions usually occur in autumn, the fall of the constituted authorities is On Tuesday, surgical evidence having been given said to be regulated by that of the land of the said to be regulated by that of the land of the said to be regulated by that of the land of the

A young man while travelling on the Midland Counties Railway last Saturday, on arriving at Saw, ley, perceived that he had got into the Lecester in. stead of the Nottingham train, when he opened the carriage door and jumped out while the train was in rapid motion. Death was the result.

Last week, a train on the Leeds and Bradford line on arriving at the point where it crosses the Leeds and Liverpool canal, ran off the embankment, nearly thirty feet high. The coupling chain fortunately broke, by which means the passengers came off safely. Had the carriages followed the engine and tender, the loss of life must have been great. The intersected by the railroad leading from Strasburg to engine driver sustained severe injuries, the stoker was less hurt.

A Collision took place on the Glasgow and Edinmaison de refuge in the town itself, he proposed to be a burgh line last week, in consequence of some empty mere provisional depôt for beggars and vagabonds; from trucks being left on the same line of rails on which whence they might be admitted, after good conduct in the express train to Glasgow was running. The engineer fortunately observed the obstruction, and by stopping the engines as far as possible came in contached great importance to the moral advantage accruing to both sexes and all ages, from a wholesome and mischief was thus confined to the destruction of pro-

A ballast train on the Great Western, which should not have reached the Brunscombe station until about eleven o'clock in the evening. The switches had been turned to put an engine and tender requirensued. The driver decamped, but the policeman was taken into custody. An old man who had been to the city to draw his

pension, fell while crossing London bridge, and a cart wheel passed over his body. He died in two hours afterwards. A young man named Lautreix, of the village of

Lagrange, became deeply enamoured of a rich neigh. bouring farmer's daughter, who burned with a reciprocal flame, but the lover was poor, and her parents obdurate. Lautreix sought his Marguerite in the fields, and held a long conference with her, the naform to a distance of three hundred yards, he again charged the pistol, and fired it into his own mouth; he fell for the moment, but soon found he had not done the deed effectually. He consequently raised himself, and, mutilated as he was, went on towards the Lake of Guelles, distant at least a quarter of a league. Another pool of blood in the way showed that he had fallen a second time, but once more gained sufficient strength to reach the water, and thus put an end to his life.

The Gazette des Tribunaux gives an account of a murder and suicide under similar circumstances, but in a different part of France :- "A young man, employed in the Greffier's office at Clamecy, lately became enamoured of a young girl in the neighbour hood, and asked his parents' permission to marry match for him. He determined to make another four Protestants, . id one Greek.) Of these 19I, not less application to his parents, but was again refused. posal. The girl procured a bottle of spirits of tur-They drank the contents of the bottle, and then tying themselves together with the strings of the instinct of preservation returned, and the girl contrived to scramble out, pulling with her her unfortunate companion. Both then uttered cries of distress, and some persons coming up found them in that position The young man expired shortly after,

> A CLERK of the Bank of England drowned himself in the New River last week in consequence of domestic differences. A woman while crossing Blackfrairs bridge, on Saturday night, was jammed between an omnibus

and injured so severely that she was conveyed to the hospital.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—Hester Elizabeth White, 23 years of age, about the middle height, dark hair and eyes, and fashionably-dress, was charged with having committed a daring burglary. On the night of the 20th inst., the house of Mr. Jones, a gentleman of burglariously entered and robbed of a writing desk, containing four £10 Bank of England notes, £10 in gold, and £20 in gold and silver coin, consisting of the evening with the interruptions consequent on the two guineas, half-guineas, and seven shilling pieces, morocco case, and a pocket book containing wills. boas, and other articles of dress. In one instance, the true address had been given with the note, and prisoner's pillow, broken open, but still containing the ancient coins and other property, except the Bank of England notes and sovereigns. In the prisoner's box was also found a parcel, done up in brown paper, directed to "Mr. Jones, Ealing," conthey all repair to a neighbouring church for divine service, and while there she stated that she formerly lived in

mouths of May, July, and September. At the latter fes- and a servant at the next house, to the Ealing station of the Great Western Railway, who witnessed her departure by the last train for Paddington. Before emulation in industry, labour and honesty, the director she left the house, she managed to raise, unperceived on every Sunday. In point of talent and industry, the catch. On getting out of the train at Paddington, colonists are divided into three classes, with a daily pay although it was a drenching night, she immediately returned on foot to Ealing, and waited until the family of Mr. Jones had retired to rest, which they usually did at half-past eleven o'clock. When she found all was quiet, she climed over a wall, six feet high, at the side of Mr. Jones's premises, and, throwpoint in the projected plan that at some future period ing the kitchen window up, had no difficulty in accomplished, she got in, and in the dark went up to the front drawing room, and stole the writingdesk, taking her departure with it the same way that she entered, after which regardless of the pitiless rain, she retraced her way to town, and reached Crown-court, Pall-mall, about eight o'clock in the morning, in a very exhausted state, and soaked to the skin, her stays having been saturated. The parcel and their application to the right of man in its general tuating them to cleanliness, by not making labour a bur- directed to Mr. Jones she intended to send back, the bearing upon practical life. Its purport is to remove den but a pleasure to them, and by rousing in them the articles being of no use to her. She was remanded for the attendance of the necessary witnesses, and in consequence of her illness from the cold she caught in the commission of the robbery, she was sent to the infirmary of the Westminster Bridewell for re-examination when able to bear it.

A warehouse and factory at Rochdale, belonging respectively to Messrs. Soam and Co., and Messrs. l'urner and Co., were last week destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £4,000, and about 70 persons are thrown out of work,

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT BRISTOL,-On Sun-

day evening, a hackney fly drove up in the St. Philip's police station, and a woman of the name of Ferris got out, and rushing into the charge room said to Inspector on duty, "Take me into custody—take me into custody." The inspector, observing that the woman was a Mrs. F., the step-daughter of police sergeant Franklin, the reserve sergeant, residing at the station with his sergeant. the station with his wife, the unfortunate woman's mother, and that she was in a high state of excitement and slightly flushed with drink, for the moment discredited her observation, and replied, " Take you having had his throat cut from ear to ear in a most dreadful manner; and, upon inquiry, he learnt that the deceased lodged in the same house in which the woman Ferris resided; and that, in the course of the morning, it being Mrs. Ferris's birth day, her brother, who is a fly driver, came over to see her, some beer was sent for, and some rum, and party stayed drinking together, there being a young woman of the name of Jones in the company. They continued drinking the greater part of the day, and in the afternoon, the woman Jones went upstairs to her bedroom, and was soon followed by White. This circumstance, it is said, excited the jealousy of Mrs. Ferris, who had on attachment for the policeman, gether. White shortly afterwards came downstairs, was seen rushing in a stream from his throat. poor fellow managed to crawl to the door of the

house, and across the street, where he was upheld by a person whom the confusion had attracted to the spot, who sent for a surgeon, and endeavoured to stanch the blood with a pocket handkerchief, but he gradually sank, and very shortly died. The police have taken the parties who were in the house into custody. An inquest was held on the body on Monwas committed gave evidence as to the preceding facts, but the coroner remarked that, although no doubt as to the cause of death might exist, a post mortem examination was necessary, and the prisonet was remanded to await the issue of that formality. the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

## Hoetry.

"THROUGH." A song for the brave working men of Geneva, which may be sung by any people who find the words suit their condition. BY KRNEST JONES.

Bondsmen! for your rights aspiring! Warriors! to Jour colours true! Would you gain your hearts' desiring, Wonie you gallant watchword: "Through," "Through" old prejudice and folly,

That around you, palsied, stand, Send the truth-cry's deadening volley, Stretch the veil uplifting hand-"Through" the dangers, that beset you In the taverns solace vein:

Slavery on the threshold met you; Freedom beckons out again! "Through" the false foes weak ensuaring "Through" the chains of foul desire, Hearts of hope! and souls of daring! Burst, like a consuming fire!

"Through" the batteried wall, if need be, Spite the cannon bristling o'er; Though a million's death decreed be, Freedom's worth it all, and more!

What, if dangers do surround us ? They can bring no sadder doom, Than the one in which they found us. At the plough and at the loom. Are not living boroms bleeding?

Are not factories living graves ? He, who lives one day of freedom Lives a thousand days of slaves! Who would shun the cannon's rattle.

Or the bayonet's deadly blow ? Better sudden death in battle. Than by famine sure and slow! We are men of peace and order,

But, if power abuse its might, We can chastise a marauder. And the smiter we can smite! Their's the fault, if battles take us, Out, from slavery's abyss; If they find us what they make us,

They must blame themselves for this! What is peace, that's base and knavish? What is law, that's raised on lies? What is life, that's tame and slavish. But a thing that crawls and dies ? No recoiling! no retreating!

Every soldier take his post, While the muster-drums are beating Truth's alarms to Freedom's host! Warriors! for the fight preparing! Freemen! to your colours true!

Hearts of hope! and souls of daring! Hark! The watchward's given:

#### Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER Edinburgh: W. Tait, Prince's Street. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

The article headed "Passages in the Life of a Literary Blackguard," will disappoint those who may expect to find in its columns revelations of any present or recent celebrities. The "Blackguard" exposed is one Pietro Aretino, who, in the sixteenth century, contrived to gain an eminence he ill de served. Mrs. Gore's "Temptation and Atonement" is continued. The principal reviews are "Brown's Lectures on Ethics," and Dr. Alexander's "Switzerland and the Swiss Churches." We are glad to learn from Dr.: Alexander's book that the gloomy fanaticism called Calvinism is exploded in its birthplace, Geneva, and is at a ciscount throughout Switzerland. An Edinburgh paper recently remarked, with much truth, that "Protestantism (as the Re-Berlin, of Geneva, of London, or of Edinburgh, the instant we look beneath the surface, we find that the operative classes have swung loose from their old anchorage." We take the following extract from the Doctor's book :--

A SWISS GUIDE.

were reflected from the sides of the bank, along the face of which we had to move. For the first hour the toil was almost overpowering, and though we had denuded ourselves of all garments but such as were indispensable. the perspiration streamed from every pore. The first part of the ascent, however, is immeasureably the worst: easier path, we had time to survey the grand scene which own affairs and circumstances. He was a great patriot in his way-a sort of village Winkelried-had been ou last year in the assault upon Lucerne, and was occupied continually during his spare hours in practising with the rifle, with which he could perform an endless multitude of marvellous exploits, such as hitting a half franc piece. I know not how far off, snuffing a candle without extinguishing it, and for aught I can tell, hitting an apple off his son's head without touching a hair. There was a touch of the gascon in him that was exceedingly racy; he was quite sure the patriots would take Lucerne as soon as the harvest was over.

'Why not take the long day for it, Michele,' I said. revolutions at an end ??

'Ah! Monsieur knows we must be prudent, we must 'A most commendable course certainly, for as you are

escape with your lives.'

begin our campaign. It was all a mistake last year. Beaten! bah! Monsieur doesn't know the brave Bernois. lieved himself by exclaiming, 'A bas les Jesuits! Hon-Deur aux patriotes Lucernois! Vengeance vengeance! any correct conceptions of spiritual religion, he was com- Dixon's work has afforded us information which we pletely in the dark. He was a Protestant, and in profes- hope to profit by. sion, at least, a believer in revelation; but his real position was one of utter infidelity or indiffentism. His wife, with her; not that I care for it, but it pleases her. 'Well, and does she ever go to your church with

You ? 'Oh. no, Monsieur; she is very good, but she would

not do that. 'Then it appears that she is much more attached t her religion than you are to yours.' 'Ah, sans doute, Monsieur; the poor woman is

devote, but as for me, I thank God I am more free.' My friend here took him up, and endeavoured to im press upon him the necessity of sincerity and earnestness in religion; but he appeared to make little impression on the light heart of Michele. "Lok'ee, Monsieur," exclaimed the latter, after some

abortive attempts to reason the matter with my friend "I am a Protestant, and my wife is a Catholic. It's all one; the great God does not treuble himself with our little differences (le grand Dieu ne s'embarrasse pas de Dos petites differences)."

The Scotch parson calls his Swiss guide an "igno rant peasant," afflicted with "a miserable and irrational indifference to all religious distinctions." It unaffected and truly noble idea was never expressed

A continual source of disturbance in Switzerland arises from the supremacy of the Jesuits in certain of the cantons, and their incessant attempts to progure infinence in all. These bold, restless, and unscrupulous

ration of facts from Dr. Alexander's book :-

THE JESUITS.

have returned to attempt new aggressions upon human liberty, and perpetrate new audacities against the dearest rights of the people. Their principal seat of power is Freyburg, where they have a college, and where they eign with unquestioned supremacy. In Soleure, Schwitz, and Haut Valais, they also exist in considerable strength. From Freyburgh, as their centre, they send forth missionaries whose duty it is to preambulate the whole country, and by all means in their power promote the objects of the party. What these objects are they do not conceal. The entire extirpation of Protestantism, the omplete triumph of Ultra-montanism in the Catholic church, the overthraw of political liberty, and the appropriation by their order of the entire work of education: these are the objects to which the Jesuits of Switzerland are at present devoting their vast resources and untiring energies.

In 1843, a great association was formed under Jesuit influence, which took the name of "The Catholic heaven, but represents him as no longer hostile to League' (Katholisches Bund.) This was instituted after the Reaction party, as the Jesuits adherents are called, had sustained a defeat in the Diet upon the question of Milton's severer shade I saw, and in reverence humbled permiting monasteries and nunneries to be re-established Gazed on that soul subline, of passion now as of blindin Switzerland. No sooner was this decision given than a meeting was called of the canons of Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Freyburg, at Lucerne, and there, on the 13th of September, 1843, was originated this Catholic association. So strong was the feeling pervading its members, that it was even proposed that they should make a repeal of the Helvetic confederacy their war-cry, or, at any rate, seek the seperation of the associated cantons from the rest. From this league, as a centre, has proceeded all the reactionary effort which, of late years, has kept Switzerland in a perpetual ferment.

The great objects proposed by the Catholic League, as in the first instance to be secured, were the following :-1. The establishment of a bishopric in St. Gall, in the hope of bringing that canton entirely under ultramontane influence; 2. The overthrow and annihilation of the liberal party in Valais; and 3. The accomplishment of an old project, the recall of the Jesuits into Lucerne-a project which the League held to be, of all the rest, the most important. In a country where so much intelligence and love of

liberty exists among the people, as is the case in Switzerland, it is not to be supposed that schemes like these could be carried on without much opposition and leading to much popular excitement. Accordingly, wherever the Jesuits and the Catholic League have attempted to carry out their projects, the consequence has been civil commotion, and in some cases, civil war. They have thrown St. Gall, heretofore one of the most quiet cantons, into fierce contention; in Valais and Lucerne they bave been the sole causes of the late insurrections and bloodshed; and even in some of the Protestant cantons. they have not remotely led to much of the disorder of of which these cantons have been the scene. It is impossible to observe the workings of this mischievous body in Switzerland without fully assenting to the following remarks of a Swiss writer: "The Jesuits are the enemies of Switzerland, because they hate and would obliterate Swiss feeling and Swiss nationality. They are the enemies of Switzerland, because they detest and aim at overthrowing our freedom. They are the enemies of Switzerland, because wherever they are they try to appropriate the civil power, to abrogate free institutions, and to degrade the Swiss people into a condition of slaves under a priestocracy. In fine, they are the enemies of Switzerland, because they oppose all true intellectual education, and would put chains on men's minds, that they might the more easily enslave their persons."

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. No-VEMBER. London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge

Every honest man, every friend to progress, every

lover of liberty, will cry with honest Michele,

' A bas les Jesuits!"

There are a [number of valuable articles in this number on the "Fisheries of New Brunswick;" the "Trade and Commerce of Bengal;" the "Revenue of New South Wales;" and a very important article by the Editor, urging the propriety and showing the necessity of the colonies appointing agents in London to represent their interests. There are several other well written articles of a lighter character, to wit, "A visit to Coles's Cave, Barbadoes;" "The Emirant, a tale of Australia (concluded);" " Reminiscences of Cuba;" and an account of an "Exploring formation fixed it) has lost its hold on the masses Expedition in New Zealand." We extract the folthroughout Europe. Whether we look to Austria ling interesting announcement from the Editor's or to France, whether we search the streets of 'Note-Book :"—

ME, BICHARDSON'S ANTI-SLAVERY MISSION TO THE GREAT DESERT.

We are happy to announce the arrival in London of our friend, Mr. J. Richardson, from Central Africa. Mr. Richardson has made a tour during the last 12 months of ome 2,500 miles through the heart of the Great Desert, We had the disadvantage, in making our ascent of the and besides visited all the great cities of Northern Wengern Alp, to have to do it under the scorching heat | Africa. His principal object was to collect statistics on of the sun, whose rays not only beat on us directly, but the traffic in slaves, in which he has completely succeeded. He has also collected a mass of geographical and political knowledge on the hitherto unexplored regions of the Central Sahara. In his arduous mission, Mr. Richardson had no assistance from any Consul or Government. He travelled alone with a runaway slave! The French Scientific Missions have employed ten years in exploring after that, the path lies along a comparatively gentle | Northern Africa and the Great Desert; they were backed slope, where there is little climbing. Having gained this | by all the power and patronage of their Government, and had a corps of officers to aid them, and yet they have was si read before us, and having now a little breath to failed to obtain that new and correct information which spare we could indulge in conversation. Here we found is in possession of the English tourist, obtained by him the advantage of a guide like Michele, who could talk alone, and an unsheltered wanderer in the wilds of the by the hour, or be as silent as an automaton, according Great African Wilderness of stone and sand. We unas we wished. We found him perfectly familiar with feignedly hope that Mr. Richardson will, at least, receive Great African Wilderness of stone and sand. We unerery spot in the vast panorama spread before us; and sufficient patronage from the British public to enable exceedingly communicative even on points relative to his him to publish his researches, with a profit that will indemnify him for the personal expenses of his tour,-all, we believe, that he requires from his countrymen.

> INDIGESTION FAMILIARLY TREATED. WITH REFERENCE TO ITS PREVENTION AS WELL AS CURE. By JACOB DIXON, Surgeon, &c. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper,

We must pronounce this one of the best medical books we ever read; because, so far as we can see, entirely free from quackery. The great majority of medical books, while describing the symptoms 'and settle the affair now, so that we travellers may have and causes of disease, give but little information as the satisfaction of seeing one, at least, of your perpetual to the means of cure or prevention; the reader coming to the end of his book with the impression that if he would learn ought of either cure or prevention, he must betake himself to the doctor (the author of the work he has been reading), to obtain the wished sure to be beaten, it is well to have something to comfort | for desideratum-of course on the "usual terms." Inyou when you come home, if you are lucky enough to clined, therefore, to view medical works in the light of "decoy ducks," we are not predisposed to indis-Beaten, Monsieur ! bah! c'est impossible! No, we criminately praise them ; the work before us is, howthall march into Lucerne in a week from the time we ever, an exception, and well worthy of our best recommendation. The disease treated of in this little book is so widely spread, and is productive of so much And Michele raised his shoulders, on which rested our misery, that any faithful exposition of its nature and impsacks, and strutted en militaire for a few paces, and the remedies which, in all but special cases may be then struck the point of his baton into the turf, and re- safely resorted to, must be considered as a boon to thousands. Such an exposition the reader will find in Poor Michele; with all his good-heartedness, and all reason to entertain a "fellow feeling" for the vichis hatred of the Jesuits, we soon found that in regard to time of dyspepsia, and we must 60 ifess that Dr.

We have always considered it a most strange oversight on the part of medical authors to omit a glossary he told us, was a Catholic, but he assured us they got on of the anatomical and medical terms employed by very well together, for she was a good woman, and he them. The work before us contains but few techniwas no bigot: 'Indeed,' said he, 'I often go to chapel calities, nevertheless those few will be stumblingblocks to some readers; and we advise that a glossary attached to a second edition, be given in explanation. With this recommendation to the author. we heartily recommend his book to our readers.

> THE LONDON ORACLE ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1847. London; B. D. Cousins, 10, Duke-street, Lincolns-inn-fields.

In addition to the usual contents of an almanack, the London Oracle contains a deal of useful and interesting information, entitling it to an extensive

MACKENZIE'S, HISTORY OF ENGLAND No. 1. London: E. Mackenzie, No. 111, Fleet Street.

This is the first number of a new penny portable edition of the History of England, intended to be completed in about twenty-five numbers, and which will contain a faithful summary of the Monarchy, Aristostrikes us that the good Swiss is a much more sensi- cracy, and People; with a chronological list of eminble man than his Scotch critic. If all felt like honest ent and learned men, of the principal memorable Michele there would be no religious persecution, no events, naval and military battles, discoveries, inreligious bitterness. According to our view, a more | ventions, &c., &c., &c. This is a work intended for the people, and, judging by the first number, we by mortal man than that enunciated by the Swiss | think will be worthy of the people's patronage. In invasions and conquests quoted his notice of ST. GEORGE.

A.D. 290 APRIL 23rd,-St. George beheaded at Lyddia.

difficulty, and in the face of much opposition from the patronage, he procured the lucrative appointment of ch resembled their history in most other parts of vast wealth: but his fraud and corruption compelled shifting and turncoat existence. Europe where they have had settlements. It has verified him to fly from justice; and he concealed his wealth and the almost prophetic declaration of the third general of person until his crimes were overlooked. He joined the their order, Francis of Borgia,-" We shall insinuate Arian faction of the church, and by his riches became ourselves like lambs, and govern like wolves; men shall Bishop of Alexandria. His tyranny, in compelling condrive us out like dogs, but like the eagle, we shall renew versions from Heathenism, aroused the mob, who killed our youth." Under the most plausible disguises, and by him, dragged his body through the streets, and afterwards the most unscrupulous means, they have effected an en- burnt it. He was made a martyr, a saint' and a Christrance into districts which seemed the most firmly barred tian hero, by the Arians. A legendary fable of his hero-

dignation burst out against them, and driven them from honoured badge of his order. the country, and as often as they have been expelled they We cordially recommend this work to our readers. purse of gold.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. We have not room to notice many more of Southey's "blasphemies;" the following is said of George III.

NO. XLIII.

Lift up your heads, ye Gates; and ye everlasting portals, Be ye lift up! for lo! a glorified Monarch approacheth, One who in righteousness reigned, and religiously govern'd

He next lumps together "Nassau the Deliverer, beneath the axe of rebellion." Strange conjunction! Amongst the "elder worthies" Southey generously allows the "rebel" Milton a place in ing the sceptre. kings and hierarchs!

Healed, and no longer here to kings and hierarchs

hostile He was assoil'd from tait of the fatal fruit; and in Not again to be lost, consorted an equal with Angels.

But we must have done with this rubbish; and now for this "rancorous renugado's" appearance in Byron's "Vision." The concluding stanza of the extract given in our last, represented the company assembled to try King George, as being interrupted

by an unlooked for arrival :— At length with jostling, elbowing, and the aid Of cherubim appointed to that post, The devil Asmodous of the circle made His way, and looked as if his journey cost Some trouble. When his burden down he laid, "What's this! (cried Michael,) why, 'tis not ghost ?"

"I know it," quoth the incubus, "but he Shall be one, if you leave the affair to me. Confound the Renegado! I have sprained My left wing, he's so heavy; one would think Some of his works about his neck were chained. But to the point; while hovering o'er the brink Of Skiddaw, (where as usual it still rained), I saw a taper, far below me, wink, And stooping, caught this fellow at a libel-

No less on history than on the Holy Bible. The former is the devil's scripture, and The latter yours, good Michael; so the affair Belongs to all of us you understand, I snatch'd him up just as you see him there, And brought him off for sentence out of hand; I've scarcely been ten minutes in the air-At least a quarter it can hardly be; I dare say that his wife is still at tea."

Here Satan said, "I know this man of old, And have expected him for some time here: A sillier fellow you will scarce behold, Or more conceited in his petty sphere But surely it was not worth while to fold Such trash below your wing, Asmodeus dear! We had the poor wretch safe (without being bored With carriage) coming of his own accord. But since he's here, let's see what he has done," "Done!" cried Asmodeus, " he anticipates The very business you are now upon,

And scribbles as if head-clerk to the Fates. Who knows to what his ribaldry may run, When such an ass as this, like Balaam's prates, "Let's hear," quoth Michael, "what he has to say, You know we're bound to that in every way."

The variet was not an ill-favoured knave; A good deal like a vulture in the face. With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which gave A smart and sharper looking sort of grace To his whole aspect, which, though rather grave, Was by no means so ugly as his case; But that indeed was hopeless as can be. Quite a poetic felony "DE SE."

He said-(I only give thee heads)-he said, He meant no harm in scribbling; 'twashis way Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread, Too long the assembly (he was pleased to dread) And take up rather more time than a day, To name his works-he would but cite a few-Wat Tyler-Rhymes on Blenheim-Waterloo. He had written praises of a regicide : He had written praises of all kings whatever; He had written for republics far and wide, And then against them bitterer than ever; For pantisocracy he once had cried

Aloud, a scheme less moral than 'twas clever : Then grew a hearty anti-jacobin-Had turn'd his coat, and would have turned his skin He had sung against all battle, and again In their high praise and glory; be had call'd Reviewing "the ungentle craft," and then Become as base a critic as e'er crawl'd-Fed. paid, and pamper'd by the very men

By whom his muse and morals had been maul'd: He had written much blank verse, and blanker prose And more of both than any body knows. He had written Welsey's life ;-here turning round To Satan, "Sir, I'm ready to write yours, In two octavo volumes, nicely bound.

With notes and preface, all that most allures The pious purchaser; and there's no ground For fear, for I can choose my own reviewers: So let me have the proper documents, That I may add you to my other saints." Satan bow'd and was silent. "Well, if you, With amiable modesty, decline

My offer, what says Michael ! There are few Whose memoirs could be render'd more divine, Mine is a pen of all work; not so new As it was once, but I would make you shine

Like your own trumpet; by the way, my own Has more of brass in it, and is as well blown. But talking about trumpets, here's my Vision! Now you shall judge all people; yes, you shall Judge with my judgment! and by my decision

Be guided who shall enter heaven or fall! I settle all these things by intuition, Like King Alfonso. When I see thus double, I save the Deity some worlds of trouble."

He ceased, and drew forth an MS.; and no Persuasion on the part of devils, or saints, Or angels, now could stop the torrent; so He read the first three lines of the contents; But at the fourth, the whole spiritual show Had vanish'd, with variety of scents. Ambrosial and sulphureous, as he sprang, Like lightning, off from his "melodious twang."

Those grand heroics acted as a spell: The angels stopp'd their ears and plied their pinions;

The devils ran howling, deafen'd, down to hell; The ghosts fled, gibbering, for their own do

(For 'tis not yet decided where they dwell, And I leave every man to his opinions;) Michael took refuge in his trump-but lo: His teeth were set on edge, he could not blow. Saint Peter, who has hitherto been known For an impetuous saint, upraised his keys. And at the fifth line knock'd the Poet down; Who fell like Phaeton, but more at ease, Into his lake, for there he did not drown, A different web being by the Destinies Woven for the Laureate's final wreath, when'es Reform shall happen either here or there. He first sunk to the bottom-like his works. But soon rose to the surface—like himself: For all corrupted thing are buoy'd, like corks, By their own rottenness, light as an elf, Or wisp that flits o'er a morass; he lurks, It may be, still, like dull books on a shelf. In his own den, to scrawl some "Life" or "Vision," As Welborn says-"the devil turn'd precisian." As for the rest, to come to the conclusion Of this true dream, the telescope is gone Which kept my optics free from all delusion, And show'd me what I in my turn have shown:

All I saw farther in the last confusion, Was that King George slipp'd into heaven for And when the tumult dwindled to a calm. I left him practising the hundredth psalm.

We conclude with the following extract from

Byron's "Notes" to his "Vision:"—

Mr. Southey, with a cowardly ferocity, exults over guide:-"The Great God does not trouble himself this number we have an account of the "Ancient the anticipated death-bed repentance' of the objects of Cricket Club Ground, in Newcastle:-Walked forwith our little differences." It is true Michele Britons," the "Druids," a sketch of the "Roman his dislike; and indulges himself in a pleasant Vision ward one mile, trundled a hoop half China has several hundred children, and the Peking thronological list of of Judgment,' in prose as well as verse, full of why? Not because the Jesuits are Catholics, but because they are conspirators against the rights of many bein the awful moment of leaving this state of explanations. In support of this remarks? on the state of Britain before and istence, neither he nor we can pretend to decide. In comassertion we shall quote the following simple enume- during the Roman supremacy. As a specimen mon, I presume, with most men of any reflection, I have wards despositing them in a bucket of water withof the truth-telling propensities of the author we not waited for a death-bed to repent of many of my acout breaking any of them, and finally leaping over tions, notwith-tanding the 'diabolical pride' which this twenty hurdles placed ten yards apart. pitiful renegado in his rancour would impute to those who scorn HIM. Whether upon the whole the good or Von Fogginkopf, the well-known Greek professor of This is the tutelar saint of the English nation, the patron evil of my deeds may preponderate is not for me to ascer. Gottingen, has pointed out that the ancients were of arms, chivalry, and of the garter. St. George was tain; but as my means and opportunities have been born at Epiphania, in Cilicia, in a fuller's shop. By ser- greater, I shall limit my present defence to an assertion, about the end of the sixteenth century, not without great vile arts, he became high in the Christian church. By [easily proved, if necessary,] that I, 'in my degree,' have evidently have been made of this combustible. done more real good in any one given year, since I was | Punch. People. Since then, their history in this country has serving the Reman army with bacon. He accumulated twenty, than Mr. Southney in the whole course of his

> JENNY LIND .- The celebrated Jenny Lind is now singing at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and, in spite of

the patient decamped with a gold watch and a to be sure to say her Majesty is "not at home."— sages, including the time in port, in 355 days.

Sons of Ibrahim Pacha at Worksor.—Two of port in Western Australia.

## Varieties.

FIVE-SOVEREIGN PIECES. - Some five-sovereign pieces have lately been struck at the Royal Mint by Mr. Wyon, the senior medalist, and though as yet but in the hands of a few of the authorities, and not consequently in public circulation, they stand as a portion of the coin of the 'realm; but whether they gout. will be called out for general use immediately or otherwise, the government have not decided. In point of size it bears resemblance to a crown piece, but otherwise, irrespective of value, it is much neater in detail. The obverse displays a representation of and the Stuart wno "bowed his anointed head her majesty, and the reverse the figure of her Majesty as Una, so beautifully described by Spencer, guarded by the lion (standard of England), and hold-

> Mystery and Confusion .- A mother and daughter being together in this county (Westmorland), were brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son! A matter which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery. SHAKESPEARE'S House .- Died, October 23d, at

Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Court, aged 75; for upwards of twenty years the occupant and exhibitor of the iouse in which the immortal Shakspeare "first saw light."-By the death of Mrs. Court, the owner of the house, that property will be disposed of (according to the will of her late husband.) In this celebrated house he was born and educated; there he married his wife, Anne Hathaway; and spent the latter part of his days, and was burried (as is universally known), in the chancel of his native parish church. FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF BANK NOTES AMOUNTING To £300.—During the last Newmarket Races, Mr. Samuels, the resident engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway, entered a first class carriage at the Cambridge station for the purpose of returning to London, and on his journey he kicked his feet against something lying under one of the seats. On stooping to see what it was, he found that it was a pocket-book, containing Bank notes and cheques to the amount of £299. From the name on the cheques, the owner was discovered, and on the arrival of the train in London, the book, with its valuable contents, was restored to him by Mr. Samuels.

ASTONISHING FEAT. - The Davenport Telegraph says: -On Thursday evening, one of the most extraordinary feats we ever remember to have witnessed, was performed by a man named Irvine. A rope was stretched from the lamp at Stonehouse Bridge to a pole on the opposite side, a distance of about 400 feet. The rope was about 80 feet from the water, and he engaged to walk across it, executing his task amidst the cheers of at least 2,000 spec-A FUNNY CANCIDATE FOR THE STIRLING BURGHS

-As the following address to the electors of the Stir-

ing burghs, by Mr. Henderson, of Westerton, which is now going the round of the papers, is rather unique and out of the common run, we give a place: -"Gentlemen-As there is nothing like a good entry for the M.P. stakes, I have the pleasure of joinin the ruck with the sincerity of honest principles— political? I hitherto have had none; but being a new broom, I should try to sweep clean if I was intrusted with your many and valuable interests, and only told from time to time, what you wanted. should then leave no stone unturned, by fair neans, if possible, to gain your point. It may be well to give a short sketch of one's life to inform some of the electors. I then have the pleasure of stating that I have been studying men and manners, and things in general, in parts of three quarters of the world-in India, the Mediterranean, and Nova continued for some years past, and at the present ing in Europe. Scotia, and also Home Stations, for twenty-one years | time a French bark is lying at Erith, in the river and have now turned my bloodless sword into a Thames, loading with this destructive material. It ploughshare, or political new broom, as the case will take in a cargo of 4,000 barrels, which has been may be, and free of all prejudices and incumbrances. social or otherwise. But as there is nothing so bad as an empty compliment, I shall wait impatiently for your acknowledging this, my maiden address, before I fix on a series of dinners in the district for us to arrange and discuss our political catechism."

A HINT TO THE LANDLORDS .- "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of rities will embark and proceed to Westminster Hall, words on parchment should convey the dominion of returning from thence to Blackfriars Bridge. land."—Blackstone. HANDS OFF.—Kissing other people's wives is a

hazardous business. We see by the Louisville papers that a reverend gentleman there has been held to bail in 500 dollars for kissing the wife of a pretty Frenchman, one of his tenants, when he went to receive his rent; and a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Newbery-port, gives another illustration.

DEATH OF A MISER. - The Now Orleans Times mentions the death in that city of an Italian named Good Hope, the Queen's High Commsssioner for Roscende, who had served as a city watchman there for the last 26 years. He was a miser in his habits, and at his death left an estate of from 25,000 dollars

to 30,000 dollars. Honesty its own Reward.—An American paper says:—"The man who lost his eyesight by reading a borrowed newspaper has recovered it again since he became a subscriber."

AGES OF LEADING POLITICANS .- The Duke of Wellington is 77; Lord Lyndhurst, 74; Daniel O'Connell, 72; Joseph Hume, 70; the Duke of Rutland. 68: Lord Brougham, 67; Colonel Thompson, 63; Earl Fitzwilliam, 60; Sir Robert Peel, 58; the Duke of Devonshire, 56; Sir James Graham, 54; Dr. Bowring, 53; the Duke of Richmond, 53; Lord Stanley. 46; Earl Grey, Lord Morpeth, and Lord George Bentinck, are each 44; Sir W. Molesworth

LADIES' BUSILES .- A committee of the Essex county. New Jersey, Fair, it seems, has recommended to favourable notice, a certain India rubber ady's bustle, a new invention, intending to answer the double purpose of an article of dress and a life preserver; and they pronounce the affair in their opinion worthy of a diploma.—New York Express.

Beware!—Miss Fly, of Massachusetts, has recovered three hundred and sixty three dollars of Mr. Frost, for a breach of promise of marriage. He courted her for one year, and the jury allowed a dol-

THE BEST YET .- 'My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on the purchaser of the Ford Abbey Estate, for £2,200. Times present, past, to come, heaven, hell, and all your head,' said Mr. Smith to his wife. 'My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back. There now. the intention of walking to Filey by the sands and

Poor Smith sneaked. THE BUSINESS OF NATIONS is like the business of individuals; it requires the employment of stipendaries to carry it on for the good of the master and his family. That is the only object and end of

management., whether of a family or of a nation.—

hampden's History of the Aristocracy of England. Indians visiting the American President.—The Union, noticing the arrival at Washington, of a de-legation of Winnebago Indians, says:—They are twenty-three in number, and the finest-looking, best and most appropriately dressed and painted bands of Indians we have ever seen. The President received and welcomed the delegation in his usual bland and courteous manner. Shaw-go-nik or Little Hill, orator of the delegation, said, the Winnebagoes had heard the voice of their Great Father a long dis tance off-that their Father, the governor of Iowa and their agent had informed them that their Great Father wished to see a delegation of their people on business-that the chiefs and braves now here were chosen to represent the Wilmebago nation—that the principal chief, "Wen-ne-shick," was now very old and infirm, and could not accompany the delegation, but his brother was here in his place. The agent (Gen. Fletcher) then announced that the brother of Wen-ne-shich, had brought a pipe from the old chief for the President, which he desired now to present. Ah-hoo-zhib-kaw, a young chief, then rose, and after making a pertinent little speech, in which he called the pipe the "emblem of peace and friendship, sent

by the Great Spirit to the red man," he presented it pipe with their favourite Pin-ne-kin-ick, and lighting Stroud. it, desired the President to smoke.—The pipe was then passed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to all the Indians, and in the circle around the room, each taking a whiff as a mark of good will. MAGISTERIAL LOGIC.—MAGISTRATE TO GENTLEMAN. -Your offence, sir, is most atrocious, and cannot

in any way be justified. You have nearly killed one man, and seriously injured another. Your conduct was most brutal, and dererves to be reprobated with the strongest punishment. I shall, "therefore," inflict upon you the penalty of five shillings. - Vide the papers every day.—Punch. PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY. - On Monday

young Mountjoy performed the following extraordinary fete within one hour, at the Northumberland Europe. NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. - Professor Otto

certainly acquainted with gun-cotton. The shirt of Nessus, which burnt poor Hercules to death, must A GOOD MAN GONE.—From an American journal we recorded under this title last week the death by

drowning of a man in whose pocket was found a receipt for payment of his newspaper! It was a against the proposed outlay of the corperation funds credit payment for a year past, and we have since in the formation of a new street. ascertained that the breast pocket containing it was the first that floated. All the printers in our estathe threefold increased price of admission, it is almost | blishment taink that if he had had another receipt impossible to find places at any of the perform- for a year in advance in the other breast pocket, he of September, 1815; arrived out in Calcutta in money belonging to Lord Howden, has been arrested —might have floated as secure as a tub.

Punch ....

# General Antelligence.

A WHALE AT HULL:-A whale measuring 51 feet has been captured in the Humber by the crew of a fishing vessel. It was sold for £40. SIR ROBERT PEEL.-We understand that the right

hon, baronet has been suffering from an attack of A DONKEY GOT HIS THISTLE. - We understand that the Earl of Stair has got the Green Ribbon of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, vacant by the

death of the Marquis of Ailsa. OPENING OF THE LONDON HOMOSOPATHIC HOSPITAL On Menday the above hospital, situated at No. 17,

Hanover-square, was publicly opened for the reception of gratuitous in-patients suffering under acute Bonding in Manchester. - The first landing of goods at the wharf lately erected, connecting the Manchester Bonding Warehousing Company's ware-

More Food from America.—A letter from Liverpool, of Friday's date, says :- "Within the last two days, and in three vessels only, from America, we have the following imports: -50,500 bushels of wheat; 6,400 barrels of flour; 7,500 bushels of Indian corn: 600 casks of beef and pork; 370 barrels

ROBBERY OF PLATE. - On Saturday afternoon a

A LEAGUER SILENCED.—John Bright, Esq., M.P., forerunners of she Asiatic cholery. The inhabitants is now scriously indisposed, arising it is said, from of Teheran have been reduced from 80,000 to 60,000 an ulcerated throat. The Tories threaten to oppose by this dreadful scourge. Bright John at Manchester.

During the nights of Saturday and Sunday sixteen prisoners were lodged in the Birkenhead Bridewell, out of which number there were no less than 15 Irish-RURAL POST IN FRANCE .- The Journal de la Somm gives the following curious instance of the mode in

which the rural postal service is performed :- "The several successive days which has caused the rivers distance from Trévres to Famechon is about a quarter of anthour's walk, but 'Trevres' belongs half to the department of the Somme, and half to that of the Pas-de-Calais. The latter is nearest Famechon, which also belongs to the Pas-de-Calais. Now, if a letter be written to a friend at Trievres-Somme, if performs the following circuit :- From Famechon i goes first to Pas, 1 kilometre; from Pas to Labret, 10; from Labret to Arras, 16; from Arras to A.iens. 60; from Amiens to Doullens, 28; from Doullens to Acheux, 16; and from Acheux to Thievres, 10; making a total of 141 kilometres, or thirtyfive leagues, for a service, the real length of which is a quarter of a league."

CONSULTATION PER TELEGRAPH. - The services of the electric telegraph between Norwich and Shoreditch were put into requisition on Thursday in a novel manner, being made the means of communicaion between a physician in London and his patient in the former place. On Wednesday Dr. L, a celebrated obstetric physician, was sent for from London to attend a lady, lying there in a dangerous state; on his return to town, he left instructions to the medical attendant to convey information of the state of the patient the next morning by means of the telegraph. This was promptly done on Thursday morning, and the perscription was as promptly returned. This, it would appear, was repeated more than once, the services of the telegraph being continued for four hours. Unhappily the telegraph completed its communications by announcing the death of the lady.-Essex Herald.

The exportation of British gunpowder was for merly prohibited, but such restrictions has been dissupplied by Messrs Hall, the gunpowder manufacturers of Davington, near Faversham. LORD MAYOR'S DAY .- The line of the pageant will

be from Guildhall along King Street, Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Gracechurch Street, King William Street, Arthur Street, to Fishmonger's Hall, London Bridge, when his Lordship and the civic autho-

o'clock instead of twelve, as at present. Physic Gardens at Chelsea.—The company of murdered, on the road from Toledo to Aranjuez. apothecaries have appointed Mr. Fortune as curator of their gardens at Chelsea, in room of the late Mr. Anderdon, F.L.S.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER has been appointed, in addition to the office of the Governor of the Cape of the value of 624,000fr. settling and adjusting the affairs of the Eastern and North-eastern frontier of the colony. A RAILWAY EXAMPLE.—The second class railway carriages in France are well lined and padded, with

cushioned seats, glass windows, and lamps for the tunnels, quite equal to many of the English first class. Sporting Parsons .- The game list shows that 75 of the Yorkshire clergymen have taken out certifi-

cates to kill game. THE FAMOUS OAK at Ribbesford, Worcestershire, was destroyed by the late equinoctial gales. It had been in existence about eight centuries. SEA-GULLS.—During the prevalence of the equinoctial gales, several sca-gulls were shot in the ponds

in Yorkshire, far inland. RIPE RASPBERRIES.—There is now in the garden of Mr, Thompson, York, a fine crop of ripe rasp-

RATHER TALL .- A chimney was finished at Wigan. last week, one hundred and forty yards high, and contains nearly a million of bricks. TAIT'S MAGAZINE.—It is not true, although re-

Magazine has been disposed of, and that the purchasers are Messrs. A. and C. Black .- Edinburgh Adver-SALE AT FORD ABBEY,—The arras tapestry in the grand saloon at Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, the seat of the late Francis Gwyn, Esq., was sold on Wednesday last, by Mr. English, of Bath, to Mr. George Miles, A NIGHT ON A ROCK.—During the stormy weather last week, a clergyman at Scarborough set out with

succeed. He remained on the rock all night. THE HESSIANS.—Great numbers of Hessians are at

condition. A GLUTTONOUS BRUTE.—A fellow named Evans, on the occasion of the late election at Craborchard, Kentucky, in presence of all who were about the polls, made his dinner on fourteen chickens, drank forty cups of coffee, nine pints of whisky, and ate ginger cakes and other things in proportion, and called for more chickens.

entered into a contract to purchase an estate for of the poor, were thrown open to the public for in-£800,000, but has preferred to pay a forfeit of some- spection. thing under £10,000. THE ENGLISH Popess,—In a work sanctioned by

the head of the Church of England is described as at once a Queen and a Popess (Papessa). THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—This very curious collection will very shortly be removed from the me-

tropolis, the proprietors being about to exhibit the contents in the various large towns and cities of the country AN OLD ALMANACK .- There is in the British Museum an almanack, written on papyrus, nearly 3,000

years old, which, having been used by some Egyptian of the olden time, was buried with him. A SET OF FOOLS.—According to the Gloucester Journal, General Tom Thumb was nearly kissed to the President. He had previously charged the and caressed to death by the gentle fair ones of

> Consistent—Very!—The Philadelphians are rigid and very consistent; oyster cellars are not allowed to be open on Sundays; but any number of mob fights are permitted; hence the inference that oysters are more dangerous than mobs.

GRAND MEXICAN ALOR,—This magnificent plant,

recently in flower at the Colosseum, has now upon it some thousand young aloes, each bud after flower ing produced a new plant; it may, therefore, be regarded as an extraordinary horticultural curiosity, differing in this respect from every species of aloc before known to flower in England, and it is presumed to be the only specimen of the sort ever brought from the South American wilderness to A NUMEROUS FAMILY.-The present Emperor of

Gazette, the court journal, occasio counts of riots and disturbances at the palace, arising from disputes among the heirs as to who shal! be the next Emperor. SOMETHING WONDERFUL. - The Impartial de Smyrne, of the 10th ult., says:-A few days since a

shark was caught near Chesme, weighing nearly twenty-six quintals. On opening the monster, the corpse of a man. unmutilated and dressed, was found in his belly.' GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH FOR TWO HUNDRRED Pounds .- A match, which excites considerable in-

terest in the aquatic circles, has been made between Henry Clasper, the celebrated sculler, and Anthony Maddison, to row on the river Tyne, on the 16th inst. OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED CITY IMPROVEMENTS. -The Farringdon-Withoutonians are "in arms" THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGES ON RECORD.

-The new Clyde ship Deogaum, built by Messra. W. Simon, and Co., sailed from Greenock the 22nd seemed from Wingate Colliery with a large sum of ninety days; sailed again the 28th of January, and at Ghent by the Belgian Consul here, with the protrance into districts which seemed the most firmly barred against them; and wherever they have entered they have entered they have entered they have their career of intolerance and self-laboriously pursued their career of intolerance and self-laboriously pursued their career of intolerance and again that the best of the name of Louis Philippe should call, they are again the Again and again that the same to have recently been given by liming a nondescrip animal, called a "dragon," arrived at Greenock the 19th of May; left there again the 19th of June, and was out at Calcutta on the Majesty to all the royal servants, that if any one of the name of Louis Philippe should call, they are again the 19th of May; left there again the 19th of May; left t

the sons of Ibrahim Pacha are now under the care of Dr. Heldenmaier, president of the Pestalozzian

chool, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. Serve HIM RIGHT.—An officer in the Pacha's army

was lately shot at Pompey's Pillar, for having murdered his wife by hanging her for the sake of her jewels. To PREVENT ROT IN POTATORS.—Eat them before

they begin to decay.—(American paper.) PRETTY WELL.—The "Nouvelliste," of Marseilles, states that, a few days ago, a female of that city was safely delivered of a boy and three girls, who are with the mother, all doing well. GREAT INUNDATION IN SIGILY.—On the night of the

30th of September, a tempest of wind and rain ravaged the Melazzo and Marsala. A terrible flood ravaged the former town. The inhabitants were surprised in their sleep; trees, sheds, and houses were carried away, and a hundred persons perished. CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.-Colonel Chalmers, R A., attended by Captain Warner, has just houses, Salford, with the river Irwell, took place last selected the range of marsh required for the purpose

on the each side of the Essex coast, suitable to the occasion, where no danger can arise from such experiments. PIRATES .- It is rumoured that seven large pirate vessels have been destroyed by an English man-of-

war coming from Singapore, and bound to Borneo. THE CHOLERA -Letters from Trebizonde to the 26th Sept. state that the cholera had passed the line of the Russian quarantine on the Caspian, and was arge quantity of plate was stolen from the kitchen of ravaging the districts of Salgan and Leukeran. In the house of Mr. Fontyens, Clarendon Villa, Notting the towns west of the Caspian the mortality was great, from dysentery and other diseases considered

FLOODS IN ITALY.—The heavy rains which have fallen lately have occasioned in Italy and Piedmont, very disastrous inundations. In the Alps, the torrents have become suddenly so swollen as to prevent in several places all communication between France and Italy. According to a letter from Nice of the 20th ult., there had been heavy falls of rain for to overflow, and several bridges to be demolished.

ing last, at eight o'clock, after a painful and protracted illness. INUNDATION IN SWITZERLAND. - The Reuss has

THE CELEBRATED VIENNESS DANCERS, 48 in number, under the direction of Madame Weiss, sailed a few days ago in the packet ship Yorkshire, Captain Bailey for New York.

Baker's brown mare, to trot two miles in harness for £25 aside, came off at Wimbledon Common. The mare won. THE ICHABOE MUMMY.—After making the tour of

has found a resting place at the Cosmorama, Regent-DEATH OF MARSHALL BOURMONT .- Accounts have been received of the death of Marshall Bourmout, at his chateau in Anjou. The Marshall was 73 years.

of age.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR DUTY FREE .- Leopold, King of the Belgians, has decreed that till the 1st of December, 1846, flour of all kinds originating in countries out of Europe are declared free from duty when imported into the kingdom.

world, and is supposed to have been commenced several hundred years before the discovery of print-

five millions per annum, and proposes the formation of an extensive washing company. (What is to become of the laundresses?)
1'unch's Statue.!— A Mr. Livington has opened new inn at Hull, which he has called the "Punch" Hotel. The town has been greatly amused by a

A STARTLING INCIDENT FOR THE GREAT NOVEL-GRINDER .- The celebrated French novelist, Alex-Sir George Carroll, the Lord Mayor elect, will ander Dumas, who with his father and a party of commence the proceedings at the Mansion House friends, eight altogether, set off a few days since to Police Court, every day during his mayoralty, at ten | visit Teledo and Aranjues, on their way to Andalusia, had a near escape from being robbed and probably

JEWISH COLONIES.—A letter from Posen, of the

THE IPSWICH and Bury Railway is rapidly approaching completion. A STRANGE VISITOR .- On Monday, one of those

Common. FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE REGENT'S CANAL -On Tuesday, a lad about fourteen years of age was amusing himself by what is termed running the barges, near the Kentish Town lock, when he lost his footing, was precipitated into about twelve feet of water,

and was drowned.

FATAL EFFECTS OF BRITISH CHOLERA.—At Torhouse Moor, by Wigton, Cormick Flanigan had been confined to bed for about eighteen months. when, in September, his family were attacked with British cholera, and himself and four of them have

ported by several of our contemporaries, that Tait's since died. There are still four more of this family lingering under this complaint. NEW OPERA .- Mr. Frederick Bowen Jesson, the celebrated pianist and composer, is at present engaged in producing an opera, founded on the story

of Amy Robsart, the herione of Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth. THE CYCLOPS Frigate, and Steam Ship Pottinger

got off again without damage.

MILITARY PENSIONERS .- On Saturday, the north rocks. Having got a considerable distance, he found division of the Cholsea out-pensioners, under the it impracticable to proceed further, and attempted to command of Captain Carr, completed their drill in return; but the tide had flowed so high he could not Regent's Park. The expected field-day is postponed till the 13th of November, when, should the weather be favourable, all the divisions will be inspected the present time in the United States in a starving in Hyde Park by the Commander-in-Chief. NINE HUNDRED POUDNS .- Stolen, or Lost, from

street, Kingsland-road, Shoreditch, between that and Bishopsgate Church, Bishopsgate-street. Public Baths and Washhouses in Liverpool,—On Wednesday morning the new public baths and washhouses, just completed by the wealthy corporation of Liverpool, for the benefit of the working classes, and

An Association for the Reduction of the Duties on

civil functionaries, i. e., all its clerks and such people, shall wear a distinguishing uniform. Тнв Glove Trade of Worcester has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years.

time a French barque is lying at Erith, in the river Thames, loading with this destructive material. A NEW PARK ENTRANCE. -- Workmen are o uployed in forming a new public entrance, leading from Grosvenor-place on to Constitution Hill, Green Park, at

the first houses are now only working four days a

stoker of a luggage train, named Hagan, on the Brighton and Chichester Railway, had his arm broken in a shocking manner by the wheel of the engine. EXPLOSIVE INVENTION.—A letter from Vienna states that Dr. Heller, of that city, has prepared tow

and that its explosive force is far more considerable. PURITY OF ELECTION.—The Bristol Times says that the disagreement between Lord Fitzhardinge and his and artful Delilah. A pretty state of things that allows fair and artful Delilahs to return county and city members! ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. - Messrs. Lloyd Garris

son, George Thompson, and Frederick Douglass, are expected in Inverness, in the course of their antislavery mission. SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.—We observe that the hat

shut their places of business in the evening at seven ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY BETWIXT PAISLEY AND GLASgow.—It is proposed to construct a railway, to be

gundy. A THIEF CAUGUT.—The clerk, Cowap, who ab-

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DEATH OF MR. P. M. STEWART, M.P.—This gentleman expired at the residence of his mother. Lady Stewart Carnock, Falkirk, N.B., on Friday morn-

overflowed its banks, and inundated the vast valley of Reuss, in which there are 11 villages

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR £50.-On Tuesday the match between Mr. Robson's grey horse and Mr.

Lancashire and Scotland, the relic of humanity

THE CHINEESE GAZETTE is the oldest paper in the

COST OF CLEANLINESS .- A writer in the" Builder" estimates the laundry expences of the metropolis at

colossal and grotesque figure of Punch attended by his dog Toby, which has been erected outside.

17th, states that an association formed in that place, under the patronage of the King of Prussia, for establishing Jewish colonies, has purchased land to

rare birds, the bittern, was shot on Wandsworth

EXTRAORDINARY Scene.-At a meeting of the vestrymen of St. Paneras, held on Monday last, those "potent, grave, and reverend signors" argused themselves for the space of an hour in investigating a charge against a man named Pike, of having chucked" a vestryman's servant girl under the chin! Ultimately the unfortunate Pike was acquitted.

on Shere.—These vessels grounded off Cowes, on Sunday morning last, during the fog. Both were

the coat-pocket of Mr. II. Aldhouse, of No. 37, Mary-

SIGNIFICANT !- It is said that Mr. Hudson recently for the improvement of the sanitary condition

Tea, is now fully organised. The French Government has decided that all its

THE EXPORTATION of British Gunpowder was formerly prohibited, but such restriction has been discontinued for some years past, and at the present

the north end of the private gardens of Buckingham Palace, and nearly opposite Tattersall's. THE CARPET Trade of Kiddeminster, which had somewhat revived during the month of August and September, has declined again to so low an ebb that

RAILWAY Accident .- On Monday morning, the

in the same way as has been lately done for cotton,

ters, drapers, and clothiers of Ayr, have agreed to

worked on the atmospherio principle, between the above cities. Silvio Pellico, whose name is so well known in Europe, by the account of his sufferings, is now on a visit to M. de Lamartine, at his chateau in Bur-

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MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

We fear our tourist has become embroiled in Irish excitement, as, up to Thursday morning's post, we had not received his weekly contribution.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

FREE TRADE.

He who fights and runs away Will live to fight another day; But he who is in battle slain, Wil: never live to fight again.

By St. Paul, but the disposition of the Generals of the Free Trade army and their allies is rather remarkable. Cohden, the acknowledged chief of the allied forces, has shown as much tact and generalship in his timely retreat as he evinced during the battle.

Live to fight another day. Peel, the Lieutenant of the Free Trade General,

apppears to be wounded, but not mortelly, while his successor, Lord John, is so hemmed within the narrow entrenchments of the conquering army, that news of him appears a startling novelty, while the aid-de-camp Quaker Bright is rewarded with a PROMISE of translation from the See of Durham to the Borough of Manchester. Cobden's pretensions as a leader we never dis-

disputed after we had met him, analysed him, and heard him. His appearance strikes you, if not with awe, at least with respect; his countenance is so brimful of philanthropy, humanity and kindness. 1 6 Indeed, so much so, that our only regret was, that so much natural goodness should have been enlisted by necessity in so had a cause. Cobden's thorough To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny | ignorance of the science of political economy constituted his great charm with his hearers; he was telling and captivating, if not able and convincing. 5 Aware of the tender ground on which he stood, he never pressed heavily, he merely dealt with all the frippery portions of the subject, which promised advantages to the poor and bespoke the kindliness of his own nature. Therefore we envy not the General the harvest that he has reaped as the fruits of his

> tion after so notable a triumph. There are many who are not able to distinguish between the injury of Free Trade to England and the value of the principle to the Continent, and we real position, and while the bugaboo physical force shall therefore consider the relative value of the 4 measure at home and abroad, and thereby be enabled to illustrate Cobden's present position. Those who have witnessed the rise in the price of food, the reduction of wages, and the limitation of work to

labour, while we may marvel at his sudden evapora-

English people; the measure which destroyed confidence and unsettled all our relations at home having given a spur to all foreign operations. It is no wonder that the foreign merchant, manufacturer, and farmer should feast and applaud Cobden, inasmuch as he has secured increased traffic for all by the opening of the rich market for the produce of the farmer through the merchant, and has limited the speculation of English manufacturers, thereby advancing the profits of their continental competitors. Hence we distinctly prove that the same

Our friend the Quaker would no doubt gladly exchange situations with his chief; and, indeed, we learn that the solid reward of Cobden, as compared with his promised promotion, rather frets friend Bright, who appears to have been "In battle slain."

There is something very amusing in our liberal

"Giving what is not theirs to give."

as we should not be at all surprised to find the govern ment tool, Milner Gibson, and the Free Trade bellows blower, John Bright, defeated by a thumping Tory and a red hot Chartist; a most characteristic finish in the Free Trade Camp. It must always be borne in mind that our principal objection to Free Trade from the commencement, has been the hardships and privations which, through casualties, uncertainty, and doubt, it would subject those least able to stem the torrent during the first three years of settlement and adjustment. It was upon these grounds that we invariably contended for the "timely and prudent concessions," as preliminaries to the measure, well knowing that the Free Trade party, flushed with victory, and with a government moulded to their purpose would throw all the onus of experiment upon those least able to bear it.

We predicted the unsettled state of the prices of al commodities, and the consequent fluctuations in the rate of wages-averring that those who had the making and controul of the laws, capital, and machinery, would throw the burden from their own shoulders upon those of the poor. The farmers are just now cock-a-hoop at the first turn of the experiment; but let us remind them that culture abroad is not like culture in England-that seasons abroad are not like seasons in England-and that while they would require at least two years to put their house in order, the foreigners can complete theirs in one. Again, let them bear in mind that theirs is the rich and inviting market, where the produce of the world will meet in competition, and that the amount brought to it, and not the price given abroad, will regulate its value. An English farmer could not, since the passing of Free Trade, make very extensive arrangements for an increased breadth of wheat. He requires nearly a year to prepare it, and a full A N application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England by Mr. Bound so with his universal competitors, who, in many intheir produce to our markets.

Let us lay their present condition fairly before them, by showing what constitutes a substitute, and how the price of all other "breadstuffs." as well as wheat itself, tends to regulate the price of wheat. Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, and rice, are articles of bread-stuff, with which foreign countries may be made to abound; in fact, the amount of land called into fresh cultivation by the prospect of remunerating for prices here would produce more than a sufficiency the whole population of the empire; thus rendering the domestic bread-stuff a mere drug. This the farmers will feel before this day twelvemonth, notwithstanding the fascinating assurance of the Times that all the world could not give us much-that is, as much as would visibly affect the price of corn at home.

American junk and salt pork is not fresh beef or muiton, and yet a considerable importation of those articles would considerably affect the price of English beef and mutton, because they are substitutes; so with coarse cloths, linens, and woollens-their price would affect the price of all finer fabrics, because the purchasers of those articles would lessen the competition for finer articles, and they would become substitutes. In fact, the same holds good as regards all the articles of life; a large haul of fish will sometimes cause butcher's meat to stink in the stalls; and a good sample of breakfast powder will reduce the profit of the village grocer. We heard of the great scarcity of food that now prevails all over the world, and yet will it be believed, that from Thursday to Saturday in last week, we saw 110 vessels, laden with bread-stuffs, enter the port of Antwerp alone; a proof of one of the Free Trade doctrines, that where there's a demand, there will be a supply. Further, notwithstanding the geueral character of sluggishness stamped upon English farmers, we learn from many sources, that they merely look upon present high prices as an immediate godsend, but which must be followed by destructive cheapness, and in consequence of which many are discharging some of their hands, while others are re-

ducing the rate of wages. The conduct of the Irish farmer is precisely similar: he is a much greater tyrant than his landlord; and whilst his voice swells the national wail just now, he looks upon famine as a godsend, which justifies him in dismissing labourers to whom he affects not to be able to give remunerating wages, food. Thus we unequivocally prove, that the poor and Trade, while the comparatively powerful are daily reaping temporary benefit from the change: JUST AS WE PREDICTED!

THE LAND.

In the midst of that chaos of opinion and experiment which now presents itself on all hands, we do not think that the present position of Chartism has even yet presented itself in its fair proportions to the disciples of the principle. We see a Ministry tottering from incapacity, fearful of meeting Parliament lest a responsibility to which it is not equal, may be imposed upon it-a Ministry, a Whig Ministry, a base, bloody, and brutal Ministry-whose love of office has ever outweighed all consideration of constitutional, political, and social duties. A Minfoolishly establishing the fact in the national mind, that Governments and Parliaments as at present constituted are a national nuisance.

have we abstained from taking vengeance for injustice, lest our individual heat and feeling should be set down to another attempt to destroy that union in-Shakespeare has told us that no blow is so fatal to a party as the desertion of its leaders, and was it not pity, to their improvement. cruel, and barbarous, after a struggle of half a century, to sow the seeds which were sure to be reaned in desolation, even if the pretext was more than feasible. Do the Chartists of England now see their waives like a harlequin's wand over the fragments of a once powerful, because national party, will they. while they see the debris, rejoice in having escaned the charmer's wand. Will they now see that which we have often told them, while we have justified phy-

the promise of high wages, cheap bread, and plenty | revolution can confer benefit upon the working classes, | ready to confess their long errors and transgressions, | society about to disappear, under the baneful and to do, while the foreigners from whom Cobden is unless the national mind is previously trained, fixed and to admit that property has its duties as well as now receiving all honour and laudation, are expe- upon, and rivetted to, a new system which is to supply its rights; true, the press is compelled to fight on riencing that benefit which was promised to the the rejected, and a social system which is to take the the side of the ravaging monster, and to proclaim place of that destroyed,

The benefit of all physical and moral revolutions has invariably been lost for want of this substitute, and Chartism, but for the social principle easy of accomplishment which has been appended to it, would have now but slumbered in the hearts of the hopeful and energetic, but it would have failed to possess an universal charm for universal labour. Again, Chartism alone can boast of unbroken and undiminished confidence in its parliamentary leader and chief. Peel, the leader of Toryism, is denounced by his/party as a traitor; Russell, the leader of Free circumstances which may make England rather hot Trade, is characterised as a halting imbecile; just now, naturally insure for Mr. Cobden a hearty O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland, and the leader of a blind-fold nation, has descrted in the very hour of the enemies weakness; Cobden has run away; Bright sticks silently by his mules; the religious freedom gentlemen are obliged to pray in the closet, while Duncombe is shrouded in national confidence, and recruiting his strength for another national struggle. The social principle of Chartism, so long mocked

and decried by faction, is now the every day theme of its press, its clubs, its coteries, and its members. Landlords in despair threaten to sell their estates. while Chartists in joy purchase them. We doubt that the working classes have thought seriously of the completion of one locality, and the further purchase of £8,100 worth of land to complete another, with the prospect of a still larger purchase ere long. Has not Chartism then been politically and socially in advance of all other isms? Ilas it not justified the principle of physical force, while it has systematically and successfully denounced, reprobated, and stayed revolution, outbreak and cruelty; and has it not as successfully contended for a social change, the necessity of which every class of society now tardily and reluctantly admits. Had Whiggery realized its principle of extended

suffrage, Chartism would never have been heard of, that is, had it realised the principle that "TAX-ATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY AND SHOULD BE RESISTED." llad free traders tacked some social principle to their commercial move, the principles of free trade would have been universally adopted. Had the brawlers for religious freedom also contended for the political rights that the majority sought, they would have been hailed as welcome auxiliaries, and had Daniel O'Connell applied the people's funds to the re-purchase of the people's land for the people, he would now be the greatest monarch that ever the world saw, and might rely with perfect security upon his own definition of physical force as a means of resisting aggression, as all the armed force at the disposal of European monarchs dare not invade a people entrenched in their own cottages, bivouacked upon their own inheritance, and ready as one man to fly to the cry of "My cottage is in

Every newspaper and every agitator now writes about and speaks about, the value of the Land and its capabilities ; while the Chartists having for years discussed the theory, are now as the Times truly tells us, there is not a single man engaged in practical operations, and although we re- in the country appears equal to the present emerstances, in eight months from seed time can send joice to find our writings circulated as words of know- gency. The head of the government truly tells the ledge, yet it is unfair that the Nation, the Chronicle, landlords, through Ireland's only Duke, that the and other journals, should copy our opinions nearly condition of the Irish people is matter for their sole verbatim, offering them as their own, or recommending them as those of plagiarists to the Irish landlords, without the grace of recognising them as ours. Whole passages, scarcely varied in terms, have been taken from our letters to the Irish landlords, from are engaged in solving the question of responsibility our work on Small Farms, from our letters to the the Irish people, without protection or hope, are Chartists, and leading articles, and yet none have thrown upon that wild vengeance which ever follows had the decency to acknowledge the source from whence they were received. However, we pardon this act of dis-courtsey, consoling ourselves with the satisfaction that our repudiated madness now constitutes the sanity of our former revilers.

The curse of the present age is that population presses hardly upon the means of subsistence permitted by landlords, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a single newspaper editor in the empire, who undersatnds anything more of agriculture than a sow understands of Algebra. Here then is a mistortune, a greatmisfortune, and a natural misfortune.-the misfortune that a completely new system is indispensable to national prosperity, while not a single teacher of the national mind understands a particle of the subject. The old chuck pin game of writing for political parties and sectional convenience, will no longer serve the purposes of the age. If, as Peel said, truly said. the SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IS BUT IN ITS INFANCY, the tutors of the national mind must henceforth be selected for their knowledge of that science. We have asked for a Minister of Agriculture. We have said that the day would come when a knowledge of the value of a dunghill would be of more importance than a knowledge of the value of cinnamon, nutmegs and allspice; and we predict that, even in the next session of Parliament, the petition of some forty thousand members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will convince the collective wisdom of clodpole landlords, that if they are incapable of discharging the duties consequent upon the possession of property, that society will demand the restoration of the trust to abler hands. Thus we show, that while all other parties have become weak from tricking, truckling, juggling and imbecility, that Chartism has become strong in theory because wise in practice. May Chartism then live until it affords shelter to all and violence to none, and may the National Petition, escorted by half a million to the House of Commons, reflect new and increased lustre upon the while he speculates on a rise in the price of their leader, the champion, and the chief, who had the moral courage to increase its muster roll by the adhelpless have been the greatest sufferers from Free dition of his honoured name, when the power of resting the march of hunger, and the wild vengeance some and the treachery of others had nearly con- of a starving people: signed it to that tomb in which it has buried old opinions. Yes, it should never be forgotten that Thomas Slingsby Duncombe joined Chartism in the hour of its greatest weakness, while Daniel O'Connell deserted Repeal in the hour of its greatest

Hurrah, then, for Duncombe and the Charter! The National Petition and the Land!!

THE JUDGMENT.

Authority that has long presumed in that pro tection which the ignorance of a people ever con fers upon tyranny, and pride that has so long fenced itself with ostentatious charity, are now beginning to lower their proud crests before that judgment which they have blasphemously hoped to charge upon the istry that, properly recognizes the duties consequent | Creator. They are beginning to discover that if upon the possession of property, but fails to recog- the cottage alone is subjected to the wild ravages of an all-wise and beneficent being works out his own Upon the other hand we find Ireland, ripe for the ends, but yet, as far as famine has gone, and as attainment of its rights, again made an easy prey to far as results may be gathered, we must come to faction by the treachery of her leader. How often the conclusion, that the poor and dependent only were not selected as the only sufferers; and, judging of the great provocation necessary to induce civilized men to commit murder, or even acts of cruelty, we dispensable to the achievement of Irish liberty. must presume that the suffering of a patient and enduring people is intended as an instrument to lead

of the Church of England, in presuming that the and we are shewing that, if the sufferings of the True, the government thought its officials would hope to meet the calamity by common custom and

the inadequacy of the several measures proposed to arrest its progress; true, the pulpit teems with its admonitions of charity and the natural duties of the christian; true, Mr. O' onnell gives instructions to his constituents and bears them as their opinions and resolutions to the Irish executive, but it is also true, that, amid this combination of elements, starvation and pestilence are on the increase.

the Almighty with the present scarcity, that like to hear Lord Besborough, or Lord John Russell. it is still more impious to endeavour to avert that address to the Irish landlords the following admipunishment which in their danger they are com- rable speech respecting these waste lands, which we pelled to admit they have merited. Political find in the columns of our contemporary :apostacy, ministerial delinquency and treachery, are things of such every day occurrence, that they time you have not contrived to make them yield any merely create a sudden start and vanish with the expression of sudden dissatisfaction; but not so with famine, it is not merely a nine days' wonder, its novelty does not die away from its long continuance, but, on the contrary, it gains strength in its daily progress. If it could be shown that the land of Ireland was insufficient to support its own who are now charged and chargeable with neglect, Or if we saw a prospect of that immediate relief it, for the purpose of rendering it productive, whe-(which is now the one thing required), in the cultivation of the waste lands of Ireland, we may be inclined to give our adhesion to the project, but and made it worth as many hundreds of pounds as it when we know that the horse starves while the is now worth shillings, we shall, reserving only a mortgage to the amount of our expenses, give it back grass is growing, however favourably we may incline to the slow process of improvement as a means of future comfort, we cannuot so far stultify ourselves stands good only for the shillings. Those, nobody as to rely upon it as a means of meeting the present necessity. The one is a question for deep thought labour of Irish peasants, are either theirs or ours, and consideration, and to be subjected to such management and control as will secure the profits of improvement to him who improves, while the this is a thing which you must absolutely reconcile other requires the instantaneous attention of those yourselves to doing without. It will not, cannot, who have undertaken to administer the affairs of the country.

be feasted with the glad tidings that corn, bread and meat have declined in price, if he cannot sell are greater. We mast take care of those first. We his labour at that price which will enable him to purchase a sufficiency of those commodities. Governments have frequently interfered indirectly, and shall at the same time relieve your estates from but for the hold resistance of Duncombe would have interfered directly, with the rate of wages, when those for whose benefit the boon was intended did not ask for government interference, and why then should the harsh rules of political economy be now enlisted to justify the Government in abstaining from necessary interference.

Our columns of this week again teem with the sad and forlorn condition of the Irish people, while, consideration; while the domestic tyrants pule like infants, and attempt to cast the whole responsibility upon government. One thing, however, is certain, that when the Irish landlords and their government despair, as a means of redressing their grievances. Meantime, it is heart-sickening to find each succeseive announcement of local distress followed by the information, that a large reinforcement of troops are on their way to administer that relief-that only relief, which the 1rish, for centuries, have been in the habit of receiving from their rulers.

It is sad, also, to see the manner in which the Liberator now panders to the cupidity of domestic jobbers. The government proposes a loan for the improvement of the landlords' estates, with a proper ment to adopt the plan of the select committee, they provision that the funds shall be administered by a might have had the lands reclaimed, and inhabited responsible agent, appointed by the lender; but, no, say the landlords; and, no, says the Liberator; this out- At least on this new land let us see no more is a vexatious interference with the rights of the pro. prietor, who, in justice, should have the appointment of his own superintendent. This is one of the vital points upon which the Liberator, as the agent of the landed proprietors, waited upon the Saxon Vicercy; and, from a thorough knowledge of the and minerals, and all the rest of it. But let a year Irish landlords and their superintendents, we warn the government in time, that, if they adopt this suggestion, they may as well at once do the generous, Ireland but a little longer-and when the Sybilline and make a free gift of the cash, as they never will see a single stiver of it if committed to the guardianship of the squire's superintendent, who will, in of the time. nine cases out of ten be one of his largest creditors, !

demand an account of the expenditure. buy food for the people, and must compel the landlords, and farmers (for they are worse than the labourer to purchase a sufficiency; and if government does not do this in time, all the armed force at its disposal will not be sufficient to protect its authority, or the property of the Irish landlords. Sophistry and blarney may serve the political ends of faction, but they will be found incapable of ar-

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

It is impossible to recur to this subject too frequently at the present moment. The deductions of the philosophic investigator into the causes of national evils are seldom listened to when statesmen are at their ease and things go smoothly. It is by the hurricane, not the calm, that great changes are effected. When turbulence and discontent, the misgovernment, frighten rulers from their apathy and appal politicians with the fear of a still more dangerous future, then is the time to urge the practical adoption of those Radical remedies from which in fairer weather they would shrink with ab-

The institution of property is, as we have before observed, one of the most sacred in this country. with respect to the waste lands. We propose it as a nise those that appertain to government; thus hunger that the mansion is not secure from the as- Before "the rights of property" as before the car of means, the readiest means, by which the "admirable hunger that the mansion is not secure from the as- Before "the rights of property as before the car of social and economical effects of a property in the soil saults of the hungry. It would be presumptuous in Juggernaut, all other things he prostrate. The may be extended directly to a wider circle of the Jews in the wilderness were not more blindly enthusiastic in their worship of their golden calf than the waste." We propose it also as susceptible of imwe are, and, like all other idolaters, we have lost the mediate application. The Lord-Lieutenant has only faculty of reasoning about our idol. In no other way can the fact be accounted for, that the origin of property, the great conditions on which it is held, the primary and paramount right of the state over all minor claims, and the inalienable right of the whole people to the land in which they live have, been so utterly disregarded and forgotten. Upon no question." At the risk of much misapprehension, other hypothesis can the fact be accounted for, that and with the endurance of some abuse, it has stea-We are now assuming the divine interpretation a few men have been suffered to usurp the dily persisted in showing its manifold advantages soil of Ireland, and by the ignorant selfishness of and the justice of its principles. It is most gratifypresent famine is in truth a heavenly dispensation; their conduct doom that land to sterility, and its ing to find that these views are so warmly taken up entire people to permanent destitution. This is an and advocated by contemporaries on both sides of poor is a portion of that heavenly decree, that the abuse so monstrous, so apparent, that it has struck the channel. We suspect that many of them do rich have no right to murmur if, as regards their all intelligent foreign writers on the subject; but, not yet see how success in Ireland will react on order, it is manifested in another shape and form. enslaved and blinded by our reverence for property, Great Britain, and its bearing on the occupation of

crushing influence of this monster evil. We wish we could participate in the expectations of the Morning Chronicle, that a measure for the reclamation of the six million acres of Waste Lands in Ireland is certain to be introduced next session, and that upon terms which will give the needful assistance from the State to ensure, their cultivation and ultimately leave those by whose labours they have been reclaimed in free proprietary possession of that wealth which they may be said to have created. So far as the admirable articles in which To what end then, we may ask, are governthis great and valuable measure has been advocated ments instituted, and for what purpose is are concerned, we are inclined to believe that a consociety constructed, if, upon a sudden emersiderable impetus has been given to it. But we do gency, both hecome paralysed and declare their not see that the Government, either here or in Ireinability to act. Upon the other hand, has land, show any signs of readiness to act upon its it ever struck those who would impiously charge enlightened suggestions. We should really very much

"Gentlemen, you have had five centuries to try

what use you could make of these lands. In that

produce or profit even to your distinguished selves.

If in any one year-if six months ago-you had done one overt act, had moved one sod towards rendering these lands useful, either to yourselves or others, whatever you had even touched with that object in view. you should have had our free leave to keep as your own. But you have not done it! and the time what you have omitted to do slould be done for the population, then we might sympathise with those general good by the representative and organ of the general good-the State. We are going to take the land from you; to enter it, and do as we please with ther with your leave or without. Now, therefore, your modest proposition is, that after we have drained, fenced, built upon, and manured this land, to you. And this you demand in the name of property. But, by your leave, your right of property thinks of refusing you: but the pounds which will be added to those shillings by our capital, and by the not yours; and to make them yours would not be restoring your own property, but presenting you with a large and gratuitous estate in addition. Now, shall not, be done. We are not so charmed with the use you have made of what is already yours, as to be desirous of adding more to it; and besides, there It is but poor comfort to the unwilling idler to are really other people who must be thought of before you. Your necessities, we own, are great, but those of seven millions of poverty-stricken peacantry must give them justice before we give you charity. Console yourselves with the reflection, that by doing for these people what you have failed to do, we what you perpetually complain of as their greatest burthen; a burthen which must indeed be insupportable, for otherwise, men with the charitable feelings you lay claim to would not surely be driven to ridding themselves of it by turning out a whole tenantry on the high roads, to perish of hunger, or find in beggars like themselves the mercy they had not experienced from the rich man who had lived on their labour. What you can only effect for yourselves by means like these, we are going to do for you, freely and effectually. Let that suffice you."

That is a speech "according to our own heart." Its appearance in such a quarter ought to be a warning to the Irish landlords to set their house in order; for, though it has not yet been spoken by any member of the Government, vet its appearance in an old and faithful Whig organ indicates that some such sentiments prevail in official Whig

But it is not only in the Chranicle or the Times now promoted to the dignity of leading ministerial journal, that we find indications of a growing conviction of the public mind, which must force the carrying of such a measure. The Herald, Standard Spectator, and other metropolitan journals join in the cry. It is echoed from Ireland, and by that journal which, at the present moment, perhaps, most faithfully represents the public voice of that country-the Nation. That journal thus emphati-

cally warns the "landed interest" of Ireland :-"See the blindness of Irish landlords-see how they are suffering the ground to slip from under their feet-how the problem to be solved comes more formidably before them every time it re-appears. Eleven years ago, if they had unanimously urged on Governby their own tenants. Now, all men seem disposed to deny them all claim to this; and the world cries cottiers or con-acre—on this virgin soil let a race grow up who may call their hearths and their soul their

"And even now, if the Irish proprietors would cordially accept the terms, they might save their territorial privileges over the present arable and pastures, with all their woods and waters, timber or two more go round-let public works, commissioners and engineering tourists, and the gentlemanike officialities of Dublin Castle, devour the heart of books are offered once more to these landed Tarquins, they will, from the bottom of their hearts, wish they had bethought them sooner of the requirements

Prophetic words! Each time the question recurs and from whom the squire will never dare to it will be with added demands. Already the Chronicle, no longer confining its attention to the It is not long since we pointed out that course waste land, has propounded an additional meawhich, in the end government will be compelled to sure for dealing with the soil already cultivated, adopt, when midnight assassination shall have more and paying rent to the landlords. We will not do force than timely remonstrance. Government must the injustice of condensing its proposals, but give them in its own words:---

The advances from the public, contemplated by landlords), to give such wages as will enable the the Lord Lieutenant, are a gratuitous boon to the landlords. To this boon no one supposes that the landlords, as such, have any claim. They give no equivalent for it. They have in no way either earned or deserved it. The government, accordingly, does not give it to them for their own sake. It intends them as the mere channels through which a benefit is to reach a portion of the community far other than themselves. Well then, to this unmerited and unintended gift let the government annex a condition. Let it make a rule that no landlord shall receive its aid in improving his land, except on condition of giving to the tenants of the land so improved a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. The condition would not be onerous. The land would be given back to the landlord greatly increased in value. Let him rest content with that increase, and bind himself for ever that there at least his demands shall stop. "Let him grant to every tenant a perpetual lease, on a fair valuation of the land after the government has drained it." We should greatly prefer natural results of a bad system and long-continued an arrangement much more liberal than this. We would require him to divide with the tenant the boon conferred on himself, and to grant a perpetual tenure at a rent much below the full value of the improved land. But we should hail with joy even the more niggardly arrangement; and so, we venture to say, would the tenantry. The immediate gain to the landlord would be a manifold equivalent for renouncing any further prospective increase. We propose this plan as the supplement and completion of that which we have already advocated

population than those who may become settlers on to will it. He is not pledged to improve the lands ef everybody who asks for it; he has reserved to himself a full discretion. He has only to name his conditions. What they should be is to us very Such is the present stage of this momentous agi-

tation. The Star was the first newspaper which recognised the paramount importance of "the Land we have suffered it to exist, until at length the cup the soil here. But it will be time enough to look of iniquity is full. The state itself is threatened with at that part of the subject, when we have made our short time, would be but an awbyer a audience afte sical force—namely, that neither moral or physical the ordinary law; true, the Irish landlords are now anarchy, and all the elements of a well-ordered Irish brethren "at home" in their own land.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

THE FACTORY KING'S TOUR. We understand that preparations are being made sake, of your having circulated a report that the throughout Yorkshire to re-commence the Short Time agitation on a most extensive scale. The following is Mr. Oastler's intended route, commencing

next week :-Tuesday, 10th November. Huddersfield Halifax Wednesday, 11th, or Thursday, 12th Friday, 13th Bradford Monday, 16th Wednesday, 18th Monday, 23rd Wakefield Wednesday, 25th Friday, 27th

Mr. OASTLER will also visit Sheffield and Knare borough, but the arrangements as regards those places are not yet completed. We expect to be able to report in our next number the commencement of the good work at Huddersfield. Let the peeple rally in their thousands for OASTLER and the Ten Heurs' Bill.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Irish news this week presents one or two new features. The intimation a week or two since that the potatoe crop had railied, after being generally given up, seems now to be confirmed from various quarters, and the statement that they have fallen considerably in the Dublin market appears to be an additional corroboration of the fact. We trust sincerely that this may be the case generally, and that the aid arising from this unexpected source will, in conjunction with other still indispensable measures, prevent the people from enduring that Nottingham, per J. Sweet general and extreme famine, which was recently apprehended. The Lord Lieutenant has been obliged to stop the public works in the county of Clare, on Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson account of the interruption and ill-usage given to Manchester, per J. Murray the officers who have the laying out or the superin- Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson Hasgow, ver J. Smith. tendence of these works. It would seem that this in Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last some measure at least arises from a dislike to task work, although it is stated that the price of such work has been put rather higher than it would otherwise have been, in order to enable the weak and inefficient labourer to earn a good day's wages. It Sheffield, per G. Cavill is deeply to be regretted that the works should be Ely,per M. Aungier ... stopped from such a cause. Our Irish brethren Leigh, per Dickenson ... Should remember, that the money expended in these Lynn, per J. Scott n
Articloke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower works is in reality wrung from the hard working men and women of England and Scotland, and that Barnsley, per J. Ward. their motto is "a fair day's work for a fair day's Devizes, per J. Stowe ... wages." Task work is a test of value in return for Nottingham, per J. Sweet the wages paid, and although there may be peculiar Norwich, circumstances in the case of the labourers in Ireland, Worcester, per M. Griffiths which renders the principle inapplicable, it is one, Macclesfield, per J. Warren ... which, providing the calculation be based on equit- Bridgewater, per J. Fink able grounds, is manifestly promotive of "fair play" on both sides. But whether this be the case or not, it is clear that ill-treatment of those who are merely obeying the orders of their superiors is not the way to mend the matter. They should make their complaints and the proposed remedies heard at head Birmingham, per W. Thorn .. quarters. Much of the discontent would appear to be attributable to the disgraceful system of jobbing, Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Manchester, per J. Murray ... indulged in by what one writer calls a "blackguard Droylsden, per Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson class of small folks, who avail themselves of this relief for their own requirements and patronage." From the statements of this writer it would appear, that this heartless and selfish section of the com munity regard the very misery of their fellow-countrymen as a source of new wealth. He says, "Not fifteen per cent. reaches the poor, and not a farthing reaches the poorest. Roads are made in order to make two guineas a week situations for overseers and time-keepers, and men who have their couple of acres to cultivate forsake them for ephemeral employment on the road that is not wanted." Coventry This may be an exaggerated picture; but there is too much reason to fear that such an abuse of the public funds does take place. We are the strenuous friends of all measures that will really promote

made great by extraneous agencies. Trade does not mend in the manufacturing districts, the voice of triumph over the great Free Trade victory has scarcely subsided into silence; the Jas. Hill banners which fluttered over triumphal processions are barely folded, when short time and low wages in the midst of scarcity and high prices, is an- John Moss, Stokenounced as an indispensable and unavoidable course of action. Explain away the fact, as Cinderford Iron as the partizans of the manufacturing system Birmingham per may: there it stands. The inference we draw from it is, that it is most unwise to make a nation dependent upon a system which is governed by the demand of distant and precarious markets, which is Belper subject to continual fluctuations, and which reduces hundred of thousands to poverty and distress, with a their being in the slightest degree able to avert te ruin caused by gigantic operations, in the regu- Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ation of which they are permitted to take no share Mr. Wheeler

the political and social emancipation of Ireland.

We would give without grudge or stint whatever

nations; but the co-operation of all classes of Irish-

We must return to a more natural and healthy system. Agriculture is the only true basis of national | Mr. Wheeler. wealth and prosperity. It ought to be the primary employment of the people. Manufactures, mines, fisheries, &c., are each and all essential elements, but they ought to be kept in due proportion. We

save that of blind obedience to their task masters

want more farms and fewer mills. The Municipal Elections took place on Monday, Without producing any feature calling for extended notice. At Leeds two Chartist Councillors were turned out, and the council is now composed of the Camberwell usual mixture-Whigs and Tories. At Sheffield and Manchester the Chartists succeeded in placing a representative in the Municipal Council. The in-

terest, however, formerly attached to these elections seems to have very much abated. The agitation for the Opening of the Ports con-

times, but, upon the whole, it is a languid one. It eridently lacks heartiness, and THE PEOPLE take no ath, including interest in it. In reply to the Marylebone Deputathe measure necessary, or saw "a probability that junction with those who have paid their shares or intation Lord John Russell stated, that if he thought prices were about to rise," he would not hesitate to advise his colleagues to open the ports. The CHRONICLE, which has been throughout the warm ad-Focate of the measure, looks upon this declaration as tantamount to the adoption of the measure. Another Crayford, Croydon, Watford and O'Connorville; the upward move, or a clear "probability" of another upward move, and there is an end of the 4s. duty. We, by no means draw that deduction from the point a place and time of meeting and procure the return Premier's statement, although it is not impossible but that the little man, being made of squeezable purpose of electing two delegates; the Secretary and materials, and pressed by his own supporters, may ultimately give way. Parliament was, on Wednesday, prorogued till the

12th of January, without any intimation that it was then to meet for the dispatch of business; so that a bitical speculation, and the lease of the Whig Cabinet Greenwich Police Court, with attempting to destroy lengthened, at all events to the end of January.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The following extensive improvements in the vicinity of Leicestersquare will commence, it is expected, early in the present month. Tho whole of Upper St. Martin's-lane is to be demolished, and a street 101 feet wide to be formed by the state of the formed by the state of the formed by the state of the s to be formed, to be ultimately carried through the heart of the Seven Dials to Tottenham-court road. A new street to be formed at the junction of St. Martin's-lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, and Longacre, in a line through to King-street, St Martin's-lane, near the church, will also be widened by throwing back the houses at tha corner of Hemming's row, and a communication opened between Coventry-street and Oxford-street, by throwing down the pile of buildings separating Rupert-street and Bet-sick-s' 70:st. The cost of these undertakings will be £120,000.

WHO RECENTLY WORKED ON HERRINGSGATE FARM.

Sir.—I have heard with great sorrow, for your own work people at Herringsgate had been paid for more time than they had worked, and that some of the materials had been made away with; now, sir, as am determined to make an example of every person whom I can detect in attempting to injure the Land movement by falsehood or slander. I hereby challenge you to meet me at the South London Hall, on Monday evening next the 9th instant, when I defy you or any man living to prove that any individual received a penny more than he earned, or that a penny's worth of materials, old or new, was made away with, or unprofitably used You are a sneaking blackguard ;-you came to me begging for work, I gave you half-a-crown out of my own pocket, as I didn't think myself justified in employing you—you came a second time to London, and You were kept in preference to others as long as there was a stitch of work that you could do, and now your reward to the society is poor pettifogging talsehood. I not only invite you, but I invite all others, to prove that there has been the waste of a farthing, or that there has ever been so much work done in England for the money, or better done; and I tell you more,! that I would not have paid half the attention to work of my own.

Francus O'Connor.

P.S.—Now, Sir, you must come.

RECEILTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

Ely, per M. Aungier ... Artichoke Inu, Brighton, per W. Flower Norwich, per J. Hurry Newcastle on-Tane, per J. Nisbett

SECTION No. 2. Shrewsbury, per J. Powell Swindon, per D. Morrison Leeds, per W. Brook ... Newcastle-on-Tyne' per J. Nisbett Gosport, per J. Douglas eicester, per J. Burrow Peterborough, per E. A. Scholey Robert Blackie, Edinburgh ...

Manchester, per J. Murray (omitted last PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1. Marylebone Mr. Probert -Pershore Merthyr Morgan - 3 13 6

City of London might be required to elevate her in the scale of Kirkaldy Bearfield- 0 Fisher Chipping Norton -Ashburton - -- 016 G men is an essential element in the creation of an Mrs. Russell, Bit-Shoreditch independent and prosperous country. Nations are G. J. Harney-Mixenden Stones Westminster -George Borton - 0 10 0 William W. Hoare 1 6 0 Ashburton W. Richards -Leicester. on-Trent A Friend, Earlskeaton ing -Kenilworth Sandbach Newton Abbott Jas. Brice -Camberwell -

> Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. - 0 3 0 Whittington and

Long-0 5 0 VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND OBPHAN'S FUND.

The ballot for the location of thirty members belonging to the 1st Section, and for a portion belonging to the 2nd Section, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 10th, at Birmingham : persons to become entitled to the ballot mus have paid up their shares on or prior to Thursday, Dec.

METROPOLITAN ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE EN-London, Somers Town, Whittington and Cat, Kensington Marylebone, Bermondsey, Greenwich, Finsbury, Gray' Inn Lane, Cripplegate, Chelsea, Limehouse, Shoreditch, mination of all candidates must be sent on or before Wednesday, 18th of November to the Genoral Secretary, 83, Dean Street, Soho, who will publish the same, apof votes from the out districts. Manchester and Salford are united together for the

Districts Committee are requested to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the same; all the other branches are supplied with the necessary printed instructions, should any branch not receive them, they are requested immediately to apply to me for the same.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young woman of respect-

herself. Mr. J. W. Billington, an undertaker, stated, that as he was leaving the dead house in Greenwich churchyard, on Saturday afternoon, he observed the prisoner lying on a grave, and as she appeared to be struggling, he went up to her thinking she might be in a fit. On approaching her, he discovered that she had drawn an apron tightly round her throat; and but for his timely assistance, she must have completed her purpose, as she was black in the face and insensible. A person named Frederick Jackson, stated that the unhappy woman was his wife. The only manner in which he could account for the rash act was, that they had had a few words on Friday morning last, and that during his absence she left her home, and supposing that she had taken something to drink, was afraid to return home. Discharged on the husband's recognis-

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE POLKA .- A new Hungarian dance, called the Osorder, is all the rage in

Germany, and likely to supersede the polka,

THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARKE'S TOUR

GREAT MEETING AT BRISTOL On Wednesday evening, October 28th, at the hour appointed for the meeting to take place, the Mechaics' Institute was crowded. On the motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr.

Cooke, Robert Harris, Esq., was called to the chair.

Silence having been restored, he addressed the necting in nearly the following words:-My Friends,-If we are asked the cause which has ed us to assemble here to-night, I would say it is righly important one: we have come to discuss a question the most valuable in its relation to the inerests of this country. It is the question of the Charter. (Cheers.) Our government—all governments, grow up in the dark. The principle of evil grew up with the accumulation of power; and whatever of justice and virtue they may have originally possessed, they departed from, and wrested on the power of the sword for protection and support The government of this country is entrusted in the hands of three parties. First, there was the monarch. He need say but little on this

point. He agreed with Samuel, c. 8, v. 10, where he describes the "manner of a king." Monarchs have done all which Samuel foretold, and much more; they have imposed burdens on their people, and carried their pageantry and pride so far that they have become ridiculous, imbecile, and childish. (Cheers.) Next, we have the lords. Did any of you ask yourselves what a lord is? What constitutes a claim to the title of a noble and ancient family? Any man who, four or five hundred years ago, received a title, given him by kings or queens, not for his virtues or patriotism, or for having ren dered wise and good, but WICKED SERVICES The descendants of such a man lay claim to be of a noble and ancient family. If he can trace out who his grandfather was, and then his great-grandfather, and his great-grandfather's grandfather—(laughter) -for four hundred years back, he is said to be a branch of a noble and ancient family, as if we all had not grandfathers and great-grandfathers as well as they have. (Hear.) I consider all men to belong to an ancient family; all are as noble as each other; and there is no nobility but that which virtue gives. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I consider titles to be pure inventions of human pride and human ignorance—(cheers)—but, in fact, it is become ridiculous; and we have the authority of Punch-(laugh ter)-to bear us out in this assertion. Formerly, it was customary to use the expression: "Do you think I'm a fool ?" Now it is become quite fashionable to render it: "Do you think I'm a duke? Cheers and laughter.) We have authority to show that the House of Commons, as at present consti tuted, does not represent the mass of the people; and that six-sevenths of the male population of Great Britain are branded with the stamp of interiority. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Charter professes to remedy this state of things. Universal Suffrage, which I consider to be the first and chief principle of the Charter, and to which all the other points are but as consequences, as all would follow, did every

man possess a vote—would, in my opinion. remove this great evil; and I would like to see all men united on this point, that they might, by unity of opinion and co-operation, work out their political redemption. (Cheers.) The Charter cognises the rights of humanity, and holds it paramount to the rights of property-(hear) and I conceive it to be a right principle, for duced by them is represented? I want the man to have the vote and not the brick! Suppose the case intellect, possessed of all the noble feelings of his nature, and remarkable for his patriotism and love of virtue, but poor. The other a man without mind or moral culture, who has not one quality to recommend cepted? No! He is rejected; whilst the other, because he possesses the bricks is, upon showing the overseer's note or receipt-accepted! But it cannot be right to treat the poor man of mind in this wayit cannot be right to tax the poor from 40 to 50 per cent. to support a system of unjust legislation, whilst the rich pay only 5, 7, or 10 per cent. at the And if it were to be demanded of them in a direct way, it could not stand an hour; but wise in their generation they do it indirectly, and thereby mask the glaring injustice of the system, which robs the poor man of his money, and denies him the right to exercise electoral privileges. (Cheers.) In some respects the principles of the Charter have, it seems to me, been unwisely advocated; I do not hold with the doctrine of ''physical force.'' and if it has been re-sorted to in some instances, I think it was unwise; there is enough of moral power in existence if combined, to force

iny government to accede to the just demands of its (Hear.) For my part I repudiate physical force. (Cheers.) I am a member of a society which tands opposed in principle to every species of enmity and hostility towards my fellow men. I recognise the principle of peace to all the world, and I would almost sooner die than be led to take the life of a fellow creature. Let us be just to each other—let us repudiate such acts betwixt ourselves, and leave the fighting and the murder, and the infamy attached to trample upon the people! (Cheers.) Let us leave

he sword in the hands of those who wield it in de-

fence of lawly might, and to support injustice—let us

eave it to those who war with the rights of humanity.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Rogens to prooose the first resolution as follows:— That we, the inhabitants of Bristol, in public meeting assembled, are of opinion after many years experience, hat the present system of representation as provided by the Reform Bill is morally and practically defective, and that no substantial and radical reform can be effected for

parliament to pass into law the document called the People's Charter, embodying Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualifications, Equal Representation, and Payment of Members. Mr. HENRY Cook seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. M'GRATH, in a powerful and telling speech, in the course of which not an atom of the present system from the monarch to the meanest spy, from the monopolist to the jobber, both he atacked in turn, exhibiting the deformity of the whole. He delivered a splendid defence of the several points

pire are enfranchised; therefore, we agree to petition

of the Charter, replying to every objection and exposing every crotchet of the enemy; and finally concluded a speech, as brilliant in conception as eloquent in language, and as convincing as it was truthful, amidst the cheers and plaudits of his delighted The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Simeon to move he adoption of the National Petition. Upon coming forward he eulogised the Executive for their honesty and consistency—entered into a defence of John Frost and his companion - declared himself to be the same, unchanged for the past 10 years. He then proceeded to read the Petition, which was seconded by Mr. R. Nichols. Mr. CLARK then rose to support the petition, and

delivered a most eloquent speech, which elicited the most enthusiastic cheering. The petition was unani-Mr. RICHARD DANIELS moved the third resolu-

cert with the Central Committee already formed in Lon-

don, for the purpose of securing the return of Members to the House of Commons, pledged to the principles of the People's Charter." The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. CROOKE, who in a short enthusiastic speech called upon the

inhabitants of Bristol to come forward and support true representatives to the House of Commons. Having been put from the chair, it was carried with the exception of one solitary hand held up against it. It is said, that the person who owns that

tends to hold the principles. (?) Mr. Poole proposed that the following persons be appointed to form the Committee: Messrs. J. Rogers, F. W. Simeon, Robert Nichols, Jesse Como, Gad Crooke, Richard Daniels, and Mr.

Highman, with power to add to their number: Seconded by Mr. CHARLES REBBETH, and carried unanimously. Mr. M'GRATH then rose, and after having passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the chairman, proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman; which

cheers and long continued applause.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the meeting had conducted themselves. He was delighted with the eloquence of the gentlemen who had addressed them, and hoped much good would arise from the advocacy of the principles advanced on the present occasion. They had given nim a vote of thanks, and he was happy to deserve it, if they thought so; but he did not want thanks, he had as much reason to thank them as they had to thank him; they were both pleased with each other. and thus there was a mutual pleasure-no thanks

were necessary for him. but as they had given it, he accepted it with pleasure. It was his decided opinion the working classes were, upon the score of education, more entitled to the franchise than those who possessed it; and such imputations of ignorance Came with a bad grace from men more ignorant than themselves. He wished the rights of labour to be it was the intention of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark friendly manner. He commenced by observing that

He thought if the working classes were true to themselves, and respected their principles, if they support their leaders, and followed such advice as was given to them this evening, they would not wait long for their just and political rights.

The chairman then vacated the chair, when the meeting separated, delighted with the evening. CIRENCESTER.

On Thursday evening last a public meeting was held in the Long Room of the Bell Inn, to take into consideration the plans and objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company. For some time past considerable anxiety had been manifested by members of the labouring classes, to hear the nature of the above institution clearly explained, as from the abuse which had been heaped upon its founders and very bad in its tendency and character, or otherwise, it would not have so many enemies. Those, however, who availed themselves of the opportunity which the meeting afforded had every doubt removed and every prejudice dissipated.

At half-past seven, the time for commencing business, Mr. Smith, grocer, was called to the chair, who, after making a few preliminary observations, introduced Mr. P. M'Grath to the meeting. Mr. M'Grath, on coming forward, was enthusi-

simple, clear, and consise manner, the objects and themselves of that great and sublime principle, that the members of the society would be able to effect their social and political emancipation. Mr. of providing for the " rainy day."

Mr. T. Clark was next called upon. He applied tion of the capabilities of small quantities of land, upon the ecurity which the society offered for the investment of the pence of the working classes. Mr. Clarke made some further observations conformatory of the statements made by the previous speaker, of the meeting. At the conclusion a number of rules and shares

were disposed of, and a vote of thanks awarded to the chairman and the two gentlemen that had addressed

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of hearing the naturo and objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, explained by Messrs. P. M'Grath and T. Clark, two of the Directors, who were in attendance for that purpose. At half-past seven, the time for commencing business, the large and spacious building was well

–, an operative tailor, was unanimously chosen to preside, and opened the proceeding with a brief but sensible address, and concluded by introducing Mr. M'Grath to address the meeting. Mr. M'Grath on presenting himself was received

and gentlemen. It appears from the placard which has called together the present meeting, that two important subjects are to occupy our consideration tonight, namely—the Land, and the adoption of the Why should the many who do all the labour of the National Petition, for the restoration of our politistate be disfranchised, whilst property which is pro- cal rights. Either of these subjects, I consider amply sufficient for one meeting. It would be impossible to do both subjects that justice which their imof the men-one of them a man of mind and high portance demands. (Hear.) In this view our friends ple's inheritance shall be the topic for this evening's investigation. (Cheers.) The National Petition shall him, save his qualification to vote at an election. have ample justice done it. Mr. O'Connor will ere The poor man may be a poet, and he carries under long be a sojourner in your neighbourhood, and his arm to the polling booth a volume of his works: I am confident, will feel the highest pleasure his qualification is required, and he presents his in attending a meeting for the adoption of the Naand importance of this vitally important subject. (Hear.) The restoration of the land is the people's only hope of a permanent amendment of their now hapless condition. I consider the national poverty conjointly with the possession of millions of acres and productive but uncultivated land which the comc are here to-night, not to adopt the plans of our high minded aristocracy for getting land. (Hear.) Our glory consists in being as different from them a possible. Let us never degrade ourselves by taking as an exemplar for imitation the truculent, the execrable conduct of cut-throats and robbers. (Cheers. We want land, those who have taken it from us, wil not even let it to us. (Hear.) What we propose to do then is to put ourselves in a position by union and co-operation, to take advantage of the necessities of our oppressors, by purchasing that which has been ruthlessly taken from us. Mr. M'Grath then at great length descanted upon the rules and objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which judging it to the cut-throats, who are paid to shoot and from the spirit manifested by the meeting were fully approved of. Mr. M'Grath concluded his address with a strong appeal to divest their minds of prejudice, to examine candidly, and that their benefit would be the certain result. He resumed his scat

> meeting towards the grand labour redeeming scheme which has been so eloquently propounded by my worthy colleague Mr. M'Grath. The importance of the land to the working classes is now beginning to be understood and ere long will be daly appreciated. The Chartist Co-operative Land Society has already the value of the subject; and as that noble institution grows in wealth and power, the public mind will become impregnated with the great practical truths, which it is teaching. (Cheers.) What is it, Sir, that we propose to do? Merely to unite, to contribute our pence to buy land, and purchase our freedom. We propose Sir, to co-operate for the benefit of each other, so that we may labour for ourselves instead of labouring for others. (Cheers.) And in so doing we say that we shall confer a benefit upon our own class especially, and render an important service to mankind generally. There are two important features in this movement of ours to which I contend that if Mr. O'Connor's Small Farm system were carried out, that no industriously inclined man would ever be without good and remunerative employment, and that such a thing as pauperism would not be known, and that poor's rates would consequently become a nonentity. Secondly, that the land as proposed to be laid out by our society, affords a much better and more secure investment for capital than exists at the present time. Mr. Clark proceeded at some length to demonstrate the truth of his statement, and concluded with an effective speech by appealing to the working men present to abstain from the public house, and spend in purchasing land, the sums which too many of them were in the habit of contributing to sustain the beer barrack, which in his opinion was one of the greatest curses that ever befel any country. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLARK, said, I am delighted to witness the

feeling, which has been evinced this evening by this

amid loud cheers.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and he two directors, after which the meeting separated. Taking all things into consideration the meeting was the most important one that has been held in the town of Cheltenham, in connection with the Chartist cause. We expect a large accession to our ddresses delivered by Messrs. Clark and M'Grath. SECOND MEETING. - On Saturday evening, a meet ing of the friends of the People's Charter was held at the Unitavian School-room, for the purpose of organising a branch of the National Charter Association. Messrs, M'Grath and Clark were present for the purpose of aiding the object of the meeting. Mr. Kingdom occupied the chair, and in a short speech, called attention to the purpose for which the meeting had been commenced. Several persons ensolitary hand had once been a Chartist, and still prerolled themselves as members, and afterwards appointed a secretary and treasurer. It was then agreed that they would start the agitation anew with a determination to work incessantly until the should succeed in Chartism in the ascendant. Everything looks well; there is the most kindly feeling existing amongst those who have joined. The disagreements which have been the rain and disgrace of the cause shall not prove any hindrance to our progress, as we have resolved not to allow the introduction of any matter of this ancient Borough met at the Town Hall (which not prove any hindrance to our progress, as we have was seconded by Mr. CLARK, and carried amidst

> and Charter Association, which was held at the house of Mr. Maddocks High-street, for the purpose of establishing a reading discussion class. Both gentlemen delivered addresses upon the great service ward working men to preside on such occasions, which would result to the cause from such an insti- moved that Mr. White, an operative, should be which would result to the cause from such an institution as they had that night formed, and which called to the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. would no doubt lead to the formation of others of a similar character in different parts of the country. Messrs. M'Grath and Clark were elected as honorary members. After which each member subscribed sixpence for the purchase of newspapers and books, and existed for the union of the working classes, and two thousand persons have been removed, and depo agreed to pay one penny per month for a similar pur-

WORCESTER. properly understood, and he would at the same time to call at this place on their tour, their friends imlike that the rights of property were understood also. mediately set about trying to procure the use of the who had been duped by the hirelings sent amongst ninety coffins, with their contents.

the other for the Charter. Application was made to the Mayor, but that functionary declined to grant it for any such purpose, at the same time referring those who waited upon him to the Town Council, who, he said, were his masters in the matter. The friends accordingly set about canvassing the members of that body, and the result was that two-thirds of them gave their consent, and the Hall was granted accordingly for the purpose of holding one meeting for the

Land Society. On Monday evening an immense concourse of persons assembled at the Town Hall for the purpose of Co-operative Land Company, and at seven o'clock, the hour appointed for commencing business, Mr. promoters. Many thought that it must surely be any lengthened observations, but simply stated the object of the meeting, and his determination to give all parties a fair hearing should any difference of opinion arise, his motto being, "a fair stage and no avour." He had the pleasure of introducing to

the notice of the meeting, Mr. Philip M'Grath,

Who said, he deemed it an honour of no ordinary character to stand before so numerous and respectable an audience of the inhabitants of the ancient City labour's welfare and humanity's elevation. (Cheers.) astically applauded, and proceeded to explain in a The purpose of their meeting was such, notwithstanding some of their pseudo Radical Town Councillors means of the Chartist Land Company. He entered refused to sign the requisition for the Hall, that co-operation, and showed that it was by availing matter whether a man be Whig, Tory, or Radical, if he be actuated by the feelings of common humanity, he must approve every conscientious attempt to emancipate labour from the horrible thraldom of M'Grath concluded an eloquent address by an ap- poverty. (Cheers.) This righteous purpose we propeal to the patriotism and good sense of the meeting, | pose to accomplish consistently with peace, law and to take advantage of the benefits which the society order. (Cheers.) We propose to realize it by the insured to its members as the most effectual means moral power, which like the might of steam in water, Mr. Stopp. has slumbered for ages among the despised millions of this country. (Cheers.) There are others who himself to an elucidation of the details for carrying seem solicitous for the people's improvement, but out the general principal which had been previously their means of effecting differ widely from ours On established by Mr. M'Grath, and related many entering this magnificent hall, he observed a large placard issued by Royal Authority, in which young men from 19 to 25 are instructed as to the means when properly cultivated, and proceeded to remark of securing comfort in youth, and independence in earnest and telling energy which distinguishes all around which is the inscription: -" Ubique quo fas et g'oria ducunt," which is in verbiage less classical and concluded an effective speech amidst the applause and more understandable that "you are to follow wherever right and glory leads." You, young men of Worcester, are advised in this manifesto, issued by Royal Authority, to leave your peaceful avocations, yourselves in the gaudy frippery of the soldier, to go vherever glory leads, to burn, plunder and murder, in order that the dominions of despotism may be secured and extended. (Cheers.) He trusted that no

voung man in Worcester would be so deprayed as to seek glory by means so nefarious, and that the day was not distant, when an intelligent and philanthropic people will leave the game of war to be played by tings and aristocracies. (Cheers.) While the queen calls upon you to seek glory in the field of blood and slaughter, we call upon you to seek real glory in the peaceful fields of honest industry. (Cheers.) The dvisers of violence and bloodshed, with matchless audacity claim credit as the friends of law and order, vhile we who advise the pursuit of sobriety, honesty, and industry, are stigmatized as turbulent and violent persons. (Hear.) Mr. M. Grath then entered upon the subject of the Land, demonstrating the value of its acquisition, and the practicability of the plan propounded by the Chartist Land Co-operative Company, for that purpose. He concluded a lengthy and able speech amid the hearty and universal plaudits of the meeting.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. T. CLARK, who commenced by stating the pleasure which it afforded him to have an opportunity of addressing so large and respectable a meeting. I hope, sir, said Mr. Clarke to be able, this evening, to convince many persons present who have had their minds poisoned y a corrupt press, that our objects are just, and hat the means by which we propose to compass those objects are equally as commendable. We have gentlemen, been most scandously and foully misrepresented by the newspaper press of this town uring the past week, but I beg of you to witness their conduct towards us this evening. perceive, congregated, an immense, and important meeting, whose orderly conduct is a credit to the town,-here are we, met to promulgate our principles and defend our character, but where are our enemies, the solous, who conduct the enlightened journals of Worcester? (Checrs.) They are absent is they always are, when the business of the people porters whose presence would grace this platform, such a meeting as this were held for Whig or Tory purposes? Sir, I do not complain of any criticism on the part of the press, however severe or unmerited, but what I do complain of is, that whilst they are so prolific of their abuse, and thus prejudice the minds of many well-disposed persons against us. they invariably burk our proceedings, and never give would cause our principles to be respected where they are now dreaded. (Hear, hear.) But if my advice would have any weight with the working classes, I would say, absent yourselves from sucl you will soon bring the infamous "press-gang" to their senses. (Loud cheers,) What is it that we propose to do that we are so plentifully abused by your "Chronicles," and your "Guardians?" Nothing more than to make the people independent of the present system, and to enable them to become their own masters. (Cheers.) And how we do propose to do this? By violence, anarchy, or the destruction of property? No! but by the combination of our own neans and energies, which are quite equal to the task, great though it be. (Cheers.) We propose to subscribe our pence and purchase land; to divide avocation, with every prospect of success. Some of you, I have no doubt, think this movement o ours to be altogether impracticable and utopian, but I think that I will be able to prove to the satisfaction of every man present, that all we propose to accomplish can be fully realized by the power of union and co-operation. Mr. Clark then entered into a number of minute calculations to prove that the land afforded the best security for the investment of capital, with a certainty of realizing a high rate capability of the land to yield enormous crops, and

ifter inviting discussion, retired amidst the plaudits of the meeting. The CHAIRMAN reiterated the invitation to discussion, which had already been given by the preceding speakers, but all appeared to be satisfied, and no iuestions were asked Resolutions of thanks to the Town Councillors who

igned the requisition, to the Mayor for the use of the all, to the Chairman, and Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, having been adopted unanimously, the meet ng broke up; having first given three cheers for O'Connor and the Northern Star.'

The purchase of the Redmarley Estate has caused reat sensation throughout Worcestershire and Glouestershire. The local papers represent the purthe whole district with Chartist principles. The Gloucester Journal, a beastly Whig rag, has a contemptible article headed "The Chartist Squire," in which Feargus O'Connor is well abused; and which concludes by "thanking God" that the Estate in question is not in the county of Gloucester. A coronly means of saving the agricultural labourers from being "infected" with Chartism. They dread the location of Mr. O'Connor in the neighbourhood, and hence the howling of the pack of press-hounds, and O'Connor does come into the neighbourhood, that he will realize their most awful forebodings, by lighting up a flame of Chartism that shall wither up the whole crop of those rank weeds of corruption, that have so long prevented the growth of a sound public As a proof that the agricultural mind is beginning

to arouse itself, it need only be mentioned, that at our meeting here on Monday evening we had a number of agricultural labourers that had travelled seven eight, and ten miles-there were, indeed, some who had travelled 15 miles to be present at the meeting.

GREAT MEETING AT LEICESTER FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

which cannot be considered as strictly relevant to the Mayor had granted for the occasion) to test the public feeling on the propriety of adopting the na-THIRD METING.—On Sunday evening, Messrs. tional petition. At eight o'clock, the time specified M'Grath and Clark attended a meeting of the Land in the bills and placards, the large hall and the mayor's parlour were filled. Mr. SMART rose, and after a few preliminary observations on the Chartist practice of bringing for-

Buckley, and unanimously carried with cheers. The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a

them by the base and mercenary League, had expeperienced the falsehood of their promises, and the hollowness of their pretences, and trusced they would be more wary in future in giving credit to those who obvious interest it was to deceive them. He then requested their attention to the following resolu-

That this meeting is of opinion that the numerous and frightful evils under which they are suffi ring, and which are daily and hourly increasing, are wholly owing to class legislation, in which the wealth-producing classes of the community find their interests neglected, nay, wholly overlooked; and that the only real remedy to be found is in the establishment of the People's Charter as the law of the land, and that it is clearly their duty as well as their interest to exercise the almost only right which is left them, to petition on every suitable opportunity for such establishment; that the so-called representatives of the people may have no excuse for the neglect of their duty; and also that our claims may be constantly before the eye and in the mind of the public; and that the res of our brethren, who have lutherto been supine and apathetic, may be roused into action, and assist us in our struggle to obtain a redress of our grievances and the restoration of those rights of which we have been forcibly or fraudulently deprived.

The speaker then proceeded at considerable length to show up the fallacies of the political economists, and referred to statistical accounts to prove that every extension of foreign trade had been followed by a reduction in the wages of labour, and that it was impossible for the millocrats to continue, for any lengthened period, the ruineus competition with the untaxed or slightly taxed operatives on the Continent and the New World, without reducing their slaves to a worse condition than the natives of unhappy Ireland, and concluded by moving the adoption of the petition, which was briefly seconded by

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Buckley to support the resolution. He began by enumerating the points of the Charter, and his reasons for suppurting them, showing the evils of the existing state of society, and carnestly appealed to his brother operatives to come forward and aid in obtaining it. His whole speech was characterised by that plain, old age. The top of this herald of good news, is our fliend's public addresses, and confer an honour on the operative class.

The resolution was then put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Barrow then came forward, and after reading the National Petition, moved "that it be adopted as the petition of this meeting," which being seconded The Chairman called upon Mr. Ennest Jones to support it, who, on rising, was received as a man

like him ought to be received. The plaudits were prolonged and deafening. As no reporter was present, it would be impossible to give even an outline of his speech. His delineations of the evils under which the people, their causes, and their cure were given, not with that extrinsic so-called eloquence which only tickles the ear, but that soul stirring burst of feeling which goes direct to the heart, which pentedly cheered by the audience in a way which proved that they understood and appreciated it, and which gives the lie to the calumniators who reproach the working classes with ignorance. When the cheering at the conclusion had subsided

The Chairman put the resolution, and it was una nimously carried. Then followed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the Hall: a vote of thanks to the Chairman: a vote of thanks to Mr. Ernest Jones with thondering acclamation; three cheers for Feargus O'Connor; three cheers for Frost, Williams and Jones; three cheers for the Charter, and three cheers for the Land, and the meeting quietly re-

#### RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

DUMFERMLINE.

Mr. C. Doyle lectured here on Thursday evening, respectable audience. Mr. D.'s visit is calculated to effect much good in this district. ALVA.

Mr. C. Dovle delivered a highly successful lecture here on Friday evening, the 30th ult.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED

TRADES. lyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, November the Communications from the numerous trades podics, associated for the protection of industry throughout the United Kingdon, was read, includng one from Mr. Jacobs, the missionary of the Association, now in Scotland, containing the adhesion of the cabinet-makers, joiners, and dyers, of Glasgow also announcing that the latter body had resolved on

becoming shareholders in the association for the employment of labour; also announcing that an aggregate meeting of the boiler-makers of Glasgow, was about to be held to discuss the desirability of joining the association, to which he (Mr. Jacobs) had been invited, and promised to attend. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Tinplate workers of Wolverhampton, contairing the resolutions approbatory of the Association, and of the Williamson reported the result of his mission to Wolverhampton. He had also visited Redditch in company with Mr. Bush, to endeavour to effect a

econcilation between the needle-makers and their employers. They had an interview with some of the masters, the result of which was, that they resolved on summoning a general meeting of the employers, to decide upon the men's list, and communicate the result to the Committee in London. He had also visited Driffield, where the master glove-makers are turning the men out for having taken a part in the late strike. Such was the tyranny of the employers that there is no chance of hiring frames, but the masters will be stayed by the purchase of frames and employing the "turn-outs" in the manufacture of

A letter was read from the glover's Secretary, expressing the satisfaction of that body with the proceedings of the Association. The Committee after transacting some other busi-

ness adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING-THE PUBLIC PLUNDER-ERS CALLED UPON TO DISGORGE.-A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the South London Chartist IIall, to hear a Mr. Charles Cochrane hold forth on the necessity of "opening the ports." Mr. J. Lee Stevens occupied the chair. After Mr. Cochrane had had his say, and Mr. John Savage had noved a resolution in favour of opening the ports,-Mr. Samuel Kydd in an excellent speech, which was oudly applauded, moved the following addenda: classes of any state, possess the first and most legitimate claim to be fed and clothed, and regretting as we do the starving condition of our labouring population, partly owing to the failure of the potatoe crop, but mainly at tributable to an unjust distribution of the country's chase as being likely to lead to the impregnation of an order in Council, calling on all landlords and Church

> lands, and game preserves, as National property, in order that the same may be let to labourers at a small rental, also providing the said tenants with the requisite press the hope that Her Majesty may be pleased to give one day's income towards relieving the immediate distress, and we have no doubt the working classes would chearfully follow so salutary an example.

Mr. C. Keen seconded she addende, but the chaircan refused to receive it. He put the original rescation and amidst great confusion declared it carried; de then precipitately vacated the chair. Votes of thanks to Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Kydd were subsequently adopted, and the meeting separated. WANTON MISCHIEF .- A few days ago Mr. Higgs,

chymist at Maidenhead, was suddenly startled by hearing a violent crash, and on looking round discovered that one of the large plate-glasss windows in his shop, of the value of £7, was broken. On running instantly to the door, he perceived a man, somewhat respectably dressed, standing near it, and on asking him who had broken the window, the latter at once admitted that he had done it in order that he might be sont to prison. Accordingly he was given into custody, and the next day committed, by Mr. C. Williams, for two months with hard labour. CONTINUED DESIGNATION OF THE DEAD, -According

as the excavations proceed and preparations are made to sink the foundations for the new buildings about to be erected in Short's-gardens, immediately at the rear of St. Giles's workhouse, additional coffirs are found at the depths varying from four to few sensible and pertinent observations on the state of the country, and the imperative necessity which course of six or eight weeks the remains of nearly their united efforts to obtain their undoubted rights, sited at the new burial ground, St. Pancras-road, is and then called upon Mr. Smart to move the first re- is evident that the portion of ground unexcavated contains a great number of cossins. The ghastly relies of decomposed bodies are still to be seen lying

#### Trades' Alovements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED

GLASGOW, Monday evening .- Mr. Jacobs attended the engineers' meeting, when it was agreed, that the question of the National Association should be entered into at the next meeting.

Tuesday.—The joiners held their adjourned meet ing in Tron Church Session-house, when Mr. Jacobs attended, to give such information as might be required on the subject of joining the association. Several members expressed their views in approbation of their adhesion; and Mr. Jacobs, in realy to several questions on the application of the society's funds, set forth the various investments effected and intended, and drew a very vivid picture of the proposed industrial establishments, under the head Permanent Investment, which called forth the most enthusiastic approbation. The resolution to join of the former meeting was confirmed by vote, and the secretary instructed to carry it into effect forthwith. Wednesday.-The dyers held a meeting in their hall, Charlotte-lane, to decide on joining the National Association, when Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture thereon, which was much applauded throughout.

At the close it was proposed and seconded :-That the Dyers' Society do join the National Associa tion, that they may be enabled henceforth to resist en croachments and secure fair wages.

That the committee do take shares in the Employmen

Fund, in the name of this society. The above were carried without dissent.

Friday Evening.-Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture to the boiler makers, in the new school-room, Gorhals, when the following resolution was passed:-

That the committee call a general meeting to discuss the question, and that the Secretary write to the several lodges, preparatory to the lecturer visiting them.

SMALLWARE WEAVERS-THE DOCUMENT AGAIN.

An Address to the Trades generally on behalf of the Small-ware weavers of Tamworth, Measham, Burton on-Trent, and the Surrounding Districts. Respected Friends,-Some time since, the small-ware

trade would be better protected by the co-operation of the country districts, the Manchester men solicited them Northern Star for insertion.—[The rules will be into join along with them, and they responded to their call; serted in our next.—Ed. N. S.] 10 join along with them, and they responded to their call; and we beg to state to the trades of England, and the public at large, the consequences:-

At Tamworth there are two shops, and they having joined the association, and one of the employers, Mr. Hammell, having heard of the fact, sent for the other master, Mr. Harding, and they commenced the following cowardly and unmanly attack: - They immediately wrote to all the small-ware employers in their district. joined the Union, and earnestly calling on those employers to aid and assist them in making their men withdraw from the association. They stated, also, that the men intended to interfere with the business of the masters, and wanted to make them pay the same price for consideration to their interests, and concluded by asking the above employers not to allow their men to remain in Hammell and Harding might discharge; and we are sorry them, as instanced by Meeson, of Measham, having turned THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUT.—EXTENSION the whole of his men from worl, in consequence of them belonging to the association; also, Mr. Cook, of Burton on-Trent, has discharged a number of his men for the same cause.

We may here state, that the Tamworth employers sent for their men, and asked them if they were prepared to "sign a document," not to belong to any union; answered those employers,-"We have no further call for you."

In vain did the men endeavour to reason with them, that it was the interest of a master to demand such a just remuneration for their labour; to this they replied "it was interfering with the principles of Free Trade; for they had a right to buy labour chesp, and sell it as dear as possible! and if they would not sign the document, they must go about their business." The men to enable them to live, they had to bring to bear the la- shuttles in this modern temple of mammon are conbour of their children at an age that was revolting to the feelings of every man, and likewise that of their wives, when some of them had infant children, which had to be entrusted to the care of another, who cared not for the welfare of the child, but for the small pittance they received for it. In vain did they tell those masters the union was formed to protect their interests as well as the workman, inasmuch as they wanted all master, to pay one price, in order that no advantage would be allowed to any single employer with regard to the price paid for the labour they might employ.

And the consequence is, that upwards of eighty poor families are thrown in the street to starve! which cause us to appeal to the trades of England on their behalf. Will you submit to the vile persecutions of these tyrannical employers who league themselves together from selfish motives, and would starve the operatives to death for uniting together for the mutual protection and assistance of each other? We hope the time has come when the artisans of England see the necessity of acting each for all, and all for each; and we hope you will rally round these men, and by your support enable them to keep the tyrant at bay.

This public appeal would not have been made but in consequence of the men not being six months' members of the National Association of United Trades. The position of these men may be best imagined when you know they have been out of work four weeks. We, the small-ware weavers of Manchester, solicit your attention to the case; and if the case of the weavers who turned out against signing the document, deserves your support, we hope you will assist us in endeavouring to throv down the bulwark of tyranny, as we are sure that if it is carried into effect by those employers, it will be adopted by other masters, in other places, and other trades. Signed by the Manchester Small-ware Weavers' Com

JAMES BOLTON, President. JOHN PULLIN, Secretary.

mittee, on behalf of the men turned out,

Subscriptions will be thankfully received, and all information given at the Royal Archer, Dale-street Oldham-street, Manchester, at eight o'clock on Saturday THE ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.—THE

MANCHESTER DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR Railway Inn, Deansgate, Mancheste

Nov. 2nd, 1846. Sir,-The Manchester District Committee, of the National Trades' Association, will be obliged by the in- duct in presiding at the meeting. sertion of this reply to a letter signed "T. Winter" in your number of the 24th October, and addressed to

Your correspondent commences with an insinuation that this committee has, by the distribution of secret tion, and to "entrap some into wrong and hasty conclu-ions." The influence which has extrapped Mr. Winter into so very "wrong and hasty a conclusion," as to stigmatise a circular sent by post to 120 individuals including the President and Central Committee of the

association, must, indeed, be a very potent one. Whatever points of difference may exist between this and the Central Committee, we do not consider the columns of a public paper the proper medium for discuss ing them, and we think we should have subjected ourselves to very just censure, had we, instead of complaining to the only parties interrested (the members of the Association) adopted the very "wrong and hasty concius on" of Mr. Winter, by making your paper the organ of our complaints, which might have had a tendency to aggravate and widen a branch which all good men would

This committee represent a very numerous and important district of the Association, and the course they have and may pursue in this matter, has, and will be such as a due sense of the duty they owe their constituents shall dictate. And as they do not think it would be prudent to be drawn into a newspaper controversy upon matters which the public, generally, are not directly concerned in, Mr. Winter must excuse them if they pass over his and At the same time the Manchester District Committee would feel obliged if such of the Conference Delegates as have not yet replied to their "secret" circular will do so

> Your's respectfully, JAMES GOULDING, Sec. WM. PEEL, sub-Sec.

I remain. Sir.

P.S.—Some of the delegates having changed their residence since the last Conference, some of the circulars have been returned. If those parties will forward their address, or any trade newly joined to the Association, who may wish to be admitted into the "secret" will have a copy of the circular forwarded immediately.

THE POTTERS AND THE NATIONAL ASSO-CIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-Permit me through your paper, to call the at-Sir,—Permit me through your paper, to can the art on Friday morning, when nearly the whole of the tention of the Operative Potters to the paramount subjudges and most of the leading members of the ject of National Combination. It is, with the fullest conviction, of the perfect adaption of the National Association, to remedy the wrongs of labour of every class; that induces me to invite the co-operation of operative

The potters, like every other trade in the kingdom, have had its local unions to the fullest possible perfection. But after all our combination of energy and pence for years past, we are not in a position to help ourselves against the aggressions of tyranny, and our experience :: a trade amply demonstrates, and painfully exhibits inadequacy and absolute insufficiency of sectional

unions, to procure an honourable remuneration for sur toil. After all our struggling and toiling, and sacrifice of thousands and thousands of pounds, to aid us in our operations against the encroachments of money grabbers, nd the unjust impositions of grinding capitalist, (though we have slightly resisted some attempts at the reduction of our wages.) After all we are left in a most pitiable and defenceless condition. Our energies are wasted, our hopes of triumph are cut off-our coffers once richly teeming with gold are completely exhausted. The members once united and firm, are become disjoined and scattered. This is the position of the operative potters. And why is it so ! Is it because we have had no unions ! No! Is it because of the apathy and indifference of our members ? No! Is it because there has been an indissipation on the part of our members to contribute to the funds? No! What then is the cause of our weakness? Why, is it mainly attributable to the contracted principles upon which our unions have been founded, our plans of operation have been too narrow and circumscribed. We have vainly striven to do battle with extensive capitalist, with no capital at our command. Our local unions have failed from no other cause but that of there being local. And so long as they continue local, so long will they continue to be signal failure.

It was with this conviction that we joined the National Assection of United Trades'. And with this conviction we call on the potters of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, the potters of Leeds, of Middleborough and Neweastle-upon-Tyne, of Wales and of Scotland to follow our example. Nothing else will procure for us an adequate compensation for our hard labour, and secure the elevation of our trade, nothing clse will so easily, in which they were rigorously treated in the night to speedily and effectually, remedy the wrongs under which we have so long been growing.

#### I remain Yours, on behalf of the Staffordshire Potteries District of the National Association of United Trades'. EDWARD HUMPHRIES, Secretary. BARNSLEY.

THE SECOND MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS .-This meeting was held in Mr. Acklam's large room. on Saturday, October 31st. The members of the committee appointed to draw up the rules separately addressed the meeting. Each individual stated it was not the intention of that society to enter on a crusade against the "housekeepers," they have objects much more extensive in view, namely, the weavers of Manchester joined the National Association advancement of their wages. The rules were read of United Trades, and thinking the interest of their over, proposed separately, and all adopted. It was then agreed that a copy of the rules be sent to the

STATE OF TRADE.—The trade of this town is in a deplorable condition-the once high minded and independent weavers of Barnsley are becoming more servile every day. At a certain warehouse may be seen between one and two hundred half-starved half naked individuals, men and women, standing in the yard every day, whilst the foremen whose duty it is to attend to them, goes strutting up and down, and including Measham, Burton-on-Trent, Cheadle, Teen, leaves them famishing for three hours together, and various other places, stating that their men had before they will condescend to tell them to go home to live on expectation for anoteer day or week as the case may be. A report in the Star last week was calculated to convey a wrong impression. No more than 6d. per week each is charged for the looms to work common work in; it is the damask looms that weaving as the Manchester employers, without a due are changed from two to three shillings per week; neither is it the men with small shops that live out | though in a starving and destitute state, he was reof the labour of others, but some half dozen fellows the association, nor employ any men that they, Messrs. who have contrived to pick up a living by means of their large shops.

OF THE STRIKE.

The battle betwixt the combers and their employers grows daily stronger and hotter. The men finding that the obstinacy of their employers, and their numerous tricks for procuring the assistance of the unprincipled and degraded workmen of other parts, was likely to continue the struggle to an incessant length but the following was the men's answer :- "We do not of time, came last week to the resolution of changing allow our hands to speak for our hearts!!!" Then, their tactics and grappling more closely with their enemies. For this purpose they consulted the power loom weavers and factory workers of one of the Leaguers named W. Lund, to know whether they would be willing not to strike work till he cave the combers price from the public as would enable them to give a the advance, providing they received wages nearly instrumentation for their laboure to this they replied: equal to those they could earn at their employment. The weavers and parents of the children consented to the proposal, and the whole of his hands, about 300 are now on strike on behalf of the combers. The factory bell rung on Monday morning as usual to appealed to their feelings as men that had families of summon them to their daily and monotonous toil. their own, and asked them to contrast their position in but, to the honour of the weavers and spinners, not society compared with other trades, and told them that one solitary being obeyed its call. The wheels and hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immesequently silent for the present, and the little boys and girls usually employed in administering to the dinner was given at the Steyne Hotel, Worthing, to monster, are now delighting themselves with a holy- Captain Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, as an acknow

> In consequence of the guardians refusing relief to Leaguers proffered them work if they would go in at their old wages, and belong to no union, a public meeting was held in the market place on Saturday last, presided over by W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P. About 5,000 were present at the meeting-indeed, and the party was about 150 in number. the market place was literally crammed out with people, to hear the honourable gentleman's opinion of the conduct of the manufacturers and guardians. the meeting, exhibiting by facts and figures their the average wages of combers was 10s. per week for out of this sum for rent, fire, soap, and candles, and families in food and clothing, not to mention Rates and many other incidental expenses. Mr. Ferrand, in the course of his speech,

the statement to the meeting, and wanted to know by a show of hands if it was correct, when every hand appeared held up in confirmation. said he, "your statement is correct, which I have no reason to doubt, I pronounce you the most injured and oppressed body of workmen in the kingdom, and vastly inferior in your condition to savage themselves. I find," said he, "from the parochial books, that the greatest amount of money granted for relief has been paid to combers' families; proving that the poor's rates have been making up your deficiency of wages to enable your employers Gilbert Unions were mischievous examples; why of our early history. to accumulate large fortunes." After condemning in most eloquent and pathetic language, the conduct of the guardians and manufacturers. He exhorted them to persevere in their struggle till they improved one law ought to prevail through the country; but their condition, and promised them every support to this he replied, "You have no uniformity except his power and influence could afford. He told them | your uniform incompetence, and your uniform to go boldly to the board and demand relief; and if, said he, they should refuse it, and any death should happen through starvation, an inquest shall be held, and the parties shall quickly find themselves lodged in York Castle, on a charge of manslaughter.

Several of the combers addressed the meeting. and a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the chairman for his humane and gentlemanly con-The following are the resolutions, which were

That the conduct of the Poor Law Guardians of the Keighley Union, in refusing relief to the woolcombers out of employment, is quite in accordance with the spirit f that unholy law, and at variance with the principles of Christianity, humanity, and justice,

That the manufacturers ought never to be allowed to sit as guardians, it having been proved to a demonstration, that they will do all they can to make those guardians who are not manufacturers into their tools, and the working classes who may apply for relief into their

serfs and slaves. On Tuesday last, the 27th ultimo, a woolcomber named John Murgatroyd, fell a victim to the cruelty of the manufacturers. Like many more, he was driven to seck work in the neighbourhood of Bradford; end, while delivering at the warehouse, fell through a trap door, and broke the spine of his neck. Being a man highly esteemed and respected, about four or five hundred of the combers attended his funeral on Sunday, and walked in procession to his grave. The concourse of spectators was greater by far than we can recollect seeing on any previous occasion.

We shall conclude this week's report by mentioning a circumstance which happened at Farnhill last week. A manufacturer there named Smith, taking advantage of the Keighley strike, thought prope to reduce his combers' wages. Finding that all remonstrance with him was in vain, they came to a resolution of drawing out his power weavers and factory hands, by proffering them a certain weekly wage till he agreed to give back what he had taken from the combers. The hands accordingly came out,

UNITED TAILORS' JOINT-STOCK COM-PANY.

Mr. Parker, the General Secretary has been holding very successful meetings at Hamilton and Airdrie in Scotland. Mr. P. intends to hold meetings in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Alloa, Stirling, Dumfries, Inverness, and Aberdeen.

All communications must be addressed to Mr. Parker, at Mr. Frankham's, Post Office, Duddingston, near Edinburgh.

COMMENCEMENT OF MICHAELMAS TERM.-The Lord Chancellor's levee, preparatory to opening the courts of law for the ensuing Michaelmas Term, took place equity bar paid their respects to their noble and learned lord. The "cup of friendship" having been handed round, the learned dignitaries proceeded in state to Westminster Hall. Previous to the Judge's levce, Mayor-elect, accompanied by several aldermen and civic officers, attended for the purpose of obtaining Her Majesty's approval of Sir George Carroll, the choice of the livery, for the office of chief magistrate for the ensuing year, when the lord

## Public Meetings.

THE RISBRIDGE UNION .- At the weekly meeting of the guardians, on Saturday, a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners was read in which the duty was urged of indicting Slater at the ensuing Sessions, for the assault, committed by him, upon Webb. the insane pauper, and which were held to have guardians agreed to summons a full meeting, for the

shown a culpable apathy in the matter. At the Marylebone Vestry, last Saturday, the clerk read a letter from an anonymous friend to the comfort of those who having seen better days were, through reverse of fortune compelled to become inmates of the workhouse. The writer having received no satisfactory reply to his offer said, that if the vestry did not soon accept it he would make t to another Board. The letter was referred to the Board of Guardians, and £50 left with the rector for charitable purposes, was ordered to be added to the amount proffered, a subscription was also proposed n order to make up the sum to £1000.

The present Lord mayor will have the merit of accomplishing a great service to the poor in the mayo: alty, by his resolute condemnation of the practice of the guardians in sending all the unfortunate applicants for assistance in the city to the receptacle at Peckham, called Marlborough House, be turned out in the morning to prowl about the streets. In consequence of the repeated attacks made by his Lordship upon such a disgraceful system guardians have determined to erect a building in the neighbourhood of the city for the reception of their men possessing the confidence of the people, and capoor and diseased. They are in treaty for a piece of pable of advising her Majesty as to the means necesground at Hoxton for the erection of a building of sary to put an end to present wrong and suffering. suitable dimensions and accommodation for the poor. It is really time that some measures should be adopted to prevent the starving poor from being left to the caprice and defective judgment of the work-

house officers. Persons almost perishing for want daily apply to to the magistrates for redress and assistance; yet they, in all probability, form but a small proportion of the miserable objects who, turned ruthlessly away from the doors of the workhouse have not the courage to complain at a police office. On Saturday no fewer than five cases of this sort of inexcusable cruelty came before the magistrates at different police courts. At Guildhall, an emaciated and sickly woman, with a child in her arms, applied for the interference of the magistrate. She had presented herself to the officers of the Cripplegate no food had passed her lips for some time, and that, having no home to shelter her, she was in danger turned away unassisted. The chief usher said, that at Cripplegate workhouse, poor creatures were refused assistance without the slightest explanation. It was an every-day occurrence; the magistrates orders were quite unheeded. At Westminster a wretched-looking man, wilfully broke a pain of glass, to obtain the (to him) luxury of a jail, because, fused admission even for a night in St. Margaret's workhouse; to his great satisfaction he was committed to prison for twenty-one days .- At Marylebone Court, a miserable object, was also charged with breaking a lamp. He had applied for temporary relief at St. Pancras workhouse, was refused and gained a fortnight's board and lodging in the House of Correction by his misdemeanour. Four other persons were committed for a similar offence for the same reason from the same court.—A destitute woman, had been refused admission to St. Saviour's union, and was taken before a Southwark

magistrate. OPENING OF THE PORTS .- On Tuesday a deputation waited on Lord John Russell, with the memorial passed at the Marylebone meeting last week, on this subject. His Lordship said he did not see any necessity for the measure. In reply to the statement that a vigourous agitation was about to be made in the metropolis, and that perhaps that would have the effect of prevailing upon him to accede to the measure, Lord John replied, "No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest. But if I deem the measure necessary, if I see a probability that prices are about to rise, I will not, in that case, diate opening of the ports."

THE GILBERT UNIONS .- On Friday (last week) edgment for his exertions in opposition to the extension of the anthority of the Poor Law Commissioners the starving combers, because one or two of the over the Gilbert Unions. The invitation was given by the guardians of the East Preston Incorporation Act, but many of the influential farmers of the neighbourhood, as well as gentlemen and tradesmen from Brighton and Worthing, joined in the demonstration, The Chairman in proposing the health of Captain

Pechell, referred to the attempts which had been made for the dissolution of the Gilbert Unions, and The combers had drawn up a statement previous to | in resisting which the Captain had taken a leading part. The eyes and ears of the people began to open. real condition. In this statement they prove that In the Poor Law unions the rates began to increase rapidly, large sums were required to reimburse the twelve hours per day labour, and that after paying building funds, and satisfy an expensive host of officials; boards of guardians were set at nought by which could not on a low calculation be less than the commissioners and their assistants, the poor were 3s. 6d. per week, had 6s. 6d. left to find themselves | grievously oppressed by their orders, and the public

their festive board. (Loud applause.)

then wish to add them to their unions? The only answer he could ever get to this question was, that it was desirable for the sake of uniformity, and that

tyranny." In conclusion, the Captain recommended the Gilbert Incorporations to unite with places under local acts, and to maintain perpetual watchfulness. in order to be prepared to meet any fresh attempt that might be made to bring them under the rule of the Commissioners of Somerset House. Mr. E- Burn, of Brighton, spoke of the New Poor

Law as a disgrace, not only to a Christian, but to any civilized community. He not only wished to ward off the Poor Law Commissioners from his own parish and the Gilbert Unions, but he wished for a complete revision of the system applicable to the whole of the country. (Applause.)

Pancras vestry assembled in the Vestry-room, Gordon-square, for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners as to the recent charges against the authorities and general treatment of the poor in St. Pancras Workhouse, and to confirm the esolution of the previous vestry, proposed by Mr. Mann, to the effect, "that twenty-five vestry-men, not being directors of the poor, should be appointed to reinvestigate the general management and discipline of the workhouse." Mr. Churchwarden Howarth having been called to the chair, a long and stormy discussion ensued, as to the legality of Mr. Mann's motion, it being contended by the chairman Mr. Douglas, and the directors' party, on the one hand, that the motion being for the appointment of twenty-five vestrymen not directors of the poor, and there being but twenty-one of such members present. the resolution was informal. On the other side. Messrs. Mann, E. F. Smith, Boulting, and other hibition of a great deal ot personality and ill-feeling, rulers of the parish, and on the other that the object of the motion was to support Mr. Cooper, the workhouse surgeon, and procure the dismissal of Mr. Lee. sioners' report. The vestry then separated. THE INFANT OBPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD .- A half-

vearly election of children to the benefits of the In-Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, when thirty children were admitted, making 239 children in the establishment, whose ages vary from three months to the completion of their eighth year. OPENING OF THE PORTS .- A requisition signed by

nearly 2000 persons having been presented to the Mayor of Birmingham, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of memorializing Govern-Tuesday, in the Town-hall. It is estimated that between 4000 and 5000 persons were present. The Mayor took the chair, and the Members of the Aristocracy. Borough were present. Resolutions, and a memorial to the Government, praying it to pass an order in council for the abolition of the present duty on Grange Colliery has absconded with £680. He was tical speech at the meeting was that of a working man, who said:—"That while he was for free trade pany of a young woman for Hull. On the arrival of in everything, he was sorry to say that since the pas- his pursuers at that port, they learned that he had sing of the Corn Law Bill provisions had so much sailed for Antwerp only about an hour before they

### SHEFFIELD-MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS .- On Thursday evening (week,) a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Sheffield, in support of Mr. Briggs, Chartist candidate for Brighton Ward. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Seward

(the chairman,) Mr. Otley, Mr. Ironside, Mr. Briggs, and several other speakers. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect. That it was the duty of the working classes to lay accelerated his death. After some discussion, the hold of the local powers within their reach, and that it special consideration of the subject on Friday. It is their rights to use them; the meeting, therefore, pledged

was of paramount importance to the preservation of considered that the guardians, by this decision, have themselves never to relax their exertions till the people had accomplished so desirable an object, thus proving themselves in every way worthy the suffrage.

That a committee be appointed to furnish the working poor, who had offered to subscribe £500 towards the classes with all necessary information concerning the obtainment and exercise of the municipal franchise

[In our Chartist Intelligence it will be seen the Town Council.] THE SUFFRRINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE—PUBLIC

MEETING AT BARNSLEY .- A public meeting was held at Barnsley, on Tuesday evening, to consider the distressed state of the Irish people, when, after stirring addresses from Messrs. Segrave, Leary, Williams, and Mirfield, the following resolution was adopted. That this meeting deplores the extraordinary distress that now prevails in Ireland, and consider the conduct of the government to be highly criminal, in not making a

provision for the working classes from the property which

they themselves have created; this meeting, is, therefore,

of opinion, that the numerous deaths that have lately taken place in the country, have been caused by the accurred system of class legislation. A memorial to the Queen, pointing out the sufferas that by which crowds of poor fatigued, half- ings of the Irish people, the causes of those sufferings, starved wretches were walked a distance of four and requesting her Majesty, to call to her councils, miles from the city to lie down in filthy straw, the T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Feargus O'Connor, W. B

#### WHO WERE THE NORMANS!

The period from which the English aristocracy dates its origin is that of the Norman Conquest. Aristocracy, indeed, there was in the country before, but was annihilated by the Normans; and this epoch is the vaunted birth-day of our nobility. There is nothing of which we hear so much as of the pride of a descent from these first Norman nobles; of the pure and immaculate blood derived from this long descent. To say nothing of the wretched fallacy of blood and descent,-for the most wretched and mischievous fallacy it is which ever cursed the human race, being the pretext for every insolence, parish, to which she belonged-and explained that and every species of tyranny amongst men, and being besides, the most hollow bubble that ever was blown by pride, for, there is no beggar who, if he could trace his | told Mr. Dixon, at Oldham, that when I wrote that letter of perishing in the streets from want; yet she was pedigree, would not find himself descended from kings, and no king who is not descended from beggars,-we will take the trouble to refer to the histories of the time, and show what these Norman conquerors really were. We shall then find that, so far from being a set of men to be proud of as ancestors, there cannot be a more scandalously disgraceful origin. They were, in fact, a swarm of the most desperate and needy adventurers: " a rascal rabble" of vagabond thieves and plunderers. They were not, in fact, one half of them, what they are pretended to be, -Normans; but collected by proclamation, and by lavish promises of sharing in the plunder of conquered England,-vultures from every wind of heaven ushing 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 but 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 Auglo-Saxons, from the still hungry tribes of knights who were wandering and fighting anywhere for bloody bread.

Again we shall come to the curious question, who the Normans actually were! And here will come another singular laying bare of the proud pretences of our proud nobles. Forsooth, they are descended from the gallant They will be descende them and them alone. There is not a soul of them that will claim the honour of descent from the Danes. Oh no! They are thieves, pirates, plunderers, and savages. Nobody is descended from them, except some plebeians in the North of England, and except that the rabble rout of the common people are contaminated with their blood. 1 told him at the Middleton meeting, that we had drawn And yet, who are the Normans! Why, the Danes!

Yes! the proud aristocracy of England, such of them as 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 England, fell on the shores of France, and amid the dis tractions of that kingdom, laid Paris in ashes, and seized on that district which thence received from these Northmenner, 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 cruelties and fiery devastations, they had been chased away. In the time of the Conqueror, they had been settled about two centuries in France: and though they had acquired a considerable degree of external civilisation, and much martial disci pline, yet, if we are to judge by their proceedings on the acquisition of England, they had lost none of their greedy hunger of spoil, nor of their reckless and ruthless

disposition to shed blood. THE ORIGIN OF HIGH BLOOD,-What now becomes of all the boasts of high blood? of descent from those vicbecame dissatisfied with the denial of relief except in torious Normans who won England at Hastings? Here those dwellings which, although fair to the eye, were | we have the clear declarations of history that these, and within abodes of discontent and misery. He asked, the sons of these had either gone out, or were driven out then, those who loved to administer their own money till scarcely one of them remained. But if the proud in their own way, and among their own people, to do blood of the present day be not descended from these first monour to him who was now scated as a guest at conquerors, as it appears evident enough that it is not, there is every reason to believe that it is descended Captain Pechell acknowledged the toast in a from a much meaner but equally rapacious broodspeech of great length, in which he contrasted the thieves, parasites, low adventurers, and ruffians of all nanagement of the Gilbert Unions with that of the descriptions, which continued, at all possible opportu-Poor Law Commission, and contended that, both as nities, to stream over from the Continent for ages, and regarded humanity, economy, and efficiency, the for- to slip into the service and the favouritism of a success mer was superior to the rule of Somerset House. sion of the worst monarchs that ever sate on any throne. The Poor Law Commissioners told them that the We find these muddy inundations on almost every page

> During the civil wars of Stephen and Matilda, swarms of these vile mercenaries had insinuated themselves ; had seized on castles and lands; had become such intolerable which the people displayed when Henry II. ordered them to quit the kingdom in one day. "We saw these Brabangons and Flemings cross the sea to return to the plough-tail, and become serfs after having been lords." But though on this occasion a pretty good batch of these animals was got rid of, the process of their insinuation was continually going on. In the disordered reign of Richard Cour de Lion, and still more so in that of the detestable John, they swarmed like beasts over the devoted island. Especially after the barons had compelled John to sign the Charter, did he send out and collect to his standard troops of such adventurers from France and Flanders. At the head of a host of these base fellows, Poictavins, Gascons, Flemings, Brabanters, &c., did this vile king traverse his kingdom, now here, now there, like a fury or a murderer, burning, destroying, and plundering, as if in a foreign country which he doomed to destruction. The very name of his leaders and companions strike one with horror, "Falco without bowels;" Manleon the Bloody ;" " Waltet Buch, the Murderer;' Sottim, the Merciless; and "Godeschal, the Iron hearted." To such men were his subjects given up, who tortured them to make them show where they had oncealed their property, burned down their villages and towns, and, the horrid monarch himself often setting them example by burning the house where he had lodged with his own hands, when he quitted it the next morning. Yet to these fellows did he give the towns and lands of such nobles as they destroyed, and they became part of the aristocracy, and transmitters of the proud

To rid themselves of this nuisance, the barons in opposition to John, committed a worse error, and created a nuisance still greater. They invited over Louis, the gentlemen, contended that this attempt was a most son of the French king, offering him the crown, and thus unfair and side-winded plan to evade the inquiry was the kingdom put in danger of becoming a province which the vestry sought to carry out. After the ex- of France; and the strange spectacle was beheld of a French prince and army fighting on the fair soil of Enzin the course of which it was declared on the one land. Happily, in the following reign, Louis was comhand that there was a determination no longer to pelled to retire; but in the meantime many of his folallow Mr. Howarth and Mr. Douglas to be the sole lowers had got possession of castles and lands, and also became part and parcel of the aristocracy of England, and the progenitors of pure blood. Again, the great evil of the reign of the weak Henry III, was the inviting the master, the original motion was withdrawn, and in and employment of these foreign adventurers. This and in a day or two the refractory manufacturers a fresh notice given, appointing an indefinite num. was the perpetual source of his quarrels with the elder ber of vestrymen, not being directors of the poor, to barons. At one time Hugh de Burgh succeeded in investigate the management of the workhouse, and taking Bedford Castle, and hanging eighty of these fothe allegations contained in the Poor Law Commis- reigners, knights and others, who had been guilty of the greatest excesses. But still later we read that Peter des Rochrs, a Poictavin, bishop of Winchester, taught the king to detest the older race of barons, to undermine fant Orphan Asylum, which is under the patronage filled up every office in the court, the church, the army, and government. The hungry knaves, Poictavins, Gascons, and French of every description, revelled in the national revenues, grasped at estates, and insulted the people in the most audacious manner.

Such is the state of things down to the year 1270, and we might pursue the matter further; but here is surely enough to demonstrate in what manner the oldest and best blood of English aristocracy has been compounded. ment to open the ports, the meeting was held on It is the product of successive herds of the most miscellaneous and most bloody-minded adventurers which ever disgraced history .- Hampden's History of the English

chancellor formed signified her Majesty's approbat advanced in price as to make a difference in his reached the place. To Antwerp, then, they have fol-

## Correspondence.

MESSRS. BELL AND DIXON.

[We Publish the following from a sense of justice, however, with the understanding that not another word upon the subject shall appear in the Star, except the proceedings of any public meeting that may result from the controversy, and then only the resolutions. We have en. deavoured to keep our columns free from such controversies, and shall persevere in our determination to do so ; we offer no word of comment, nor shall we upon the subject.—Ed. N. S.]

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

On looking over the Star of Saturday last, I was somewhat surprised to find another letter from Mr. Dixon. From the perusal of which, I am induced to believe that that Mr. Briggs has been triumphantly elected to Mr. Dixon either has not learned, or, having learned, wilfully disregards, the solemn, and divine injunction with which I have commenced this letter.

In reply to Mr. Dixon's letter I will be as brief as the notions of the subject will permit, and shall, in order, to prove that Mr. Dixon does bear false witness, I will commence with falsehood

The first. Mr. Dixon says, that, "Mr. Bell, in his letter of the 6th instant, endeavours to made the public believe that I have been unwilling to meet him, he knows it is fa'se." Now, if the reader will look over my letter of the 6th instant, he will find that I have repeatedly requested Mr. Dixon to meet me before the public of Heywood, and either prove or retract the false assertions he has made against me at the Middleton Camp meeting, up to that time he had refused to do so-he still refused to do so. That the reader may ascertain that Mr. Dixon does bear false witness let him refer to the letter itself. He says, that I sent him a letter replete with the classic language of Billingsgate, and that among other things, I unbraid him with having delivered two lectures for a fund which his friends got up for him. Why did he not publish the letter to which he refers? If he had done so, the reader might have judged for himself relative to the classic language, also to the taunt contained in that letter.

Falsehood the second. Mr. Dixon endeavours to make it appear that I had placed this business in the hands of the South Lancashire Delegates, and has also published several letters which he fain would make the readers of the Star believe, to be proof that I had done so, these letters were produced before the South Lancashire Delegates at their meeting at Oldham, on the 11th instant, I attended that meeting, and with the exception of the first letter, denied the charge of ever having authorised the Heywood council to place this business in the hands of the South Lancashire Delegates.

Mr. Butterworth, the secretary of the Heywood council, was present at that meeting, and, if my denial had not been correct he could have disproved it, Mr. Dixon likewise published my letter of the 31st of August, from which he infers that I was a party to the arrangement, I I did so under the impression that the county council would meet in Oldham on the following Sunday, and that I would meet him there, and make arrangement with him as to the place where we should meet for him to prove (if he was able) the assertions he made against me. At that meeting I also distinctly told him, that it should be at a public meeting and not there, for that would have been like hole and corner work. He knows very well that I was never asked to be a party to such arrangements. If he knew I had been asked why did he not state who were the parties that asked me ! I authorised the Heywood Council to request him to meet me in Heywood. I gave them no further autho-

rity to interfere with the business. Mr, Dixon, after having retailed something that some fore leave the matter for the intelligent readers of the at sixpence per stone, and they have made me nine legates in Oldham, that James Leach was the man that gives £54 9s., which would be the value of an acre. insured me of my expenses, and also furnished me with the money for the journey. Yes! I was furnished with money by honest James Leach, the man who has been eulogised in the Star, and often by Mr. O'Connor himself as being (and who I still believe to be,) one of the most honest men in the movement.

dleton meeting.,' If this be true, I must have consihe was able to discuss the merits of a document which, he asserts, was not printed till three weeks afterwards. up an address at Birmingham which would shotly be

dleton. Why I did not do so, the reason why I did not do so was, because I did not know whether he was the second person that was asked to join the movement or no, but I suspected at the time that he was telling a wilful lie; I afterwards made inquiries and found he had done so-he was never asked to join the movement.

It is rather too hard of honest William Dixon, the man who never dirtied his hands with Tory Filth to deounce James Lesch, John West, William Jones, John Mason, John Leach, R. G. Gummage, and William Bell, simply, because they went to Birmingham without soliciting him to accompany them. He says that I would not enter into the question be-

fore the delegates. It is true I would not, knowing as I did, that he made the assertions before the public, and before the public only, I am determined the matter shall be tried, and for that purpose I will meet him, either at Heywood on Monday evening next or on Monday evening week, This, I presume, will give him sufficient opportunity. If he thinks proper to meet me on Monday week, I will placard the town, obtain a room, and guarantee the expense. If this should not suit him, I will meet him at Middleton on the same ground where the meeting was held, at which he made his false assertions and guarantee half the expenses. These, I conceive to be "honourable proposals," and as Mr. Uixon says he will not again occupy the columns of the Star with this subject. I do not know that I shall have occasion to do so. For it is my opinion, if there be an atom of mapliness in Mr. Dixon's composition, he will at once accede to the just and equitable propositions which l now make, and hoping these will satisfy him, and that this matter may be brought to a speedy conclusion, . I remain, yours truly,"

WILLIAM BELL,

Mills Lane, Heywood, October 26th, 1846.

#### THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

Sir,-Permit me through the medium of your journal to say a few words relative to the choice of Chartist can with the resolution of the Leeds Convention, and I feel confident that if the nation furnish the means which the importance of their object demands, we can have little

But should the people treat the matter with their wonted indifference, or satisfy themselves with talking instead of helping, it would require no stretch of human foresight, no great amount of prophetic knowledge to foretel how the labours of the Central Committee will

To let the present opportunity slip will show our want of principle. If the people really mean doing anything, hey should begin immediately; there must be no delay Surely we shall not be any longer blinded and deceived by pretending friends: who, kindly warn us against a scheme which they are sure is impracticable; or lulled again to sleep in imagined security until the hour arrives to demonstrate our weakness, and show the world we are unprepared for action, My friends, we are said to possess all the advantages of

free and popular election. I admit we have the mockery, or the semblance of the thing, but not the real original because our state affairs are gone into confusion, they are beyond the reach of proper remedies-or are, as the mild winter quarter ending March, 1846, the some have asserted, irretrievably ruined. Where this the deaths were nearly 5,000 below the average; in the case, all our labours to reform the state would be fruitless. We are not under the yolk of any foreign power. The country still is said to be ours, and in proportion as we are in earnest in demanding, our rulers will be eager, if for nothing but their own safety, in granting The House of Commons is the spot for the discussion

and promulgation of our principles, The Charter cannot become law until our law-makers

are made to understand it; and that can only be effected by an unflinching, faithful band of Chartist pioneers re- liver diseases, and rheumatism, was also greater moving the obstructions to the truth of progress, ig- than usual. The five weeks from July 11 to August norance and prejudice-and clearing the ground for the approaching conflict between the rival factions-Whig and Tory, and down trodden labour.

commonwealth, they may live to see the principles of the yet it was evident from the first that it had not the Charter made the law of the land; and their exertions Charter made the law of the land; and their exertions character of the malady of 1832. In London, the crowned with success. And should any proud House of deaths rose fourteen per cent.: in some other Peers, or haughty monarch refuse their assent to the densely peopled towns the mortality was doubled. salutary change it would be easy to bring them to reason, Electors, how can you expect the nation's business to be

properly transacted and good laws made, unless you send ABSCONDING OF A CLERK .- The cashier of Wingate are the only fountain of power. The public business corn, were unanimously agreed to. The most practicated to York, where it was ascertained that he had they order is not right, and whatever the people object to is not wrong. The principles here alluded to lie at the foundation of

privileges. What! has the clerk more power than his employer? Have our representatives set themselves above their constituents; and dispise the authority of the very persons who gave them all they power they ever possessed. Yes. indeed, and the time has arrived when your eyes should be opened to the undisguised, stubborn reality. I cannot suppose that your old servants will be re-elected, or that you will delegate power to their hands to trample upon your rights with impunity, and tyrannize over the nation at pleasure.

nto disuse, their utility is destroyed by long Parlia.

ments, in which only let your members obtain a seat, and d

away goes your dearest rights for seven years. Your ir

servants will then be approached only in the "humble e

guise of petition;" and even your petitions are rejected d

or unkeeded without the slightest consequence to them.

selves. Englishmen! Electors! these are your vaunted !

Such is now the case, and so it will continue until you choose men pledged to carry out your instructions, and to resign the trust you reposed in them at any time you call upon them to do so. Remember when once elected your repesentatives power to do good or evil extends, according to law, over a period of seven years, Take heed, therefore, who you choose. The power of benefiting your country will shortly fall into your hands, turn the tables, and the game is yours. I am fully persuaded from personal acquaintance and observation that the central committee will cheerfully and patriotically discharge their important duties. They will concentrate the electoral power as closely as possible. They will contest those cities or boroughs only where there appears the greatest charge of success; those places are few, still those few cannot be contested without the means-will the people supply them? I am prepared to do one man's share of the work, to the best of my humble ability, and as the business proceeds to pay my full share of the ex-

I will not venture to name those who should be brought forward as candidates; it is my intention only to point out those characters who, I think, ought not. First, then, I would caution the people against a renewal of the lease of power with most of the members of the present House. No doubt but they, or their agents, will be the first in the field, for having tasted the "sweets of office," and the advantages of power, they will show no ordinary degree of cagerness to regain their scats at any cost; you will see them the first on the hustings,-hear them bellowing out-National Education-Short Time Bill-an amended Poor Law-Britain and her institutions-the Extension of the Suffrage-the Ballot, and liberty of conscience. But, surely, Englishmen will not again be deceived, jostled, and carried away by the cries of faction. The elector will "look before he leaps," he will reflect that he is about to exercise an important Should be, after all, sell his freedom for gold, let the wretch know that he has not only bartered for dross the happiness of his fellow-man, but the liberty of his country, and for such acts as these he will deserve to be held

ROBERT WILD. Mottram in Longkendal, Nov. 2, 1846.

> CAPABILITIES OF THE LAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I remain, respected sir, yours truly,

Sir,-I have read with diffidence the statistics which have been published in the Star, and elsewhere res. pecting the Capabilities of the Land, however my doubts would have at last been altogether removed by the following facts: Last Spring, I sowed forty square yards with car-

rots, one half of the seed was deficient, but I let them all stand and kept them clear of all weed and filth, and they were very healthy. My constitution lacking stanameless friend of mine have told him, says; "I there- mina, I have not eaten any myself. I have sold them Star to judge for themselves, whether a man would go shillings. Now, if I put this in a statistical form. I a distance of near one hundred miles, and not know find that 40 multiplied by 121 gives 4840, which is the where the money came from, I told him before the de- number of yards in an acre, and 121 multiplied by 9s.

Now then, I deserve for my labours, seed, manure, rent, &c., 5s, then 121 multiplied by 5s, gives an expenditure for the acre of £30 5s., leaving a nett profit upon

I am not a member of the Land Society, and can Mr. Dixon says that the fact should not be lost sight of, that I wanted to discuss the merits of a document, I been experimentalizing either upon "O'Connor's plan" which was not printed until three weeks after the Mid- or any other plan. I only wish to let the Malthusian wise-acres know, that seed sown by a manufacturing dered Mr. Dixon a very "prophetic soul" to think that operative will actually grow, although he may not have as much sap in his constitution as would grease a joiner's

I have a neighbour, who is a member of the Land Society, who showed me a carrot a week since, which printed for circulation, and that I would undertake to weighed 3lbs. which would be worth one penny farthing : defend the merits of that address. Again, he asks if I this man is confident of being very soon (with the blesswas able to prove that he made false statements at Mid. I ing of health) placed out of the reach of poverty, a companion which is just now crossing our thresholds, but a companion which we really did not expect to see so soon after all the free trade palaver of the last seven years.

JAMES HAIGH

Emley, October 12, 1846.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

Official documents declare that the loss at Roanne alone of houses carried away by the late inundations amounts to 200, and this number is being daily argumented. Not less than 2,000 persons are without food or raiment; and to this amount must be added sixty famalies belonging to the neighbouring communes.

A letter from Cosne, dated the 24th ult, and published in the Province, a journal of Moulins (Allier), contains the following picture of horrors not before mentioned, but which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated :-We have acquired the lamentable certainty that the small town of St. firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, has been entirely ingulphed, and that the whole population have perished! This horrible news, which was first circulated on the 21st, is this day confirmed by a letter from the president of the tribunal at Gleu, which states that the banks are covered with dead bodies. The inhabitants, surprised in their beds, were unable to find any means of escape. The banks being broken down let in the body of the river at the back of the town, so that these unfortunate beings were completely surrounded by a torrent, which every minute narrowed its inner circle, and at last completely covered

The little commune of Epercieu-St.-Paul, near Feurs, has lost forty-two houses out of ninety-one. Upwards of forty important domains have been ravaged between Monfrand and Feurs, on the two banks of the Loire. At Vanchetto all the inhabitants of the lower grounds were forced to fly, and scarcely had they escaped when their houses were inundated. The water was in general three

feet higher that in November, 1790. At Langeac, three men, two of them fathers of families, perished in endeavourng to save six persons surrounded by the waters, and who had passed a whole night in trees suspended above the abyss. At Tence & man was drowned in attempting to save a piece of timber brought down by the torrent. At Lavoute the Allier carried away several houses. We learn from Pertius (Vaucluse) that the floods have forced the Durance out of its course, and its waters, driven back by the works at the canal of Marseilles, have formed a new bed on the side of the department of the Rhone. In consequence of the late heavy rain a large building, in course of construction, at Marseilles, in the Rue St. Jacques, suddenly fell to the ground on the 28th ult., and buried under its ruins three workmen. Every effort was made on the instant to extricate them from their dreadful position, but ineffectually, as, when reached, they were all dead.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1846 .-The usual return of deaths has been made by the Registrar-General for the summer quarter, ending Sep. 30. That return includes 115 districts, subdivided into 576 sub-districts. Thirty-four districts are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population of the whole was 6 579,693 in 1841. 51,235 deaths were registered within the quarter-a number exceeding by 15,227 those in the corresponding quarter of last year. spring quarter ending in June, the mortality was slightly above the average: the intestinal complaints which then arose, and became epidemic, have been the principal causes of the immense loss of life on record. The deaths in London were 12,409, while in the summer quarter of 1845 they were only 10,842. Of the excess of 1,567 deaths, 1,303 were from diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery; which proved fatal respectively to 1,549, 197, and 75 persons. The mortality by intemperance, delirium tremens, jaundice, 15, were the unhealthiest. Young children were the greatest sufferers, the form of the disease being what in America is designated cholera infantum. Though The nation will ere long be called to elect a new House the disease which also proved fatal to many old peoof Commons, and it is to be hoped that such men may be sent who, having no interest to defend but that of the distinguished in its symptoms from Asiatic cholers,

No such mortality had been witnessed in Birmingor to tell them their services were wanted no longer. I am ham for many years. The number, which in the

thoroughly persuaded neither the prerogatives of the corresponding quarter of 1845 amounted to 694, reso crown, nor the privileges of the peers can be exercised to 1,627. In Liverpool, the increase was from 2,595 the injury of the people, without the guilty concurrence to 4,090: in Manchester and the contagious districts of Salford and Chorlton, from 2,411 to 4,248. 1,039 persons died in Sheffield, though the mortality in any preceeding year had never exceeded 647. The good men to make them. No one disputes the right of high mortality of the towns is attributed to crowded rational individual to have his business done in the man- lodgings, dirty dwellings, personal uncleanliness, ner he does approve of. We maintain that the people and the concentration of unhealthy emanations from narrow streets, without tresh air, water or sewers. is their business; who will contend then, that whatever the wealthy parish of Marylebone affords an inthey order is not right, and whatever the people object to stance of the little regard paid to sewerage. A considerable part of that parish is still without sewers, or any direct open communications with the sewers: all free Covernment. The people were accustomed to and it is said that half the houses have cesspools, the wholesome practice of instructing their representa- many of which remains unemptied from year to year. No effectual arrangements are made the removal of these salutary regulations are, with few exceptions, fallen I decaying animal and vegetable matter.

" And I will war, at least in 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. THE AMERICAN ANTI-RENTERS.

A short paragraph occasionally appearing in some of the English daily papers has served to inform the British public of the existence of a party in America, called Anti-Renters. Of this party, however, little has been stated beyond the fact of their existence, sometimes accompanied by a brief, but hostile comment, to the effect that these Anti-Renters were a set of disorderly anarchists, who, having got possession of certain tracts of land, refused to pay rent to the rightful landlord. It is known, too, in England. that some time ago there were some disturbances in one of the counties of the state of New York, in which one of the officers of the law lost his life, and which occasioned the trial and punishment of some of the alleged offenders; but this is about all that is known of this party. Perhaps, at the present time, when the question of Land Monopoly is exciting so much popular discussion in this country, a short explanation of the origin, history, and aims of the

American Anti-Renters may be interesting. We must first remark that although we have called this party the American Anti-Renters, this party is confined—at present—to the State of New York. There have been in the other states occasional troubles arising out of the present system of land monopoly, but these have been temporary and unimportant. Anything like an organization of the disaffected appears to have been confined to the state of New York. The Anti-Rent confederation extends through the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columhis, Green, Delaware, and Ulster. The principal party against whom this confederation is directed, is the Van Rensselaer family, who, as their name testifies, are of Dutch origin. Of course our readers are aware that the state of New York was at one time subject to Holland, as it was subsequently subject to England. About the year 1630 the Dutch West India Company having amassed a vast amount of wealth, chiefly by robbing the Spaniards and Portuguese, bought from the Dutch government jurisdiction over a large portion of the land now forming the state of New York. This company sent out agents to whom they granted lands, the Van Rensselaer's having a nice little slice for their share of about forty square miles. It is only fair to state that a large portion of the lands acquired by the Van Rensselaers' was bought from the Indians, and not only bought, but-what does not always follow-paid for, in such valuable coin as glass beads, toys, and similar cheatery, which, though possessing some interest in the eyes of the Indians, were known by the civilized and christian traffickers to bear no proportionate value to the land purchased by such means. This land, whether acquired by grant, purchase, or seizure, was confirmed to the Van Rensselaers by the Dutch authorities, also by their English successors, and, subsequently, the Republican government of New York, in 1821, renewed that

The rights claimed by the Patroon, as the landholder was called, had their foundation in the feudal system, and the services exacted of the tenantry were of the same character. The patroon and his offspring were the hereditary governors of the land, with the sole right of appointing all sheriffs and constables. None but the patroon, or persons permitted by him, were allowed to hunt or fish on the land or waters. To the patroon was guaranteed all mines, minerals, all creeks, streams, and other waters. He also had the exclusive right of erecting mills, mill-dams, and houses, and taking whatever ground he might desire for the purpose of working all mines and minerals; and also such firewood and timber as he might want. He could make roads where he pleased, merely deducting a bushel of wheat from the rent in consideration of every sixteen acres he might so use and occupy. Another source of plunder was what was called the quarter-sales, by which the patroon secured to himself one quarter of the entire purchase money of a farm every time it changed hands. Again the patroon, if he choose, could take the farm himself, at Personal service could be commanded of the tenant, who was bound to bring his team and waggon to de tions of fowls, geese, and other stock to the mausionhouse of the patroon, or at some spot within a mile of the house, to be fixed by the patroon. Of course rent was exacted in addition to all other

For some generations the land monopolised by the Van Rensselaers was to a great extent unoccupied and uncultivated, but the unexampled increase of population and trade since the revolution has made nearly every inch of this land of great value, until descendant of a Dutch adventurer lords it over thousands of men who boast that they are freemen, and call themselves democrats. But freedom and aristocracy cannot co-exist, and the patroon Van Rensselaer

is as much an aristocrat as is the Duke of Devon-Although very early in the struggle, the disaffected farmers received the appellation of Anti-Renters, the non-paying of rent was not contemplated by them at the outset. At the commencement of the struggle all that the tenants demanded was the removal of the monopolising restrictions, and the abrogation of the odious services to which they were subjected in addition to the rent-charge. For a tenantry had been visible and been visibly growing. At length, in 1839, the tenantry began meeting together, and commenced making their wrongs known through the medium of public assemblies. Rediess was promised by the Patroon, but the promise was all, and the agitation went on. A number of the tenantry now refused to pay rent until such time as their grievances were redressed. The Patroon, finding the supplies stopped, appealed to the law to compel the refractoay tenants to pay. Writs were issued, but in many instances the parties serving them met with resistance—moral resistance, of course, and the writ-servers were sent back to their masters with no result save that sometimes they got well thrashed, but were oftener more frightened than hurt. The sheriff himself next undertook the disgraceful work of attempting the coercion of the wronged tenants; he was met by some hundreds of farmers on horseback, and compelled to march back again. The military were next "called out" to vindicate the "majesty of the law," and now ensued scenes which have been of common occurrence in Ireland, but which none could have supposed would have taken place in America, where theore tically aristocracy cannot exist, and military ruffian ism is an outrage against the constitution. Some hundreds of troops, horse, foot, and artillery, occupied the disturbed district, by these the non-paying tenants were ousted from their farms, some of them at midnight, amidst snow, storm, and winter's cold. This was in the winter of 1839. One fact is worthy of notice, that some of the young soldiers subsequently died from the effects of the hardships they had had to contend with in their degrading campaign against men who were merely defending their

own against a marauding aristocrat. "commissioners" were ap In the year 1840, pointed by the New York Legislature for the purpose of effecting a settlement between the contending parties. Van Rensselaer, however, would not bate his "pound of flesh," and the commissioners concluded their labours with "a report," in which they acknowledged that the government of Holland, in granting to the Patroons the exclusive privileges possessed by the Van Rensselaers "contemplated the establishment of a landed and baronial aristocracy," as though this was any justification of the Patroonery usurpation! In getting the "Report," of course, the tenants got all the comwould or could give them. For a time the agitation slumbered, but, ere long, broke out

again, more fiercely than ever. The revived agitation was proclaimed by the starting of a newspaper called the Helderberg Advocate; this was in 1841. In the winter of that year a new class of the disaffected appeared on the stage-"the Indians." These "Indians" were farmers, and sympathisers with the farmers, who, colouring their faces, and dressing themselves in the trail of honest farmers, and these gentry they usually walked home again. These "Indians" were enabled to justify their rather extraordinary doings by a not very old, although very illustrious, prece dent in their country's history. It will be remembered, that the first outbreak against the English taxing system was at Boston, where a number of

Americans, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships in the harbour, and seizing the taxed tea, threw it into the water. These Boston "Indians" ar immortalised because they were successful in resisting a paltry tax. "The Indians" of New York, on the other, hand, have been proscribed, and hunted down by the Republican venerators of the Bostonian system of tyranny, than ever attempted by the British Government. But the Anti-rent "Indians,"

never succeeds is, because when it does, none dare more in consequence, on the contrary, the boldness and was smashed to atoms; fortunately it did not contain In 1842 a peaceful agitation was maintained, a great number of meetings were held, and a proportionate number of new and elever speakers made elequence of the defendants commanded the avowed rest plant the first on Monday plect of the attack is a Mr. Cooke, who resides about the free organ of Long Herandson Flower and the organ of Long Herandson Flower and Landson Flower and Lands ionate number of new and clever speakers made | dent will be imitated,

their appearance. Amongst them was Thomas | Rensselaers, approved of and confirmed by the Dutch and the part he took in the Chartist agitation caused the insertion of his name in the list of the proscribed and persecuted. At that time when tyranny was rampant, when to be suspected was to be condemned, when regardless of even the usual formalities, the middle class jurors the moment a Chartist was consigned to their tender mercies, bellowed out "away with him, away with him, crucity him, crucify him," at that time Mr. Devyr "shook the dust off his feet" as a testimony against the despotism he had ever opposed, and quitted England for the United States, where he speedily made himself useful in stirring up the Americans to use their Emmett Guards"—sad desecration of an illustriwilling to engage in the enterprise of proppropping up the despotism of land-stealing aristocrats. From December 1844 up through the dog days of the summer 1845, Dr. Boughton and several and denied liberation though bail was offered. This is not all. Russell Dorr, a judge of Columbia York, for contending to the prisoners the right of Habres Corpus, with a view to have them admitted to bail. So much for "Republican" justice!

In August, 1845, an under Sheriff, named Steele, was shot by the "Indians" at an attempted sale of property belonging to a farmer, named Moses Earl, a Andes, Delaware county. Steele had first fired at the Indians and, therefore, justly got his quietus.

The death of Steele was the signal for commencing "reign of terror." Governor Wright, of New York, issued a proclamation declaring Delaware county in a state of insurrection, at the same time letting loose the military upon the disaffected district. The soldiery scoured the country, arrested all who were pointed out as suspected, and fired at all who did not immediately surrender, and submit to be dragged to gaol as felons. In the latter end of September, 1845, the Anti-Rent

risoners were put upon their trial to the number of pwards of one hundred. The cry had been raised, property" in danger," and, of course, the property-holders had no difficulty in getting a verdict against the victims. The sentences passed on the prisoners, will inform the British public of the names of these American victims to Land Mono-

Dr. Boughton was found guilty of "robbery," that is of having taken the papers from the sheriff. In addressing him the judge (Edwards) said, "Your offence, though in form it is presented to us as robbery, it is in fact high treason, rebellion against your government, armed insurrection againt the supremacy of the laws" The judge reproached him with having come as "a volunteer from another county" to excite by "a species of popular eloquence" disturbance in a county of which he was not a resident. The judge thus concluded:-- You have rendered it necessary that the court should cause you to be a warning example of the certain consequences of such conduct. You are, therefore, society whose peace you have so wantonly disturbed, a price one fourth less than it had been sold for. and whose laws you have so violently and so frequently violated, in the confident hope, that from the example of your fall, all may learn the salutary the dradgery ordered by his lord. Lastly, at stated lesson that the supremacy of the laws must and will be maintained. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the state-prison in the county of Clinton, at hard labour, FOR THE TERM OF YOUR NA-John Van Steenberg, and Edward O'Connor had

been found guilty of the "murder" of Steele, the under sheriff. All that was proved against them was that they were present at the sale when Steele was killed, it was not even proved that they fired, or made use of any arms beyond merely carrying them, but as the property-holders were determined to make even a portion of Albany, the capital city of New York, pay rent to the Van Rensselaers. Thus in the midst of the republican state of New York the been used to hear from an Abinger, the judge (Parker) sentenced each of the prisoners to be HUNG, in the following terms :- "It is the judgment of the Court that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday the 29th day of November next you be taken to the place of

ment. Daniel W. Squires, Moses Earle, Zera Preston, and Daniel Northrup, each pleaded "guilty" to John Phoenix, John Burtch, James Lathan, Wm Reside, and Isaac L. Burhans, also pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. States Prison for seven years. Calvin Madison, do for ten period of about forty years the discontent of the years. William Brisbane, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. States Prison for seven years. Charles T. McCumber, pleaded guilty to robbery in the 2d degree. States Prison for seven years. Wm. Jocelyn pleaded guilty to manslaughter

in the 4th degree. States Prison for two years. The following persons were, severally, fined the sums affixed to their names. Robert Scott, Chauncey P. Woolcott, 150, John Lockwood, 150, Miles Bromlee, 150, Hiram B. Keeley, 150, Contine Conley, 100, George Lynch, 100,-John Davis, 100, Levi Jenkins, 75, Archibald McNair, 50, William Bryant, 50, Andrew A. Liddle, 50, John O. Liddle, 50,-Homer Burgin, 50, Homer Sandford, 50, J. A. Mills, 50, John Oliver, 50, Nathan Trvis, 50, Levi Sandford, 50, David L. Scudder, 50, Harvey Hubble, 50, Abel A. Fuller. 50, John M. Beardsley, 50, John A. Mills, 50,-Robert Rutherford, 30, Valentine Kettle, 25. James Barnhart, 25. Levi Delamater, 25,—Richard Halcott, 25, Calvin Chace, 25. Sentence was suspended on a great number of per-

sons who were set at liberty on their "good be-

The brutal sentence of death passed upon Van Steenberg and O'Connor was not carried out. After keeping the unfortunate men in a state of mental torture, Governor Wright commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. Within the past month some few of the minor offenders, who had been condemned for dressing themselves in Indian disguises have been liberated; but the great majority remain

For some months succeeding the trials, despair, and apathy seemed to take possession of the Anti-Renters; these dark days have, however, come to an end, and the party is once more rallying its forces with new adhesions and continual additions to its ranks. They have recently nominated their candidates in several districts for seats in the Legislature, and are at this time, through the medium of the ballot-bex, fighting the battle of a free soil against

aching monopoly of landlordism. The Anti-Renters have two large newspapers, the Albany Freeholder, and the Anti Renter, also published at Albany. Mr. Devyr is the editor of the Anti-Renter. It is to his papers that we are mainly indebted for the above facts.

The above is an outline of the history of Anti-Rentism. It may asked "What is Anti-Rentism to us? What have we to do with the American Anti-Renters?" In our opinion the cause and the party concerns us much. The land-monopolists are the enemies of the people all over the world, and a blow struck at the enemy even in America, cannot be struck without its effects being felt in other countries. Besides, we consider it to be one of the first of duties incumbent upon Reformers, that they should understand the objects and principles of their brother Reformers in all parts of the world. The doctrine that what takes place out of "our own country" does not concern us, fanciful garb of Red Indians, and imitating their gesis as selfish, stupid, and absurd, as the dietum of the
tures and whooping, made it their business to attend
American Judge when sentencing Dr. Boughton,
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Shooner, 132, bowsprit gone, and shoon was to be sold for non-payment of rent, for the purpose of seeing "fair play;" they also had a fancy for looking out for sheriff's officers, who were on the little mere political changes will effect for the happing the many understand the with the affairs of his neighbours in another county. Was tried by the Court of Assize of the Somme, on The history of the Anti-Rent struggle proves how ness of the many, unless the many understand the causes and remedies for social wrongs. The monstrous robbery of the lands of New York by the Van

\* A list of the names and sentences was published in the Northern Star at the time of the trial; the republication now is, however, necessary to make the above sketch † The pleading "guilty" was no doubt advised by the

legal friends of the accused, but does not appear to have obtained for them any mitigation of punishment. This eloquence of the defendants commanded the avowed res-

Ainge Devyr, an exile from this country but recently and English governments, should not have been alsettled in America. Mr. Devyr is well known to lowed to exist for one moment after the overthrow of the Radical Reformers of the North of England. In the English monarchial despotism. True, the politi-1838-39 Mr. Devyr was managing editor of the cal privileges exercised by the Van Rensselaers, of Northern Liberator, his connection with which, acting as hereditary chief magistrate, with the power of appointing peace-officers, &c., were taken from them, but in all other respects their monstrous privileges-even the exclusive right of hunting on all the lands, and fishing on all the waters, owning their domination, were conserved to them. The alacrity which has been shown by law officers, soldiers, jurors, and judges to uphold the usurpation of the landlords proves the immense power possessed by these veritable aristocrats, and forms a sad commentary on the text, "All men are born free and equal." The despotic influence of wealth has also been shown in the course pursued by the press. With the exception of the Anti-Rent journals, Young America, and political franchise for the attainment of the social the New York Tribune, scarcely a paper throughout the ends which can alone make the American Republic state of New York, but hounded on the Government a veritable commonwealth of freemen. About the to persecute the Anti-Renters, and clamoured for same time that Mr. Devyr joined the Anti-Rentagi- their blood. These facts prove that the power of tation. Dr. Boughton, subsequently one of the Anti- aristocracy in so-called "free" America, is almost as Rent martyrs, appears to have associated himself great as in Europe. In reprinting the names and with the movement. During 1843 the agitation sentences of the Anti-rent martyrs, we do so not only seems to have somewhat flagged. In 1844, it again because on a former occasion the list published in revived. In this year also commenced the more this paper was imperfect, but because also these viccomprehensive agitation of the National Reformers. I tims of land robbing tyranny are still suffering for In the winter of 1844 several large assemblies of their patriotism. The names of such men should be "Indians" took place in Albany County where they kept before the world that, if possible, the Governprevented several saies, and amused themselves by ment of New York may be shamed into wiping out erecting liberty poles. On the 11th of December a this stain upon republicanism, or, if that is imposlarge body of the "Indians" "arrested" the Sheriff sible, that the people of that state may be stimuand burnt his papers. About a week afterwards Dr. lated to enforce the liberation of Patroonery's vic-Boughton, one of the Anti-Rent speakers, was tims. If Boughton, Van Steenberg, O'Connor, and arrested on the charge of having officiated as 'Big the other victims are justly punished as rebels, then Thunder" in command of the "Indians" who had the revolutionists of '76 were also "rebels," and the burnt the sheriff's papers. Public excitement in- British Government was justified in attempting their creased, troops were again sent into the disaffected subjugation by military force. But if, as we hold district, and amongst these was a corps called the Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and their com patriots were really justified in their revolt against ous name, when those who bore it could be found British tyranny, then the Anti-renters are at least equally to be justified for revolting against a still more monstrous tyranny; and those who have condemned Boughton, Van Steenberg. O'Connor and of Berne a motion has been carried almost unaniother victims to perpetual imprisonment have proother persons were kept confined in Hudson gaol, claimed themselves enemies to republicanism and traitors to the Declaration of Independence.

The Americans have one immense advantage over county, was dismissed by the governor of New the people of this country, they possess the suffrage, if, therefore, they fail to correct the anomalies of their social system it is their own fault. Their fathers by force of arms redeemed themselves from political vassalage, by other means the present gencration may perfect the good work commenced by the men of the past. "The Press, the Platform, and the Ballot Box," are legitimate and may be made effectual means to bring down landlordism. The people of the States have the game in their own hands-"if they will, they may be free."

#### THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

On the 18th of October news was received at Lisbon that the troops sent to Cintra had been completely beaten with severe loss, and forced to retire in confusion. Up to the 18th only 1,500 men had enlisted in the seven national battalions newly created by Saldanha since the 7th Oct., and this number are all public officers. To protect the lines around Lisbon requires a force of not less than 20,000 men, but the that the advanced guard of the popular forces was at

On the 19th a supplement of the Diario came out army. The same also appoints the eldest prince, "a child under ten years of age, Colonel of the Queen's Grenadier Guards; and his brother some two years younger is appointed midshipman to the Vasco da Gaina! At Evora the 6th Cagadores and 5th cavalry joined

the people. On the 20th news was received that Lamego and Vizeu had declared for the popular movement, as well as the 9th, 12th, and 14th infantry Regiments in those districts, and Castllo Branco. This informabodies of troops had gone over to the popular side. A great number of persons have been arrested at Lisbon.

On the 21st and 22ud general consternation through the violent measures adopted by the government to force all classes of people to take up arms in defence of the Queen. The workmen of the naval arsenal refused to enlist or to take up arms, the gates were closed on them. As prisoners they said they would take up arms. After this they were allowed

On the 2nd, certain information reached Lisbon, that the province of Minho was in full revolt. Trasos-Montes, Beira-Alta, Baixa, and the Estremadura, had followed the example of Minho. The whole district of Villa Real had also joined the movement. Up to the 24th, the descritons from the "na-

tional" battalions continued nightly, the deserters taking their arms with them. Three thousand revolutionists were then collected at Cintra. On the evening of the 23rd, the civil governor and all the authorities from Santarem; they fled in great precipitation in consequence of the people having revolted, and proclaimed for the pronouncement. It was known in Lisbon that the Viscount Sa da Bandeira had quitted Lisbon, as was supposed to head the revolutionists. It was reported in Lisbon on the 24th, that official accounts (so stated) have arrived. Gen. Salazar was completely beaten by the forces of

From Oporto we have news of the strength of the copular forces formed to march upon Lisbon. The first brigade, commanded by the Baron Dos Tornos de Olgodnez, was composed of a battalion of chasseurs, a regiment of foot artillery, a regiment of infantry, and the municipal guard of Oporto. The second brigade, commanded by Geronimo Progado de Oliviera Leiton, consisted of a battalion of chasseurs, and three regiments of infantry. The third brigade, commanded by Joachim Eusedio Moraez, was formed of a battalion of chasseurs and four regiments of infantry. Besides these forces there was a division of cavalry composed of the horse municipal guard, and four regiments under the orders of Baron de Casal. The artillery was under the command of Juan Manoel Pereira. All these troops were placed under the command of Count Das Antas as general-in-chief, and Leopold Dino as chief of the staff. Unithe 14th the first brigade commenced its march towards Lisbon, amidst the enthu-istic shouts of the population of viva la liberté Das Antas left accept the resignation of the members of the Provion the 15th. On Monday the 19th, the second briguard on the morning of the 16th. The Duke of centre of the city, where he is more safely in the

keeping of the popular party. On the 24th, the total strength of the forces on the Queen, was estimated at 5,580 men, and 560 horses; while the forces on the popular side were estimated at 12,410 men, and 630 horses. The extent to which fact that the royal authority is only acknowledged round it.

LATER INTELLIGENCE. - By the arrival of the Thames. West india Mail packet, we have intelligence from Lisbon, to the 29th of October, at which date the city was quiet, but under the expectation of an attack from Oporto. It was rumoured that Schwalbrack had gained some advantages over patriots in the neighbourhood of Erora. At Oporto on the 31st ult, the Thames heard that 3,000 troops had marched against Lisbon, under the command of Conte das Astas, and on the 28th, about 600 men marched against the Baron of Casal, and Viscount Vigvais, commanding the royal troops in the Minho. The British fleet was off the mouth of the Tagus.

MURDERS IN FRANCE. -- A rich farmer named Teissier, of Dunfries, in the Haute Loire, was murdered ia the following manner:—During a heavy storm a man knocked at his door and implored shelter, M. Teisser rose and admitted him, but hardly had the in Europe. stranger entered when he drew forth a pistol and shot M. Teisser dead. He then made his escape, but from some information given by Mme. Teissier, who rushed out of her bed when she heard the report of the pistol.—there is reason to believe that the murderer was a tenant of her husband, and his known the 29th ult., for the murder of her husband during his sleep, and after a quarrel in which he had reproached her for her general bad conduct, and the criminal intercourse she was carrying on with a neighbour, and which he detected. The prisoner was found guilty, but the jury declared that there were extenuating circumstances, and she was only sentenced to six years imprisonment with hard labour. Anaccident occurred on Saturday, on the Birming-

ham and Derby line, near Burton ou-Trent. At the spot where this casualty took place, the line crosses a pleading guilty is an ignoble and impolitic course, inju. canal upon the level by means of a swing bridge, and rious to the cause advocated by the defendants, and but as the train to Birmingham approached it, a barge very rarely productive of any benefit to the persons who was passing along. Before the bridge could be indians," although they have struggled against a stoop to this compromise. In the Chartist trials of still more plundering tax, and a still more infamous 1839-40, in several instances the defendants pleaded the engine dashed across the canal and embedded system of tyranny, then ever attempted by the Bris. "guilty," with but little benefit to themselves, and far itself in the opposite bank, the tender being dragged less to the cause of Chartism. In the trials at Lancaster along with it, The engineer and stoker jumped off, have thus far been unsuccessful, and we know that in 1843, there was no such temporising, every man un and escaped unhurt; but the guard sustained serious that makes all the difference. "The reason treason flinchingly defended his principles, and suffered none the injuries. A second-class carriage next the tender was smashed to atoms; fortunately it did not contain passengers, and the other carriages escaped with a Paris on Monday ject of the attack is a Mr. Cooke, who resides about

#### Tolonial and Foriegn Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The price of wheat is increasing everywhere in France. The floods are retiring, although fresh accounts of disasters continue to be received in Paris. Some particulars will be found in another column. A number of persons implicated in the late disturbances in the Fauborg St. Antoine, have been condemned to short terms of imprisonment. Some of the Paris journals animadvert very severely on the royal "ordinance" published in the Moniteur of Friday, whereby 300,000 francs are alloted to the Foreign Office, for unforseen and extraordinary secret expenses." It may be worth mentioning, that there are now three sorts of "Fonds Secrets. namely, 1,000.0001. granted to the Government, in the course of the session, in the way of a " Vote of confidence:" 932,000f, granted, in the annual budget to the Ilome Minister, for "Secret police expences;" and 650,000f. also thus regularly granted to the Foreign Office, likewise for "Secret expenses." Besides these sums, M. Guizot had awarded to him, a week or two back, by an ordinance, for expense of couriers and diplomatic missions, an extraordinary credit of 200.000 francs; and now he has another credit of 300,000 francs for "Extraordinary secret expenses." France is paying rather dearly for M. Guizot's "diplomatic triumph" at Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

All is quiet at Geneva. Accounts to the 26th of October bring the result of the elections and a report of the first session of the Council-General. All remains tranquil. M. Fazy-Pasteur was elected president, Antoinne, Tarteret, and Telleiex, were appointed vice-presidents, and MM. Raisin and Goy, secretaries. The government of Lucerne has given notice to the cantonal government that it will not recognise the new government of Geneva, and expressed a hope that all the cantons friendly to order vill follow this example. In the new Grand Council mously, to the effect that all citizens who have studied in Jesuit schools or colleges, shall be excluded from all public employments. All the Catholic deputies of the Jura, with the exception of two ultramontanes, have voted for this measure.

novements of his Holiness are the observed of all observers, and nightly almost is he called to the balcony of his Palace in the Quirinal, to give the Benedizione." The whole weight of government seems to depend on his single head. All the cardinals are opposed to him except two-the secretary, and another. The former, Grizzi, resigned the other day, saying that he had laboriously devised what he considered healthy measures, which, on producing hem in the Council, all were ridiculed and contemed by the Cardinalic Council to a man. His Holiness refused the resignation, and said he would do without the cardinals, and accordingly he established a Coun-

ITALY.

Popular excitement still continues. The slightest

single cardinal. In Diario di Roma are gazetted the names of the new Council, and their proposed functions. The people declare that this shall be the last pope -meaning that, if anything happens to him, they will never suffer another. The cardinals are in great government will not be able to muster more than a danger, and certainly I have not seen one since I fourth of that number? A messenger from Coimbra have been in Rome. I fancy they are lying by. Even arrived at Lisbon on the 18th bringing intelligence if the present pope were to die suddenly, from natural causes, the populace would be outraged, and swear that Pius IX, had come to an untimely end, and so take vengeance on the supposed criminals. Cardinal

appointing the King Commander-in Chief of the Lambruschini has been detected in a quasi treasonable correspondence—the original letter having found its way into the Pope's hands. Pius sent for him, tore it in fragments before his fice, and told him to 'sin no more." Cardinal della Genga has been still more deeply engaged in plotting with Austria, along with certain old jobbing functionaries here; the belief in town is, that his eminence is now ledged in the Castle of St. Angelo.

Gallicia is still in a disturbed state. The German persons using from the want of sometime matters are per-Journal of Frankfort quotes a letter of the 18th from mitted to centinue. The public works from which the that Young Ireland is about to set up in business Gallicia is still in a disturbed state. The German commanded by sub-lieutenats, and accompanied by priests, patrol the high roads. They have their carmake any resistance! and the priests are at hand to tary to the late revolutionary Government at Cracow, is still pointed out as the director of the resistance from the peasants. Numerous patrols are moving near the confines of Hungary, watching, it is said the proceedings of the refugees concealed in the Carpathian mountains. The Grodno Gazette (Russian) has the following article: -. Almost at the same time that the Polish insurrection broke out in Cracow and Galicia, in February this year, similar revolutionary attempts were prepared in Lithuania, by an emissary of the name of Rohn, by means of a secret the circle of Brczeslitsuwski, in the government of Grodno, have been found to be implicated in this affair; in consequence of this his Majes'y the Emperor has been pleased to order the Governor-General of Lithuania to sequestrate all the landed property of these persons, in whatever part of the empire it may

be situated.

Advices have been received from Athens so recent as the 20th. The Chamber of Deputies had con-Evora, and had fled in great distress and severe cluded the discussion upon the budget, Upon the proposal of the Minister of Finance, it was resolved that no change would be made, but that things should remain in the same feeting as last year. Letters from the interior of the country bring sad accounts of violence and robbery committed there by bands of brigands: and in more than one case these ruffians have used the torture of boiling oil to force persons. reputed, to reveal where they had hid their money. Several cases of piracy have also occurred in the Gulf

There has been a partial outbreak at Sarragossa, evidently concocted by the police to serve the purposes of the present infamous government.

SWITZERLAND.

Later accounts from Switzerland mention that the Council of Basle adopted on the 29th ult., by an immense majority, the proposition for a revision of the constitution. The Revue de Geneve of the 31st ult. announces that the Grand Council had refused to sional Government. It had approved all the acts of gade commenced its march. For the service of the their administration, and invited them to continue city of Oporto three battalions of artizans were en- in the discharge of their duties. On the other hand, rolled, who elected their own officers, and mounted the Government of Lucerne had notified to the other States of the Confederation its determination to re-Terceira was removed from the Foz to a prison in the gard as illegal and not acknowledge the revolutionary Government of Geneva. "We feel bound," says the name of the state of Lucerne, to the high federal directory, and to all our confederates, that we do not recognize the soi-disant Provisional Government established in the canton of Geneva by the revolt of the the insurrection has spread may be collected from the 7th and 8th of October, and that we will not recognise the authorities who may hereafter be elected or in Lisbon, and through a space of some dozen miles appointed by the revolutionary Government. We firmly trust that all the confederated states desirous to maintain order and the constitutional i stitutions will concur in our sentiments and join us in that

> WEST INDIES. NEARLY EIGHTY MEN-OF-WAR AND MERCHANTMEN WRECKED!!

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAREDES THE EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, IN ENG-The Royal Mail Steamer Thames, arrived a

Southamptom on Wednesday evening, bringing intelligence of a most disastrons hurricane which happened at Havannah on the 10th and 11th of October. Among the passengers brought by the Thames is General Paredes, the ex-President of Mexico. The Thames was detained at Havannah by her Majesty's Consul-General, in consequence of the city time to communicate with their correspondents

List of British merchantmen lost or damaged by the hurricane: Edward Hayes, 213 tons, Danton, barque,

brig, dismasted ; Prompt, 210, Danlop, brig, damaged ; family .- Limerick Chronicle. Wilson, 245, Campell, brig, damaged; Magdelene, shooner, 132, bowsprit gone, and much damaged; Agnes six and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the enemy. He and another man, supposed to be his Jane, 250, Richardson, barque, ashore, dismasted, and house of Bryan O'Donnell, a farmer at Clareen, in dismasted and damaged; Minstrel, 348, Fuller, much damaged. 30 Spanish, 2 Russian, 1 Bremen, 1 Danish, 1 name. The servant boy opened the door, and a fel-Dutch, 4 French, and 1 Brazilian merchantmen, totally low pushed in with a double barrelled gun, threatenwrecked, ashore, or otherwise damaged. ashore, top-musts gone; Blonds (corvette), on her beam- the barrel of the gun, and wrestle with the fellow,

funnel gone.

totally lost; Nervisa (brig), slightly damaged; Laborde (brig), wrecked. Schooners .- Polka, Creolia, Infanta, sunk.

was safe and sound.

of Tuesday announced the death of Admiral Du- ket from William Cox, Esq., Ballynoe. perre, one of the most distinguished officers in the

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. provinces though not to such an extent as a few weeks ago, the following is a selection from the more

recent accounts :-The Anglo-Celt (Cavan paper) states:-

A party of men broke last night into the house of the under-bailiff to Mr. M'Conkey, on the townland of Enchan, county of Longford. They first shot him in the bowels, and then beat his brains out with the butts of

On Saturday night last a party of men visited the house of Flanagan, the bailiff of Mr. Montgomery, of the Cullentra estate, and attempted to break it open Flanagan fired two shots at them without effect. The men obtained admittance, and proceeded first to beat him in a brutal manner, and then to cut him about the body with knives. One of his assailants then remarked that Flanagan must have sustained some injury in jumping the ditches to make his seizures, and required scarifying on the back and hips. This was accordingly done. Before the savages went away one of them told their unhappy victim, that, should he survive, and continue his trade, the next operations would be with

The Westmeath Guardian says :-On Saturday last another diabolical attempt to take

the life of a human being was made near the police barracks of Balinea at an early hour in the evening. The victim in this instance was a most respectable farmer, Mr. M'Keon, of Lynn. He was returning from a farm at Stokestown, of which he got possession about | ing I heard there was a considerable change for the six months since, and when about midway between Ladiston and Belmont, he was fired at by an assassin who a troublesome one this winter. - Limerick Exalay concealed in the planting that skirts the road, but, providentially, he missed his aim, and the ball was found in the opposite ditch Mr. M'Keon received several search for the assassin on Saturday evening, but we regret to say, that up to the pres at he has escaped. Pausonstown, Ocr. 30 .- This town is in a state of great excitement, every hour brings news of attacks by | villains .- Evening Mail.

the people on flour: the police and military are flying about in all directions. Upwards of twenty loads of the attempt to murder Mr. Cooke has ended faflour left here this morning for Shannon Harbour, es. taily. corred by two companies of the 16th and 88th depots, | In addition to the above, the southern papers are which it is supposed will reach their destination in filled with the details of popular disturbances in Lisafety; but it is reported that some cars which started merick. Clare, and Tipperary, such as plunder of a few hours later were attacked, and several bags of flour provisions. "sheep slaughtering," robberins of arms taken. There are rumours from every side of the people and money, attacks on flour mills. &c., the accounts "helping themselves," and perhaps in many instances of which, if given at length, would occupy too much they would starve to death if the opportunity was not of your available space. An extract of a letter from offered them. A few minutes since as two cars, laden | Limerick gives a fair sample of the general state of with flour, and accompanied by armed men, belonging the districts referred to: to Mr. Dowd, of Roscrea, were coming into town, and had reached Seffin, within a quarter of a mile of the cil of State of his own, without including in it a he gallopped to the Court-house, and returned with a have not yet learned the result." load of police. Five persons have been arrested, and will probably undergo trial to-morrow, as the Quarter

Sessions are now being held. police and military at the Rupe Mills, midway between sented on Tuesday, the memorial adopted at it, praythis and Banagher, in order to prevent the bridges from being further broken down, as was contemplated by the given to the people residing in that district. country people, in order to prevent the flour from proceeding. In some small villages in the neighbourhood bread cannot be obtained, as the bakers here will not in which the Lord Licutenant exhibited the utmost any longer run the risk of sending it on the road. Altogether this part of the country is in a very alarming ple, and his readiness to accede to any practical state-the people are becoming desperate, and unless prompt and powerful measures be adopted it is impossible to foretell what the consequences may be. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the

western provinces. The Tyrawley Herald, published in Mayo, contains the following :-

tion within a short distance of Ballycastle. It was are observable at the senior concern. sworn to at the inquest that she had not taken more than one scanty meal per day for the last fortnight, and on some occssions she had nothing whatever to support nalocality who are similary circumstanced, and if immediate relief is not afforded, they too will meet with the

From Donegal, and other parts of Ulster, there are very bad accounts :—

distress in this part of the country is daily becoming employment given as yet to the famishing poor. In one village alone, Mullaghmore, there are one hundred and twenty-nine families, comprising the number of seven hundred and twenty-eight persons, who are solely depend ent on six acres of corn, having lost all their potatous, the food on which they mainly existed. In the parish there are ten thousand human beings, out of which large number only two hundred and forty-eight poor creatures are at work. This is a sad picture of suffering, and calls aloud for prompt remedy.

will be in progress in the course of next week, and the patience of the people will be rewarded. The working classes are in terrible distress. They are living on food that in a week or two will bring epidemics of the worst description in its train-coarse cabbage leaves, halfboilded-turnip tops stolen from the fields are being eaten in the cabins as the only food to support existence

most brutal and savage manner, - Clare Journal. ATTEMPT TO SHOOT .- On Monday evening as T. the men who are entrusted with the future destiny of ing home from the residence of W. II. Birch, Esq., where he had dined, and when in his own lawn, and

Bridge, Esq., of Cottage, near Roscrea, was return- Ireland. about twenty yards from his hall door, he heard the snap of a pistol in a plantation convenient to the dwelling, which must have missed fire, as he perceived no flash from it. Minute search was imme. bers'seats, but the galleries were thinly attended by members of the Government, "to declare, in the diately made by the Roscrea police, but no trace of the party could be found.—Nenagh Guardian.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—On last Saturday night,

west of this town, was set fire to, and entirely consamed. On the following night, also the haggard of labours' a farmer, named Curreen, of the same locality, within about twenty yards of Mrs Mitchel's concerns, and nearly at the same hour, was likewise set fire to, and consumed. The burnings were considered to be malicious .- Waterford Chronicle. The Limerick Reporter contains the following: -

TASK-WORK MEETING OF THE PEOPLE AT BALLING. districts within several miles around Ballingarry assembled in that town in numbers which might well esticle it to be called a monster meeting. They had turned out for several days before against "task work," and they came together to exhibit a "demons ration" of their feelings on the subject. The military were in attendance from Rathkeale, but were so completely hemmed in and crushed that they were very glad to get away, a passage having been made for them by the interposition of some gentlemen who were present-namely, Archdencon Fitzgerald, W. II. De Massey, Esq., D. D. Power, Esq. These entlemen, particularly Archdeacon Fitzgerald, addressed the multitude, and ultimately persuaded them to separate quietly, though evidently dissatisfied. In Macroom, and the west riding of Cork, the

young pigs were drowned, because the farmer had no food for them; and the bonnives, of six weeks sunk; Novel, 199, Laine, brig, sunk; Susan, 162, Manson, old, were killed in farmers' houses, and eaten by the OUTRAGES IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—Between

FRENCH Suips OF WAR. - Andromeda (frigate) their heads. The servant had the courage to seize ends, masts gone; Tonnere (steamer), all her masts and when O'Donnell stepped into the room adjoining, and brought out a pistol. At seeing this, the in Spanish Suits of War .- Halanero (brig), cutwater truder snapped the gnn, which providentially did not injured; Constitucion (brig), totally lost; Laborde (brig), go off, and the pistol was snapped in return, though equally harmless. O'Donnell then rushed upon the fellow, and closing the door fast, before the party outside were aware of the obstruction, with the aid STEAMERS .- Montezuma, ashore, foremast gone, bows of his servant boy, overcome their opponent, and stove in; Guadaloupe, ashore; Bazan, ashore. Two made him prisoner. The alarm now spread, and passage steamers were wrecked, and the Quarantine hulk the follow's confederates fled, after which O'Donnell a reconciliation. was a total wreck; the William Ruston, an English brig, gave up his captive, whose name is Connors, to the police of the adjoining station, and the gun also.

a crowd of men, several of them engaged on the public the county Cork, where he could now calculate on DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPERRE.—The paris papers works, stopped cars laden with corn coming to mar-THURLES, Oct. 30. - There was a frightful at-

some landed property, and thus became a landlord on a small scale. (the worst of all landlords, those Outrages continue to occur in various parts of the petty ones.) He was not long in this enjoyment when he began to exercise his petty tyranny, and his first act was to prevent the public of access to a spring well, which was open to them from time immemorial; and he went so far to prevent them as to put a man to guard the well; the consequence was, of course, an assault. on the hearing of which the magistrates told Mr. Cooke and his guardsman that he ought to be very well satisfied that they were their guns. The offence alleged was his having paid his they could obtain no redress. The well thence henot thrown into the same well, and that if they were came open to the public. Contiguous to Mr. Cooke's residence there are some tenants' houses, many of whom reside there, and it is said their and cestors have resided there for the last two centuries -some of those he evic ed, though good tenants, and others he was about to evict. Yesterday he entered electments at these sessions and came in to make the usual affidavit to verify, and it was on his return home, about five o'clock, he was fired at, at his door. It appears he had a light in his hand, and his servant having got into the stable, he stood at the door, when a man appeared behind a little wall and discharged a blunderbuss at him. Five slugs were lodged in his shoulder, one in his eye, the use of which he has lost, some few other slugs ledged in his head and breast, and his jaws; his teeth are broken; this morning he spat out some slugs. The police and magistrates were in immediate attendance, but as yet no clue has been had as to the murderer. There were some hopes of Mr. Cooke's recovery by his medical men last night, but this morn-

Langley, then about 14 years old, with whom he got

NEXAGU, Sunday, 3 o'clock, p. m .- I have opened my letter to mention that Mrs. Finch, on returning threatening notices since he took the form, and his from Nenagh Church to her residence this day, has herdsmen not long since was waylaid on the land, and been attacked-her carriage broken, and one of the severely beaten. The police were most active in their horses shot. I understand she has escaped, not withstanding that two shots pierced the carriage windows. Some police were not far distant at the time, and succeeded in easturing two out of three of the

worse. It is apprehended that this district will be

The Mail's correspondent leads to the belief that

" LIMERICK, Oct. 30 .- The neighbourhood of Ballingary is in a frightful state of disorder; not a grain of town, they were stopped by about 150 men and women; corn will be let to pass any of the roads to Lumrick, the latter, armed with knives, cut open the bags and car- and every night the peaceable inhabitants are under ried off the flour in their aprons: but whilst doing so, the apprehension of a simultaneous rising. A day or one of the officers of the 16th depot happened to pass, two ago, the labourers employed under the Board of and interfered; but as he was likely to suffer defeat, and Works on the public roads turned out against pieceperhaps bodily injury, he managed to get upon one of the work, but after some struggle, they resumed it, saycars, and seizing a bayonet, which he used as a spur, ing-they would give it a trial until Saturday.' We

THE FERMOY DEPUTATION.

The members of the deputation appointed at the During last night it was necessary to keep a body of late meeting at Fermoy, in the county of Cork, preing that immediate employment and ford should be Mr. O'Connell, on behalf of the deputation, opened the subject, and a long conversation ensued, anxiety to exert himself for the benefit of the peomeasurers, but the deputation were unprovided with any such, and consequently the meeting ended in

A VOICE FROM CAHIRMOYLE. Mr. Smith O'Brien has at length put forth a manifesto declaratory of his views with respect to the Ballina. -- Accounts are reaching us every day of Repeal question, as affected by the quarrel between persons dying from the want of sufficient nutritious the champions of moral and physical force. From Quay. At all events, as the public cannot support We regret to state that on Tuesday last, a both; one or the other must speedily become insolwoman, named Bridget Thomas, died of actual starva- vent, and of late all the symptoms of bankruptcy

We take one or two of the most noticeable points from Mr. O'Brien's epistle. Those, therefore, who have been excluded from the Repeal Association, are now deprived of many favourable opportunities of advancing the interests of their country. Men who are really in earnest, however, create opportunities of action for themselves, and are not the mere slaves of circumstances. It is to be hoped, therewhich their voice may be heard. The young men of Irecovet than that of "Young Ireland?"-the legion of ardent and accomplished men who proudly accept this title. may, by your instumentality, be enabled to train their fellow-countrymen in that intellectual and moral disci-

of a peaceful revolution,—the guides of an emancipated I do not hesitate to believe that you will gladly place an assigned portion of your journal at the disposal of those who are qualified to prepare their country for liberty, and who are not ashamed to avow, by the sig-

pline which best fits men for freedom, and, in so training

others, will discipline themselves to become the leaders

Need I advert to the multiplicity of subjects the illustration of which may be made instrumental in inspiring a spirit of nationality? What branch of human knowledge is not capable of being rendered subservient to the aims of patriotism? The history and antiquities CLARE. -- More Robbery of Arms -- A daring out of Ireland; its legislation and jurisprudence; its exterrage has been perpetrated on John Griffin, Esq., of nal policy and internal administration; its resources, Gien Cottage, near Quin, whose residence was military, commercial; and agricultural; its mines, its broken into on Tuesday night last by a party, who fisheries, its manufacturing capabilities: the advancedemanded his fire-arms. They obtained one old ment of our people in abstract, practical science; the musket. This, however, did not satisfy them, but cultivation of the fine arts-whatever bestows true digplacing Mr. Griffin on his knees, they commanded nity upon individuals-whatever contributes grace and him to swear that he had no more arms in his pos- accomplishment to society—whatever confers happiness session, and on his refusing to do so, beat him in a and strength and honour upon nations, -such are the studies to which it ought to be your pride to allure

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of this body assembled on Monday, at one o'clock in Conciliation-hall. The attendance was rather larger in the body of the hall and memladies. The increased auditory was, of course, the result of the announcement-" that the Liberator would attend." Mr. O'Conneil on entering the hall, about twelve o'clock, the widow Mitchel's outhouse was warmly received. He appeared to be in rather and haggard, in Ballycullane, a few miles off to the feeble health, and looked extremely careworn, notwithstanding his temporary cessation from public

> The proceedings of the day, notwithstanding the presence of the alpha and omega of Old Ireland, were more than ordinary stupid, and were unrelieved by any feature of novelty save the fact of Mr. O'Connell having fairly drawn the sword upon his quondam ally, Mr. Smith O'Brien; and, as both leaders are now in open hostility towards each other, there is no doubt that the public will derive no small share of instruction from the future controversies between the two respective champions of moral and

Mr. O'Connell said on this subject, there was

another matter he could not avoid alluding to, and

that was the late conduct of the Young Ireland party (hear,) and he was happy to say that they had enemly severed all connexion with the association, if any existed, by their own act. (Hear.) Mr. O'Brien, the first who left that hall, and the leader of them, had written a letter to the editor of the Nation setting up an agitation for himself (cries of "liear, hear."); and he (Mr. O'Connell) hoped he would be successful in his virtuous inclinations. ("Hyar, hear," and laughter.) He proposed that the leaders of the Young Ireland body should join as a phalaux to address the country in the Nation every week. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) thanked the young centlemen for the same (hear, hear); -they had called themselves a phalanx, -and they could, therefore, not beme him if he said they were a phalanx (laughter); and he would wish the phalanx every luck to go on, week after week, until it increased in ardour, and arrived at the barsting-point, -- when it would fiv like a soda-water cork. (Hear, hear.) Hie blamed Mr. O'Brien for his physical force dectrin s, and could ing to blow the brains out of all who dared to raise not agree with him. In his letter be had pretty tolerably praised himself and abused others; but he (Mr. O'Cennell) did not care for abuse-he only hoped that God would forgive him for the praise he had once bestowed in the same quarter. (Loud cries of " Hear, hear, and cheering.) That centleman had stated that the moral force Repealers would not resist against aggresion, but such was not the case. They never had put forward such a doctrine, as would be seen by referring to the resolutions of the

> At a subsequent period of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell said, that he did not mean to stand for Dublin, at the next election. He would stick to the support of all varties in the county. As to Dublin, two good repealers would be provided for it. The rent for the week was £57 12s. 4d.

lst of July. The learned gentleman concluded by saying, that for the future there was no possibility of

MR. O'CONNELL'S LOVE OF TRUTH.

The organ of Young Ireland—there is no denying

memorable separation from the paren stock, and and contention. (Hear.) They had seen patriots, in proportion as the sphere of its influence extends who reviled dignitaries not many years ago as castle does the Nation wax bolder in its exposures of the hacks, enlightened by the new intelligence which hollow-heartedness of its late leader. Speaking of had beamed upon them from the Lord Lieutenant's the calumnious charges preferred against it by the lustre, and as Viceregal visits suddenly discover that paid attaches of Conciliation Hall, and directly a good place was not so bad a thing after all, and arging Mr. O'Connell with fostering the falsehoods that there were worse bargains in the world than of his toadies, the organ thus bitterly remarks :-

in the career of O Connell, it will stand recorded that he man, but to examine the responsibility of the leaders ing three generations, the highest passions, the unconquerable energy and genius of which he might have him, generation after generation, surrounding himself at was older and more reverend than he. They must temptible to be dangerous. And posterity will pause in greater than the man. It might please God to take wonder (if they find no sufficient key to the mystery), that this sagacious man overlooked the truth, so obvious and universal,-that only knavery prospers in the hands of knaves; that for any honest purpose they are, in all of that island died. (Loud cheering.) The speaker, cases, promptly or ultimately, ruinous agents.

A second fatal error, the remote results of which men him this error-making rash and unfounded charges, be presently thrown aside and forgotten.

Brirsh community would have made a guilty Minister lenity as those of his father. tremble in his seat, was thrown aside as so much waste paper blotted with lies and nonsense.

falsehood wherever it presented itself as his ally, what waving hats, &c.) STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

the late food rio's at Birr.

or bid for our goods ?"

only going to shoot crows. The horses of the 2nd, or Queen's Dragoons, bil-

The dragoons, finding their horses turned out, re- could take the fancy of an Irishman in all their dull sinanti," when a scene of pulling and hauling com- judge, the case for the prosecution was heard, but whom remonstrated with the countrymen, who, at pealers to persevere; if they did so they would suclength, very reluctantly gave way. THE POTATO CROP.

Within the last week the quality of the stocks sold in the Dublin markets showed a marked improvement over previous supplies, being, comparatively at least, dry and palatable instead of being as hitherto spongy and nauseous to the taste. There has been, teo, a considerable reduction in the prices. the fall ranging from 2d. to 5d. per stone. The last advices from America have had a most beneficial effect in pulling down the monstrous rates obtained for all kinds of provisions since the commencement of the food panic. The following gratifying statement is from the Armagh Guardian :-

"We are happy to state that several accounts which have reached us confirm the hope that the disease in the potato crop has ceased its ravages among the greater portion remaining. Captain Rodgers, of Eden Cottage, Loughall, informs us that he had a cart-load of as fine potatoes as ever he saw in his life, drawn home from his field on Tuesday last. They are of the sort called Rallygawley pinks, and from different other gentlemen we learn that this kind of potato has generally escaped. A gentleman who has just travelled from Derry, through Strabane, &c., informs us that on his way he inquired particularly of those who were digging their potatoes, and that one-third of the crop, at least, is safe. In our own county the proportion is even greater." SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Lord Licutenant has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the barony of Upper Tulla, county Clare, and adjoining districts. in which, after stating presentments to upwards of £20,000, had been agreed to by the government, and all necessary preparations made for setting the people to work, and that in some places operations had already begun, his lordship proceeds to say, that he "has learned that the preparations made have, for the present, been frustrated by a system of insubordination and outrage which endangers the lives of the officers and overseers, and deters the poor and peaceable inhabitants from labouring on the works.

The Lord-Licutenant desires most earnestly to point out to the people the serious consequences to themselves from such a course of conduct. The obstruction to officers in the discharge of their duties creates in the first instance confusion and alarm; it has the ulterior effect, ulready apparent, of necessarily suspending all further progress in the works; and, combined with the outrages committed on private persons and property, must preclude any attempt for the continued employment of the destitute poor. The works in the district have, in con-equence, been

He then states that he has made all necessary arrangements for repressing outrage, and calls upon all parties to refrain from further obstruction or injury to persons engaged in laying out or superiintending public works. He will tuen gladly direct the immediate resumption of those works, in the conviction that the will prove the means of preserving the people from that destitution and ruin the men did not see the express train in time, and his name was Alfred Simpson, was brought before the stolen from her person a silk shawl. The prosecutrix, which a perseverance in their past line of conduct, must, he fears inevitably produce."

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS IN LIMERICK .- On Sunday meraing Mr. John O'Grady, of Martinstown, near Killinane, took away the life of his wife, daughter of Mr. II. Quinlan, of Ballyneal, near Tipperary, to whom he had be n married about six months, he subsequently slau htered the servant-maid. The circumstances are oriefly these: - The servant was attracted by some noise to the bed-room of her master and mist ess, when, to her horror, she discovered the latter w-'r ng in her go e from a fatal stab in the neck. She screamed, and ran down stairs, when she was pa sued by Mr. O'Grady into the stable, wher . seizing a 11 chfork, ne stabbed her in several parts of the body until he killed her. He then left the hou: e. 'I his horrible tragedy appears to be shoulded in a great deal of mystery, and what adds to it is, that a short time since the whole family were nearly poisoned by taking arsenic in bread instead of soda. Family quarrels it is supposed have led to this awful

THE YOUNG IRELAND PARTY.

Dublin, Nov. 4th.—This party are coming out more strongly every day, and last evening ven-tured in holding a meeting at the Rotunda. The admission was by a ticket certifying that the bearer ceased died from other than natural causes, a verdict fourteen days. "Which does he prefer?"—"He prefers voured to protect a gentleman whom he saw assaulted, had signed the remonstrance, and fully concurred with the propositions therein contained. There was a crowded attendance. Dr. West took the chair amidst loud cheering.

After a few observations from the chairman,

Mr. James M'Cormick moved the following resolution-"Resolved-That the attempts made by certain parties calling themselves 'Old Irelanders, and 'Moral Force Men' to prevent the Bolton-street meeting for the origination of the 'Dublin Remonstrance' and the continued attempts of the same (so called) parties to deter Repealers from signing, and bedpost. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity." to procure by threats or promises the revocation of signature to that document, is a gross outrage on the liberties of the citizens of Dublin, a deep disthose parties may belong, and a course of conduct altogether repugnant to the principles of all true Repress their determination not to be put down by those of an unfortunate event that had lately occurred at robbed of seven of the sovereigns, and being quite distinct the did take them, but it was "out of a lark," calling themselves repealers, who sought to suppress Goritz. A large number of soldiers and citizens gusted with the mode of life she was leading, she left at and had hid them in a doorway in Holland-street, where

the patriot who sold his country. (Cheers.) How-Among the fatal mistakes the historian will chronicle ever, they were not there to wreak vengeance on any

unwisely preferred to work with base tools,—that, lead- of the people, and the extent of obedience which the people in a voluntary association owed to their leaders. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell was an old and harnessed to any honest purpose, he drove them from reverend man; but the question of Irish nationality all times with men too dependent to rebel, and too conaway the man, but the cause would live\_(bravo\_the spirit of nationality would go down from generation to generation, and would not die until the last tenant in continuation, said that if ever foreign nations had been deceived into the belief that Ireland was in an still unborn will be lebouring to combat, is his ruinous attitude for an outbreak, Mr. O'Connell was the paltering with truth. Posterity will not easily pardon man who had been the cause of the delusion, and not Charles Gavan Duffy. In the year 1843 there were dealing in convenient and impossible promises, meeting Frenchmen in Ireland, and at the Tara meeting, a temporary difficulties with some ingenious expedient, to French Viscount got from Mr. O'Connell a copy of the lines commencing, "Oh! Erin, will it c'er be And the evil did not end at home, for error is a seed mine," &c. If Mr. O'Connell in his cooler moments in every grain of which lies a future harvest. These sought to throw upon the Nation newspaper the temporary triumphs were won at the cost of our national character and moral strength. English statesmen and credible. (A Voice, "No go." He (Mr. Magee) did the English people came to regard us as brawlers and not feel disposed to treat the sins of Mr. J. O'Conbraggarts; and many a remonstrance, which from a nell against the people of that country with the same

A Voice-Don't spare him.

The Speaker continued-Seventy years had many Mr. O'Connell himself has had many a hard struggle claims that thirty could not pretend to. He believed against this spirit of his own conjuring. Two of the that Mr. John O'Connell was acting under bad adlatest instances every one will recollect. For eighteen vice. The Irish people would admit the claims of months of the present agitation the country held away Mr. O'Connell, the Catholic Emancipator—(Cries of from him, because they did not believe in him in Hear, hear,)—but they would not have thrust down earnest; they thought Repeal was now, as before, his their throats the pretensions of his son. (Cheers.) "means to an end"—at this moment they fly from him, The speaker said, in conclusion, that it was imposbecause they believe him in league with Lord John Rus- sible that the cause of Irish nationality should fade, sell. Here is the penalty of past errors. For fortune for every province in Ireland produced men whom does indeed "make of our pleasant vices whips to they could rely upon. Fertile Munster presented to scourge us with." If, throughout his career, he had them Smith O'Brien. (Tremendous cheering for spoken and acted only the rigid truth, trampling on several seconds, the whole meeting standing up and

man could have dared to doubt him in either instance ? Mr. MICHEAL CREAN proposed the next resolution, And imagination can scarce picture so grand and power- which was as follows:—"That the conduct of the ful a position as he would occupy in this country, in managers of the Repeal Association, as the meeting these kingdoms, if the sagacious and powerful man, full on Monday, the 26th ultimo, in peremptorily refuofresources, indomitable and untiring, had moreover the sing admittance to the remonstrant, deputation, and full trust of thoughtful men as a leader of stable vera- the conduct of John O'Counell, Esq., M.P., for Kilcity, and clear, approved unselfishness. Alas! that he kenny, in superseding the chairman by arbitrarily should have sold this gigantic power, second only to condeming without reading, and throwing out withthe angels, for some petty triumphs and a mess of potinsult offered to the volunteers, wardens, members, and associates, whose signatures and addresses were Tullanore. — Upwards of fifty prisoners were thereto attached; an insult to the office of the chairescorted to the gaol of this town this evening (Mon- man, and to each individual member at that meetday), by an officer and company of the 16th Foot, ing." The world would know that the sympathy of and committed to stand their trial for their share in France and other countries was not undeserved—they all felt how ardently O'Connell was beloved by his Th estate of this country is getting very alarming. countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a shade he general feeling of the farmers in this neighbour- of doubt as to him, dear as he was to them, they hood is, that they should not pay more than half would tear themselves from him. (Cheers.) rent: Many take advantage of the times, and say That might read the country a noble, a they can pay none; and if they are threatened with glorious, a living lesson - that Irishmen could legal proceedings either to enforce payment or put think and speak for themselves; it was a great them out of possession, they answer. "Who will dare and a noble lesson proclaimed that night that Iretake your land over our heads, or who will dare sell land was not O'Connell, and O'Connell was not Ircland. (Great cheers.) Mr. O'Connell thought It is a fact that the licensed auctioneers have been | that he could govern the country as he might thirty threatened, and noticed not to sell for rent; and to or forty years ago, but did he not see that every get law processes served is most difficult. Last mountain and vale produced its poet now-even week a sheriff's bailiff, of the name of Fenix, went to from the ranks of humble tradesmen arose brilliant serve a writ on a defaulting tenant, who, when he noets and orators. Should, then, the men found what he had got, sent his servant boy after him of the present day be judged of in the same

> ceed, for justice was at their side. (Cheers.) The next resolution was as follows:-Resolved-That the recent attempts made in Concination Hall to usurp an aroitrary censorship over the public press, that noble engine, the scourge of tyrants and guardians of liberty, through the instrumentality of which, civilisation and the rights of man are superseding bigotry and despotism—has filled us with the greatest apprehension and distrust of men who would assume such power. That we deem the Nation newspaper preeminently foremost in genuine patriotism, disinterested zeal and pure devotion to our cause-that its columns, divested of all immorality, breathe through every line a spirit of toleration worthy of a people in a state of transition from slavery and provincialism to liberty and nationhood. That is truly represents the feelings of earnest repealers by its powerful advocacy of their rights, and by exposure of canting hypocrites, who assume a name to obtain an end, that end being pelf and power. That, as a great national organ, it has earned our support, and that as a private property of an individual, in should be protected from the efforts made to extinguish it, and thereby to stifle free opinion, and that for these,

among other reasons, it possesses our unabated confi-The Secretary then read the address, which was received with loud cheers. Mr. Magee then rose, and presented a handsome

silver snuff box to Mr. Barry, the secretary, as a testimony from the committee for his valuable and unpaid services. It bore the following inscription:—
"Presented to Mr. Patrick John Barry, Hon. Secretary to the Remonstrance Repeal Committee, as a slight mark of their high respect for his talents and services.

Rotunda, Dublin, Nev. 3, 1846." Mr. BARRY having returned thanks in an appro-Mr. Hayburne was moved to the chair, and a vote f thanks passed to Dr. West, for his dignified con-

duct therein. The meeting, having given several cheers for Dr. West, Young Ireland, and the Nation, separated in the most peaceable manner.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. the history and principles of the American Anti-Renters. The principles of the American Agrarian Reformers will be discussed at the next meeting on Monday, November 16th.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, between the Brighouse and Eliand stations. Two plate-layers heard a luggage train upon the up-line, and stepped on the downline out of its way. At that instance the express train, from Manchester came down, and both of the men were killed before they could get out of the

INQUEST .- INSALUBRIOUS DWELLINGS .- By Mr. Mills, at the White Horse, North-street, Fitzroy square, on the body of Caroline Warters, aged three North-mews, adjoining the above house. On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, Mrs. Brown suckled the deceased, afterwards laying it down by her side, and on waking at 8 o'clock she found it quite dead. Ever since the child was born it had been afflicted with weak eyes, which had latterly become very sore and bad. The deputy coroner remarked that he would have defied any one to have cured the bad eyes while the child lived where it did; and the effluvium arising from the straw in ill-ventilated stables was the cause of so many horses going blind. It was, he considered, a great pity, that where efforts were made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and a law passed forbidding living in kitchens, that stables, like the one they had witnessed, and other places

EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITUTION. - An inquest was held, on Monday, on the body of Mary Wolley, Minories. A short time ago, an Irishwoman residing charged with having threatened to drown herself. The in the same house lost some money, when, not being | prisoner said she would not deny that she threatened to able to discover the thief, she called upon a fortune teller, who told her that some person in the house

GREAT DISTRESS IN PARIS.-120,000 persons have already caused their names to be inscribed as appligrace to the political and social societies to which cants for relief at the different mayoralities in

Loss of One Hundred Lives .- Accounts received maligners; they had seen the Hall of Conciliation— Chasseurs and about forty citizens have perished n erected for sacred purpose—become a den of discord the waters of Isonza.

The fact is, your would come with him he would keep her for a tortnight, worship, the man who gave me in charge is, as you pertill he could get her into a convent. She went with him cieve, a dwarf, and on that account all manuer of tricks.

Police Intelligence.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. ELOPEMENT.-Mrs. Hambrook, dressmaker, of New Bond-street, from whose house her niece had eloped a few days ago, came to this court to state that all the attempts of the police to trace the girl had hitherto been unavaling. Mrs. Hambrook further said, that she wished to make a reply to the statements of one of her assistants, who with her father had made an application to the magistrate to get her boxes restored, and who was represented to have strongly denied all knowledge and participation in the wretched girl'sflight. There was no truth in this denial. The young woman, whose name was Parsons, was cognisant of a great deal more than she chose to avow. Indeed, Miss Parsons had admitted as much to the police officer in the presence of her father, almost immediately after her return from making her application to the magistrate. After Miss Parsons returned to her house on Friday, it came out that she had been brought to town by a gentleman, who, after remaining with her some time, lett her lodging at a public house in Soho, from which place she was turned out after her clothes had been seized for rent. Miss Parsons, about a year ago, was introduced to a well-known house of infamy in King-street, and it was to this very house that her unfortunate niece had proceeded on the evening of her elopement. She had further ascertained that the

keeper of this infamous house had been introduced to her niece by Miss Parsons, and that another person had been brought into her house by Miss Parsons, who had made up the dress which her niece took with her when she quitted the house. Her niece took away her clothes in a cab, and it was Miss Parsons who assisted her in effecting this object, and who had let her in on her return from depositing her clothes in King's-place. From particulars that had been collected, she believed that Miss affair. Mr. Hardwick replied he knew of no power which

mother had received a letter from her fugitive daughter, | tendance of his wife. dated Cambridge, and stating that she had got another situation in Cambridge, but from the tissue of deception | brought up for final examination for a murderous assault throughout the whole affair, in which she considered her on his wife. The wife of the prisoner attended, and said servants and some of her workpeople were equally she had been married 32 years; that she was very hasty, involved, she was doubtful how far this clue could be and considered herself as much to blame as her husband, relied on. Mr. Hardwick said, if a girl chose to adopt a life of

and degrading course. In this case a magistrate could sed of her situation. This was all the advice and assistance he could now render in this painful case.

(It does not appear on the face of the evidence "the girl chose a life of profligacy," but rather, that she is one of the numerous victims of an infernal and organised system of seduction, by which wealthy monsters carry distress into the domestic circles of those who have not knife. The instrument had passed completely through equally long purses.)

SOUTHWARK.

COMPLICATED DEPRAVITY .- Margaret Filler, a good looking young woman, was charged with taking a quantity of laundanum for the purpose of destroying herself. The defendant formed an attachment for a man named Yardley, carrying on business in Bermondsey, and they had been en terms of intimacy for some months. On a to shoot him; but was providentially prevented by a manner as the untutored hinds of twenty-five years recent occasion, however, she discovered that he was a neighbour making his appearance at the time. On ago. People without education might be driven like married man, and acting upon the information she rebeing questioned by Fenix why he ran after him with lambs before the shepherd, but men who learned to ceived, she went to his place of business for the purpose the gau (which was loaded with ball), he said he was read and think—aye, and to write, could not be of upbraiding him for his duplicity towards her in not driven, and would only proceed according to the divulging the fact of his having already a wife. Subsedictates of their own minds. (Lond cheers.) Where quently she purchased a quantity of laudanum, in small letted at a hotel in this town, were turned out of the stables a few nights ago by some countrymen, who stale, flat, and unprofitable." There was nothing of cured as much as would destroy several persons. She insisted that their horses should have a preference, beauty or poetry now in the hall—nothing that then proceeded to Yardley's house on Sunday, and requested to have an interview with him, declaring that turned the compliment, and the countrymen, no and prosy harangues. (Loud cheers.) There was no she was about to leave town, and that it was the last she way daunted, endeavoured to reinstate their "Ro- free discussion in the association now; like an unfair would require. She was then shown into the apartment She was quickly conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and by the aid of the stomach pump saved from inevitable death, When placed at the bar she appeared weak and tremulous. The wife of the man Yardley stated, that to her own sorrow she had been recently made acquainted with the intimacy that existed between her husband and the defendant. She had made some inquiries relative to the The defendant said shat if all the circumstances were known, it would be found that her conduct was not so regretted now that she had attempted to deprive herself of life, and hoped the magistrate would permit her to return home. Mr. Secker said that he should not feel such a determined attempt to destroy herself. The defendant was then ordered to find bail, and in default

MARYLEBONE.

was sent to gaol.

ARTFUL FRAUD UPON LINENDRAPERS. - Eliza Clarke, a very genteelly dressed young woman, was placed at the bar, charged with having, by means of false and fraudulent representations, obtained goods from linendrapers, &c., and it is imagined that the prisoner has recently victimised tradesmen to a very considerable extent. Mr. T. E. Evans, High-street, Hampstead, deposed that, on Wednesday, the prisoner came to his shop, stating that her mistress, Mrs. Collins, of Heath-street, required a shawl, and that she wished some to be sent for her to choose from. She (prisoner) selected four, remarking that she thought one of them would suit, and while he (prosecutor) was putting them up in paper, he asked her how her master and mistress were, to which she replied that her master was always better in winter than at any other time of the year, and she also made some observations with respect to her mistress being a cross-tempered woman, who could not hear to be contradicted. Believing that was all right, and having been in the habit of supplying Mrs. Collins with drapery, &c., he gave the prisoner the parcel containing the shawls, and she then went away, when, hearing nothing respecting the goods he had parted with, he, after some time had elapsed, went to Mrs. Collins, from which he ascertained that no one answering the description of the prisoner was in her service, neither had she authorised any persen to call upon him for shawls or any other article on At the meeting of the Fraternal Democrats on Monday Evening last, Henry Ress in the chair, Julian Harney addressed the meeting, explaining the prisoner called at the shop of Mr. Naylor, in Hantham Market M by-street, Kentish Town, and asked for some plaid shawls for her mistress, a Mrs. Brown, of Hanby-place, to whom Mr. Naylor immediately applied, and finding the statement was false, he followed the prisoner to Camden Town into the shop of a staymaker, and gave her into custody. The prisoner denied having been into either of the shops, and it being understood that other charges of a similar character would be brought forward against her, she was remanded.

MANSION HOUSE. ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT THE BLAKWALL RAILWAY way. The morning was very foggy, and it is thought Station .- A well dressed young man, who stated that the Queen's highway, putting her in bedily fear, and that the noise of the luggage train prevented them Lord Mayor, on the charge of having attempted to pick whose face exhibited marks of violence, deposed that on hearing it.

Lord Mayor, on the charge of having attempted to pick Monday evening she went to a party, where she was de-The complainant said-Between three and four o'clock tained until twelve o'clock, She had made an appointon Saturday, as I was going along the platform of the ment to meet her mother at the Temperance Hall, South-Blackwall Railway, through the doorway, I felt my poc. street, Islington, to proceed home with her, and as she months, the offspring of Sarah Warrters, a dress ket pulled, and on looking round, I saw my coat pockets was on her way, the prisoner accosted her, saying, "It is operative Land Company. maker. The deceased had been placed out to wet | pulled out, and the prisoner withdrawing his hand, my a fine night," and he solicited her to take his arm. She | CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION nurse with a woman named Brown, the wife of a por: purse at the same time falling down into my pocket. I declined this invitation and walked on, but he continued ter, occupying an apartment over a close stable in accused the prisoner of attempting to rob me, which he to follow her, and several times importuned her. On denied, and he passed on to a railway carriage, into her arrival at the corner of South-street, near Britannia which I followed him. I there renewed my accusation, Fields, the prisoner seized her and told her to open her and he again denied it, and I asked him whether he could satisfy me with a respectable reference or address. After some hesitation, he said that his name was Alfred Simpson, of Newington. I did not think that a satis- lacerated her lips, loosened several of her teeth, one of factory reference, but he would give no other, and upon which was knocked out, and, dragging the shawl from arriving at Blackwall, I gave him into the custody of an her shoulders, he ran off with it. She bled very much.

> tor, why he did not give him into custody at the London terminus, the prosecutor stated there was no police bed of his watch and seals, and at that time a similar complaint was made. The Lord Mayor gave the prithe latter, my lord." (Great laughter.) HAMMERSMITH.

EXTRAORDINARY IF TRUE, - A young Irish female, was

drown herself. She belonged to Frankfield, in the county Cork, and was a Protestant: She left Ireland about three months ago for the pupose of seeing her sis- liam Snow, was placed at the bar before Mr. Secker, had stolen the money. She, in consequence, accused the deceased of the robbery. The charge hap ter, who lived near Ratcliff-highway. On going to her charged with stealing three whips, the property of Mr. such an effect upon her mind, that on Friday night sister's lodgings she found that she was at Plymouth with Matthews, a boot and shoemaker, near the foot of Black. she was found suspended by a handkerchief to the her husband, and not knowing what to do or where to friars-bridge. George Gray, shopman to the prosecutor. The speaker called on the meeting to ex- at Vienna from Austrian Friuli, contain particulars she was there she spent part of the money, and was but afterwards laughed at him, exclaiming at the same public opinion; and to adhere to those men who were crossing a bridge of boats for the purpose of aspublic opinion; and to adhere to those men who loved Ireland better than they did men. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Magee seconded the resolution. He said they had seen strange sights within the last three months. They had seen men bepraised and the many of the persons upon it fell into the river.

They had seen men bepraised and the second strange of the strange of the expiration of the week with the intention of going to the expiration of the week with the intention of going to the expiration of the week with the intention of going duite a joke of the affair while in the dock, and said he her way she was met by a Catholic elergyman, Mr. Seeker said that it was a respectable man, and that he did not intend to and this meeting do carnestly request the co-operation of the expiration of the expiration

took a lodging for her in the neighbourhood of Rat- shop; as I was passing the shop on Monday I tooS the cliff-highway, where she remained until the fortnight | whips from the door for a lark, and fully intended to have was expired. Mr. Moore then sent her with a letter to brought them back, or I should not have told him where another clergyman, who gave her a shilling to get a bed they were. Mr. Secker said the prisoner's defence was in the neighbourhood that night, and the next morning extraordinry, and one which would not justify his taking ne sent her in a cab with a female to the asylum of the Good | the whips - he should not commit him for trial, but fine hepherd, where she had been for two months. She had him 20s. for the unlawful possession, and he honed it been very kindly treated there, but they wa ted her to would be a warning to him not to practise such larks change her religion, and become a Catholic which she again. refused to do. She attended mass, but refusad to attend confession. The nuns told her that none but Roman Catholics could be saved, and when she expressed her disbelief of this, one of the nuns seized her by the throat, but she cried out, and the clergyman in the house came to her. Several of the catholic clergymen, who came to the asylum, came to tatk with her on religious matters, and she became excited on hearing Protestants spoken against; the nuns asking the children taugkt there where Protestants would go to, to which the answer was, that they would go to everlasting torment. On Saturday evening, being tired of being there on that account, she said she should leave and try to get into some Protestant asylum, but they refused to let her go, arms round her neck, said he wanted to kiss her. and tried to force her to bed, and being much excited she did threaten that she would drown herself if they so tightly by the throat as almost to choke her, and did not let her go. Inspector Morgan said, he had sent a sergeant to the asylum to make inquiries, who was told by the superior that they were not aware of any of the proceedings stated by the prisoner, but | that some one should attend at the court to explain. No one was, however, present. Mr. Clive ordered the prisoner to be removed from the bar, and at a subsequent period of the sitting he gave directors that she might be passed over to Ircland by the parochial autho-

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—George Frost, a labouring Parsons knew the gentleman with whom her niece had man, about 60, was charged with intent to murder his cloped; indeed, very little doubt existed on her mind wife. Police-constable, 250 V, stated that on Sunday that it was the same gentleman who had seduced, and afternoon, the wife of the prisoner came to him at his afterwards abandoned, Miss Parsons. She had asked house, and showing one of her arms, which was stream-Miss Parsons to tell her this gentleman's name, but she | ing with blood, said her husband had just stabbed it referred her to her father, who knew, she said, of her completely through, and she wished him to be taken into misfortunes before she entered into her present situa- custody. Witness apprehended the prisoner, at the tion. She (applicant) wished to know whether the ma- time stating the charge made against him. The prisoner gistrate could not compel Miss Parsons to disclose the made no reply, but went quietly to the station-house. gentleman's name, and to state all she knew about the Witnsss saw the woman that morning, and she had promised to be in attendance; but it appeared that she had a magistrate possessed that could effect such a purpose. kept out of the way. The prisoner said his wife was a Mrs. Hambrook said the parents and relatives of Miss foul-mouthed woman, and had eratched his face before Jarvis were in a state of great distress at her loss. 'The he attempted to use the knife, Remanded for the at-

STABBING A WIFE .- George Frost, a labourer, was She thought it a hard thing to be obliged to swear against him. Mr. Clive observed, that the witness must profligacy, he feared that neither parents, friends, nor be sworn, and recommended her to be careful that the nagistrates would be able to turn her from her infamous | account she now gave did not vary with the statements she had made at the police station on Sunday night. give no further assistance. If the girl was discovered, The witness having been sworn, deposed that, on Sunday and any article not absolutely her property was found on last, she and her husband had both been partaking her, she might be detained until her parents were appri- freely of beer, and had some high words. Her husband did not do any more to her than, in attempting to pass her husband, she found her arm cut, and went out; and being seen by a policeman, he took her to a doctor's to have it dressed. Mr. Edwin Fennell, surgeon, proved that the woman Frost had received a wound in the fleshy part of the arm, which had been inflicted by a the arm; but, fortunately, avoided the larger vessels. John Payne, 11 V, acting inspector at Wandsworth station, proved that the wife had stated to him that she and her husband had some words, and he threatened to stab her He took a knife out of his pocket, and opened the blade. but he did not stab her with that one, but one from off the table. She then struggled with him, threw him down, and wrenched the knife from him, after which she went to the police. The prisoner made answer that she had taken up a knife scores of times to him, and she replied that she had never used it. The prisoner then said, "Iown I did it, but it was all through jealousy," The prisoner, whose defence was that he did not stab his wife intentionally, was fully committed for trial, upon the charge of cutting and wounding with intent to murder. His wife fainted on hearing the decision.

WORSHIP-STREET. A TRUANT WIFE.—A young man of respectable ap- to take the defendant and her children back again to the pearance, applied to the sitting magistrate for advice workhouse, and to explain what had taken place at this would require. She was then shown into the apartment and assistance under the following circumstances :-where Yardley and his wife were sitting, and, after ad- About a month since he was convicted in the penalty of menced which alarmed the neighbours, several of not a word for the defence. He called on the Re- dressing a few words to him, indicative of her feelings, £2 for an assault upon a man named Smith, who lodged drew forth a small bottle from her pocket, and, conveying in the same house as himself. He and his wife had been it to her mouth, immediately swallowed the contents. quarrelling, and Smith having interfered, complainant struck him. A warrant was subsequently applied for and obtained by Smith for the assault, complainant's wife appearing against him as the principal witness. Complaint was fined in the above penalty, or one month's imprisonment for the assault; he, however, preferred the latter. His term of imprisonment expired on Saturday last, and although he had not been visited by defendant, and ascertained that she was a married his wifeduring that period, but had, on the contrary, woman, and had at present a husband alive in London. heard that she had, the second day after his incarceration, sold every particle of goods they were in possession of, he lost no time in proceeding to his late domicile, blameable as Yardley's wife would insinuate—that she but on his arrival there, he found that every vestige of clothing and furniture was removed, and his wife, although she had been advised to go to her friends, and which she promised faithfully to do so, was gone nobody justified in allowing her to be discharged after making knew where. The magistrate said she certainly had no right to take his goods away, and directed the officer who had charge of the case in the first instance, to assist

the applicant in seeking the truant wife.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MOTHER BY HER DAUGHTER. -Ann Parke was charged with having attempted to murder her mother, by strangling her. Elizabeth Jennings deposed that the prisoner lodged in the same room with witness and her mother, who was a washerwoman. at No. 5, Vernon's-buildings, St. Pancras-road. At three cated. A quarrel ensued between her and her mother, when the prisoner seized her by the throat; they struggled together for some time, until the prisoner forced the mother down to the bed, and held her until she was black in the face. Witness separated them, and the mother lay on the bed apparently lifeless. Witness instantly sent for a surgeon, and called in a policeman, who took the prisoner into custody. A surgeon attended, and the mother was restored to her senses. She said "She (meaning the prisoner) did it." Haines, 149 S, deposed that, at half-past three o'clock, he was called in, and found the mother to all appearance dead, lying on the bed. When she came a little to her senses, he inquired who it was that offered the violence to her? She replied, "She did it," meaning the prisoner. Witness took the latterinto custody. The prisoner said several times, 'I did it;" and exclaimed "I will do it for all of them, one after the other." Witness produced a surgeon's certificae to the effect that Henerietta Parker was lying in dangerous state from the effects of violence by stranguation .- Mr. Combe inquired of the witness Jennings whether the marks of violence on the mother's neck were caused by the prisoner's hands ?- Jennings : I cannot say whether by the hands or strings of the petticoat. -Mr. Combe asked the prisoner if she wished to say anything to the charge ?-Prisoner (sullenly and indifferently): I came home and she was drunk; she began with me, and struk me on the nose first.—Mr. Combe: Your mother's life is in danger; this is a serious charge against you—pereaps she may die, I shall remand you until her fate is known. She was remanded. HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Thomas Lavender, was charged

by Miss Jones, of Islighton, with having stopped her on day evening, the 17th instant. shawl, when she called out "Murder," "Police," keeping tight hold of her shawl. The prisoner then struck her a violent blow with his clenched fist on her mouth, which and was nearly stunned, but she called out "Stop In answer to a question from the prisoner's solici- thief," and the prisoner was taken into custody. He was committed for trial.

Six Irish labourers were charged with creating a riot, mittees." there. It was the same spot the Lord Mayor was rob- and violently assaulting several constables of the S division, and a number of other persons. At seven o'clock on Monday morning the prisoners attacked indiscrinately house that the riot could be quelled, and the prisoners locked up. Mr. Combe ordered each of them to pay a fine of 20s., or be imprisoned one month.

SOUTHWARK. "A LARK."-A well dressed young man, named Wil-

go, she wandered about and meeting two women, dressed stated that on Monday afternoon, while attending to a like ladies, who looked hard at her she asked them if they customer in the shop, he was informed that a man had could recommend her to an honest lodging, as she had taken some whips away which were exposed for sale at nine sovereigns with her. They said they could, and they the door, and had ran down Holland-street with them. took her to a house, where she remained a week. She | He went in pursuit, and just as he turned the corner he could not tell the name of the street, but she could met the prisoner coming towards him. He instantly conded by Mr. James Wells :show the house if any one were sent with her. While charged him with the robbery, which he at first denied, besung for their patriotism, turn into petty personal According to the most credible reports, fifty-three had better not go famongst Protestants, but that if she very satisfactory to him. Prisoner: The fact is, your into consideration this important subject. would come with him he would keep her for a tortnight, worship, the man who gave me in charge is, as you per-till he could get her into a convent. She went with him cieve, a dwarf, and on that account all manner of tricks solved.

to his house, where she was three days, after which he are played upon him by boys and others who pass the

WESTMINSTER. GROSS OUTRAGE ON A FEMALE. On Thursday,

Samuel Harris, a tall, powerful fellow, about fifty years of age, was charged with the following gross outrage upon Elizabeth Collens, a modest-looking young female, who resides with her parents in Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East .- The complainant, who appeared to be suffering so severely from the brutal injuries inflicted upon her by defendant as to be scarcely able to stand, said that she was walking along Knightsbridge on the previous evening, when defendant, who was a perfect stranger to her, suddenly crossed the road, and, throwing his She endeavoured to push him away, but he held her suddenly stooping, assaulted her in the most indelicate manner. She called "Police" as well as she was able, on which he struck her in the face. He then threw her upon the ground, falling heavily upon her, and, seizing her by the throat, kicked her three times in the side, and again struck her on the side of the head. Some persons came to her assistance, and the ruffian was secured.—Defendant, in reply to the charge, said he might have just touched her. Mr. Burrell convicted defendant in the full penalty of £5. In default of payment, he was committed for two months.

SOUTHWARK, AN ACTRESS IN DISTRESS, -On Friday, Mary Camp-

bell, a woman who had evidently seen more prosperous days, but whose present appearance betokened much distress, and who was accompanied by four children, was charged with breaking a pane of glass in St. Saviour's union workhouse. It appeared that about four o'clock on the preceding day, the defendant came to the gate, and wanted admission for herself and four children, and being informed that the rules prescribed that the casual poor were not to be admitted until six o'clock, at which time she and the children would be taken in, she said that two of the children were sick, and that she was tired and faint with walking about, and again besought the porter to admit them; but he told her he could not when she took up a stone and broke a pane of glass. She admitted that she had done it for the purpose of either being taken into the workhouse or to the station-house. The value of the pane of glass was two shillings. From the defendant's answers to Mr. Secker it appeared that she and her hasband had been actors at the Edinburgh Theatre, but he died, after a protracted illness, in that city, eighteen months ago, and the expenses, and the loss of his earnings, had reduced her and her children to distress. About nine months ago she and her chtidren came up to London, with the view of her obtaining a livelihood, but she totally failed in her applications for an engagement at any of the theatres, and endeavonred by needle-work to obtain the means of living for her family. In this latter capacity she had striven hard to maintain her children but failed. and being compelled from absolute want to pledge every decent article of her own and her children's to get them bread, and being in arrear of rent for their lodging, she was obliged to leave it, and has since been sleeping. Giles Overreach. The denouement of the piece in the different union workhouses Mr. Secker said that the destitute condition of the defendant and pride, and ambition meet with that ruin and disgrace her children was much to be deplored, but still, as which such vices seldom fail to engender. The clathe regulations of the workhouse were that casual evening, the porter had obeyed orders by refusing her and her children admission until the proper time had arrived. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he had no doubt, if the defendant went before the board of the vices as well as the virtues of mankind, and has guardians, and described her situation to them, they given to posterity in this ambitious man, a picture workhouse, until some steps were taken for sending them amidst the progressive intelligence around us ever back to Scotland, to which they belonged. He regretted can have a parallel. The character, odious as it is, Theatrical Fund, but probably if her present misfortunes | tending passions that invade the breast of Sir Giles rendered. The porter of the workhouse was then directed frustrated, were exhibited with a power an

# Chartist kntelligence.

CHARTIST READING AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, DEAN-STREET, SOIIO.

These rooms was crowded on Sunday last, November 1st, to hear Dr. M'Doual lecture on and refute the objections that have from time to time been urged against Chartism. Mr. E. Stallwood was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in a long and able discourse, disposed of the many weak and tempory barriers crossing the high road to Chartism, after which he entered with much eclat on the subject of opening the ports, declared the present scarcity on manufactured one, got up for the occasion by the "Rogues in Grain," said the government of France ordered those things better, it did not allow the grain merchants to traffic in the The piece was announced for repetition, and we starying miseries of a people, but step in and ascertained the state of the market, throughout the king reward for bringing forward an actor, who, from dom, and then fixed the price of bread. The doctor then took up an article, in the Weekly Dispatch, in bids fair to become the first actor of the day. which it was advocated the doctrine of carrying out "Cobdea's principles," viz., of becoming the grain merchants of the world, he (the Dr.) could never consent to this "buying cheap and selling dear" traffic in the food of a people, he thought it most inhuman, and a traffic that a government of the people would undoubtedly prevent.

The lecturer, on sitting down, was loudly applauded. An animated discussion in which Messrs. Hanley, Greenslade, Skelton, D. W. Ruffy, Jones, and the lecturer took part ensued, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. The Land Company received some additional

shareholders, and the National Petition scroll of signatures was materially increased.

HAMMERSMITH AND WESTMINSTER. We have received a report of the proceedings a the two last meetings of the above districts, covering nine folios; the contents of which constitutes

should have little space for other matters. VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS

publish the instructions given to all delegates, we

The Committee met, on Wednesday evening last at the office, S3, Dean-street, Soho. Mr. Antill in the chair. Correspondence was read from Mr. Wm. Crabtree. (enclosing 10s. for the Chartists,) of Derby, the Veteran Smart of Leicester, and others. The sub-secretary read the state of the finances the funds in hand, (available for disbursement, was found to be £2 3s. 3d. On the motion of Messrs. Grassby and Shaw, 10s. each was ordered to be sent to the Veterans Davenport, Richards, and Smart, and Mrs. Ellis. After instructing the subsecretary to appeal to the country and the transaction of the business. the Committee adjourned till Tues-BERMONDSEY.

At the regular weekly meeting of Chartists in this locality on Tuesday evening, an address was united treether and taken the City of London this locality on Tuesday evening, an address was different by Mr. Knight, clearly and forcibly dedelivered by Mr. Knight, clearly and forcibly detake place on Wednesday evening. November the the toiling millions by uniting with the Chartist Co-

COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held at the Chartist Reading-rooms 83. Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, November 3rd, Mr. J. Moy in the chair, correspondence was read from Glasgow, and from Mr. Christie. M.P. The secretary was instructed to forward a number of copies of the address to Glasgow. The secretary's offer of a number of collecting books was accepted with thanks, and they will be issued forthwith. It was unanimously resolved.—

'That 5,000 forms of notice of claim to be rated

with instructions for use of same, be immediately printed for distribution amongst the several com-CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

At a meeting held at the Montpeller Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening, Nov. 2nd, Mr. Gould

in the chair. Messrs. Marshall and Sellers as auditors brought up their report, declaring the secrewhen he was knocked down twice, and it was not until a large reinforcement of police came from the station correct, and highly satisfactory. Sums of money were then voted to the Executive and Metropolitan Committee. The Registration Committee in this district have now commenced active and earnest operations. Collectors are appointed, books issued, and all going on spiritedly. BETHNAL GREEN.

Mr. Ernest Jones lectured at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green, on Sunday evening, Novembar 1st. The room was crowded to suffocation, scores having to go away unable to gain admission. Mr. Jones delivered a brilliant lecture on 'Superstition considered as an agent of despotism.' A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Jones. Mr. Shaw then brought forward the following resolution, se-

"That we hereby individually and collectively oledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to bring before the Executive Government, the case of Wm. Sherrat Ellis, with a view to effect his Liberation, as

Westminster.

PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVERIDGE. LESSEE, MR: JOHN DOUGLASS. O'N MONDAY, and during the week, in consequence of its extraordinary success, the new grand drama, embellished with the superb Act Drop, from "West's Consequence of the consequence of

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE.

Gelebrated Death of Nelson," and founded on the exploite of
NELSON, WELLINGTON, AND NAPOLEON!
The characters by Mr. J. Douglass, Mr. T. Lee, Messrs,
Cowle, J. Rayner, Biddell, Gates, Lickfold, Pennett,
Phillips, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hodson, &c.
To be followed by "The Fleece, or the Philosopher in a
Fix." Mr. Cornelius Hiliopioshey, Mr. T. Lee;
Racketty Tom, Lady Bellbounce, and Sching She, Miss
Martin.

Martin.
To conclude with "Joe, the Orphan, or Jack and Jack's Brother." Jack, Mr. J. Douglass; Joe, Mr. T. Lee; Alfred, Mr. J. Rayner; Luke, Mr. Cowle; Abel, Mr. G. Pennett; Cable, Mr. Biddle; Moiwn, Mrs. Campbell; Margaret, Miss Hodson; Mary, Miss Martin.

Royne 9e: Pit le: Gallery fid.

Boxes 2s.; Pit 1s.; Gallery 6d. Doors open at half-past Six-Commence at Seven. Acting manager, Mr. T. Lee.

Public Amusements.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" was re-

vived at this house on Wednesday evening. "Isabella" was beautifully and grandly played by Miss Laura Addison. Her scene with Angelo was magnificent. Equally powerful was the scene which follows with her brother Claudio. How grandly did she, the feeble girl, inspirit the timid brother to accept death rather than dishonour; and how superior in the native dignity did she appear to those who could consent to set life in the one scale and honour in the other. The Angelo of Mr. George Bennett was a fine piece of acting. Mr. Phelps, as the Duke, went through a very heavy uphill character with the Lest taste and judgment. Mr. Marston's Claudio was finely conceived. Mr. Scharff acted Pompey with that grotesque humour which almost makes him unique in his profession; and the foppish Lucio was played by Mr. Hoskins in a manner so pointed that scarcely one of his speeches but told upon the audience. The house was crowded to suffocation.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

On Monday Herr Steinbrecot, Stallmeister (transated in the bills "Master of the Horse") to the King of Prussia, and his beautiful horse Setel Vennat, made their first appearance here. This gentle. man's exhibition does not consist of the usual equestrian feats. His part was merely to display the fine training of his steed, which is certainly one of the most beautiful animals that can be imagined. He put it through a variety of the most graceful paces, showing, at the same time, his own admirable seat on horseback. The other performances were, as usual, excellent. PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

Of all the contemporaries of Shakespeare, perhaps, Massinger in the delineation of human character, where strong feeling and ardent passion are evinced,

ranks the most celebrated; indeed, some writers have estimated his powers so high, as to place him equal to the bard, who wrote not for "an age but for all time." Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was selected on Wednesday evening, at the Princess's, to give the English public an opportunity of witnessing Mr. J. R. Scott, from the principal American theatres, in the character of Sir abounds with an impressive lesson, wherein avarice, racter is ably and vigorously drawn, but displays, poor, were not to be admitted until a certain hour in the throughout, a tissue of hardened and heartless villainy, almost incredible for human nature to assume. Messenger, true in his delineations of lice has not in this play established a fiction; he studied would readily give her and her children an asylum in the revolting to humanity, and which, in our own day, to hear the defendant's husband had not belonged to the was admirably sustained by Mr. Scott, and the conwere known to the profession, some assistance would be Overreach, when he finds his schemes of villaing judgment that indicated not only just conception but likewise great talent in the histrionic art. We have seen in former days the renowned Edmund Kean in this character, and if acomparison can be made, we would give the palm to the acting which we witnessed on Wednesday; for, with all Kean's transcendant talent, he was often too extravagant in those ebullitions and gusts connected with the darker feelings. Mr. Scott's performance pespoke an intimate knowledge of his art, and his efforts were amply done justice to by the unbounded applause of a crowded audience. The play was in every respect well cast. Mr. James Vining's personation of Wellborn was excellent, whilst Mr. Comp-ton's Marrall, if it had lacked a little less subserviency, would have been all that could be desired, Mr. Granby's Justice Greedy excited much laughter; his propensity for gormandising forcibly reminded us of those "fat and greasy citizens" of the present day, who, amidst the wretched condition of many of their poorer brethren that at this moment are perishing

# Forthroming Meetings.

by famine, never lose sight of their gorgeous feasts.

doubt not that the manager will meet with a just

the specimen of his abilities which we have seen,

Brassfounders' Arms, Whitechapel Road.—Mr. S. Kidd, will lecture here on Sunday evening. Subject: "What good will result to the people from opening the ports"

Mr. O'CONNOR will deliver a public lecture in the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars read, on Monday evening, the 9th of November, -Subject 'Chartism, the Land, and in the famine in Ireland," Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Bethnal Green.—A meeting will be held at the Whittington and Cat, on Sunday evening, at six

o'clock precisely. At half-past eight Mr. Thomas Mills, will commence his adjourned address. Somers Town.-A meeting will be held at Mr. Duddridge's, the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-

instructions to the delegates for their guidance at street, New-road, on Thursday evening, November the forthcoming Land Conference, but if we were to 12th, at half-past seven closely 12th, at half-past seven o'clock. MARYLERONE.—A meeting will take place on Mon-day evening, Nov. 9th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road.

South London Chartist Hall. Mr. Ernest Jones vill deliver a public lecture at this place, on Sunday evening, the 8th of November, at eight o'clock. Subect-The Relative Positions of Poland and Ireland. A general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association of Lambeth will be held on Fiday next, Nov. 13th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of nominating the General Council for the next three months. The Registration Committee will meet, on Monday evening, November 16, at eight o'clock, when all compound householders wishing to be rated, must attend. A debating class is held every Wednesday evening, for the purpose of mutual instruction. No charge for administration

instruction. No charge for admission. CHARTIST AGITATION IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.~13 order to assist in defraying the expense attendant on the present glorious agitation for the People's Charter, the several localities in the above torough, have 11th, when the attendance of the Chartist brethren and friends is particularly requested. We perceive the charge for admittance is exceedingly low, viz.-Boxes Is.; Pit 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Tickets can be obtained at all the Chartist meeting places throughout the metropolis, and of Mr. W. Shaw, Secretar, 10. York-street East, Commercial-road.

STALYBRIDGE.—Mr. Sampson Walker will lecture in the Association-room, King-street, Stalybridge.

# To Readers & Correspondents

IMPORTANT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .- We have received from 3 number of places notices to members to attend meet ings for the purpose of furnishing the secretaries with accurate information as to their residences, trades, &c. It is impossible for us to find room for such notices; instead of which we hereby warn every member wherever residing, that he must forthwith supply the secretary of his district with full information of his residence and trade or calling. Members who cannot attend the meetings must forthwith commitnicate the necessary particulars by letter to their se spective secretaries. W. W.-Received.

J. ARNOTT.-The address will appear in our next; 16ceived too late for insertion this week. KENSINGTON.—The members of the Chartist Co.opers tive Land Company, residing in this locality, express their thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his services. A .- The acrostic has been received. No room at pre-

An Irish Chartist. - The poetry shall have our attention, we have not had time to read it this week. H. LENTON,-To the first question, "Yes:" if the peraon desiring to rent his own house, adheres to the plan of the other houses and pays all extra costs. To the second question,-" Yes."

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Saturday, Novem r 7, 1846.