TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO. OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

My dear Children, It was my intention to have written you some thing in addition to my last week's letter, which was not published; something connected with the frightful state of poverty and destitution of this fertile and lovely parish, perhaps one of the most heavenly spots the mind can imagine, but our friend, "THE WHISTLER" has afforded me such an opportunity of BLOWING HIM TO THE FOUR opportunity of BLOW. A that I am tempted to devote WINDS OF HEAVEN, that I am tempted to devote the man in my life to my knowledge, although I the space to him. His letter, upon which I am about to write, is in John Bright's paper of the 26th of December last, so, of course, he had not seen mine of the same date in the "Star," and he had not, at that time, received the lashing that James Taylor, painter, gave him in last week's "Star;" nor, indeed, is it likely that he would be turned

from his MESS if he had. Bright and the "Economist" have, no doubt, calculated upon the danger to their slave trade if, for £2. 12s. 4d., their slaves could purchase their own manumission, and at the same time somewhat pany professes to sell—the Rules—and he gets a loosen the rivets in the chains of others, whose labour would become proportionately more valuable it, though the Company only professes to print it by distinished competition. This greedy man, like for its own members. He asks for other works, many others, too anxious to recommend themselves to their masters, has done too much for the money, for others, which the cold gentlemen told him are and has done it in an untradesmanlike manner ;—he suppressed, in compliance with COUNSEL'S OPINis like the devil's apothecary-DOUBLY DILI-ION, until the Company was COMPLETELY RE-GENT. Perhaps you remember Baron Rolfe's GISTERED. He then buys my work on Small observation, when the informer Griffin stated that Farms, but he has prudently abstained from comthe Editor's only fault with him was, that he WAS TOO INDUSTRIOUS. "Gentlemen," observed that he had better not WHISTLE AT THE the just judge, "perhaps the Editor may think the | SPADE. Well; he is very inquisitive, and SAME NOW, as OUR DILIGENCE NOT UN-FAIRLY LEADS TO SUSPICION." Then, in pays one shilling, and is handed a very analysing the mechanism and workings of a con- THIN BOOK, just as thick, however, as it would be spiracy, that just man beautifully remarked, and it had it contained the mere PROVISIONAL REis worth repeating, "Gentlemen, in case of conspi- GISTRATION of a RAILWAY COMPANY TO racy, the guilty parties generally make choice of the | THE MOON; but this meddler knows that the most astute and artful men they can procure to carry out their illegal designs, and you will say, whether unsophisticated men like Pilling, and many others that provisional registration does not infer the writof the defendants, are of that stamp that would be likely to serve such a purpose, or whether it is not more probable that they acted of their own free will, and the more especially as all who have addressed account per contra John Bright, he asks so many you appear rather to glory in the part they have questions that the cold gentlemen in that office, taken than to repudiate the charge."

Never did Judge more completely sacrifice all party and paltry consideration to truth and justice than did Baron Rolfe in giving expression to the stiles it. Well, that wasn't enough, but off he goes above simple, but searching and sound truth. I to the Queen's printer's, and actually pays 1s. 3d. shall now proceed to contrast SUMMERVILLE | for the Act, though they GAVE HIM THE WRONG with Griffin, as regards his OWN INDUSTRY, and ONE, and back goes the WHISTLER, "And is this shall prove that Bright and Co. are conspirators, and the Act?" he says; bursting with anxious solicithe Whistler their accomplice.

THE WHISTLER, in his first letter after visiting | tlemen; and then "says I" and "says he"-Herringsgate, was nauseously fulsome in his praise of the beauties of the spot, and BIG WITH HOPE former (if he could make anything by it), from in the success of so splendid an undertaking, "the first step in the right direction the working men had taken." I mentioned to more than one friend, Mr. Clarke among the rest, that the source, the MAN-CHESTER EXAMINER-Bright's paper-was suspicious; and that he might rely upon it, the OLD SOLDIER was only baiting his trap. In fact, the first letter was too fulsome; and it was against my wish, and only in compliance with that of the Directors, that I allowed even the extract to be published. Well, the second letter makes its appearance, and is mainly answered by Mr. Taylor's short reply in last week's Star, in which he wholly contradicts every assertion made by the DEVIL'S APOTHECARY. Next comes the letter upon which I am now commenting, and from which I select the following extract, as proof of the Apothecary's great, if not over

"After further inquiries I got a book at the office, for which I paid half-a-crown, on "The Practical Management of Small Farms, by Feargus O'Connor. Esq., barrister-at-law." At different booksellers' shops I tried to get the other publications of the company, and at last I sat down with such as I could obtain, and read them all. I soon perceived what the obstacles to the registration of the society had been, by the great number of great things which the society was to do besides the cultivation of small farms. That the society was utterly unsound and law not allowing more than a stipulated amount to worthless as a mere business speculation, was soon apparent. And though unsound companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, so far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so regis-

tered.
"To resolve that doubt Chancery Lane was visited, and from that locality I found my way to the office for the registration of joint stock companies in Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street. At that place I was told is your duty to put us and yourselves, as speedily as that the company was registered. I asked to see in possible, beyond the reach of this and all other what form, for what purpose, and who of its share-holders were registered. A book of indices was handed to me. I found the title "Chartist Co-operative Land Company," and a number placed against it. I repeated the number to one of the clerks, who raid, "One shilling, if you please." Whereupon I paid one shilling, and he, going to a shelf and finding the number on the back of a very thin book, laid the book before me. It was a very thin book indeed containing only four pages, and only one of the leaves being written, and very little being written on that leaf—a good deal less than should have been written if the Chartist Co-operative Land Company had been "placed under the protection of the law" to "give increased confidence to persons about joining the society, and to secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers." I shall come to the words and names which were registered before I quit the me and MY HEIRS FOR EVER; well-knowing legal branch of this subject. But I proceed now as I

Proceeded then. V. "Is this company legally registered !" A. "We cannot tell."

& "If anything is omitted which should have been registered, what will the result be?" A. "We cannot answer legal questions here. If anything is omitted, the act provides that heavy penalties shall be incurred. You must consult the act of parliament providing for the registration of joint stock companies."

Q. "Can I get the act here!" "No; you can buy it at the Queen's printers; or of the law stationers in Fleet street."

"What is the title of the act !" "An act for the registration, incorporation and regulation of joinst stock companies."

Hearing which, I proceeded to the office of the Queen's printers, and paying 1s. 3d. for the act in question, took it back to the Registration Office, know myself, and feel determined to go on in spite showed it to the Registrar, and enquired if that was the act under which the Chartist Co-operative Land Company was registered, and he, looking at it, said | SPIES, and INFORMERS; and I envy not the coldit was. He added that if the company was not reblooded reflections of the cold-blooded monster who, gistered in conformity to that act, they were liable for hire, would write himself down a hypocrite. to all the penalties set forth in it to prevent its infringement. I shall now quote from those portions of it which refer to the Chartist Land Company '

Now then, reader, what think you of all that disinterested research, and all published in the Journal of an Economist, who will vote for anything you ask him in PROPER SEASON, except THE TEN HOURS' BILL. Now observe, he first goes to Herringsgate from Manchester, 200 miles; he traverses the whole place for full three hours, on a wet, cold, pelting day; he had heard all that he published in his second letter, but withholds every sentence of it in the first-not a word about the fresh timber, and no water, and bad roads, and drunken plasterers that he drank with in the Beer Shop; no, he was all hope-FULL OF HOPE, BURSTING WITH HOPE; he doesn't go back to the BUTTONLESS BLACKGUARD at once; no, the sympathetic, industrious youth goes to London, and gives you an account of his enquiries, but not a word of truth. No: Oliver-like, and Castles-like, and Edwards-like, the MY MISREPRESENTS himself. He did go to the Land Office, but he represented himself as a magistrate for two Counties, with large landed estates, which he proposed turning to the same purpose as the Company's Land, and wished for a copy of their rales, and all the documents connected with their PHILANTHROPIC undertaking; and for a copy of Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, stating that he was intimately acquainted with me, O'Connor, as e did at Herringsgate, though I never laid eyes on

William Hewitt, Publisher 16, lp Windmill of Haymallety London (Continued from the Second Column.) TRADES'

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sympathised with him, and made many bold speeches

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

once used language in his behalf which should have

insured a more straightforward course from him as

egards anything I was concerned in. So much in

proof of the conspiracy, and that THE WHISTLER

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

comitant character of INFORMER. He goes to the

Land Office, and shame! O shame to tell! sees

three gentlemen with THEIR BACKS to the fire on

a COLD DAY. He asks for the only work the Com-

copy—he then asks for a balance sheet, and he gets

which he is told are out of print: and then he asks

ment upon that; friend Bright, no doubt, telling him

goes off to the Registration Office, and

poorer class like a great deal being said and written

about them, and, therefore, they should understand

ing of a book, but the mere preliminary step towards

COMPLETE REGISTRATION. Well, having

paid a shilling, which is no doubt an item in his

like the weaver at Herringsgate, were too busy to

gratify his curiosity, though CHANCERY LANE was

visited to RESOLVE that doubt, as our critic

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

I have now traced this conspirator, spy, and in-

Bright's lie shop through his maze and back again

to the manufactory, and I ask any man of common

understanding, to come to other conclusion than that

he is a slavish tool employed by a slave owner, to

do his bidding. Now let me tell him, and the

reader, that the Act under which the company is

provisionally registered, and will be COMPLETELY

REGISTERED, was framed, not to aid informers,

but to protect society; and that, before he could

recover BLOOD MONEY, he should prove wilful

neglect, or peculation, or dishonesty, against the

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

are not framed for the protection of the poor, and

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

them, as to protect society against INFORMERS,

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

drive a coach and four through any Act of Parlia-

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

forbid) I would undertake to prove neglect or non-

compliance with Statute Law against every society

in existence—but I should not like to return to

society with the brand upon me. And I tell the

informer more, that every thing required has been

complied with; and the Company being in exis-

tence before being provisionally registered, and the

be raised on each share, the amount of shares has

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

members. He forgot that, where he hoped to prove

neglect, he was establishing vigilance, as he tells us

that the COLD GENTLEMEN had suppressed some

documents, in compliance with the provisions of the

Statute. And now it is my duty to tell you, that it

CONSPIRATORS, SPIES, and INFORMERS, by

furnishing the Directors, WITHOUT DELAY, with

the names, occupation, and place of abode of every

I always told you that enrolment or registration

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

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

handle, and I resolved that I would not be thwarted

by charges of dishonesty or concealment; but if the

members had been left to their own judgment, they

never would have required security beyond confi-

dence in me, though all their property was vested in

that all their property would be conveyed to my

heirs, as their trustees, to execute the several trusts

conditioned with them. Thus I have explained all

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

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

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

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

thoughtless of the stupendous responsibility I have

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

family, THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND little children

and their parents are, though sleeping, DREAM-

ING confidence in me. I know that I would rot

in a BASTILLE before I would forfeit that confidence

or lessen their scanty bread by a single crumb. I

of letter-lord, slave-masters, CONSPIRATORS,

I travelled here on Tuesday with REBECCA and

my old bailiff and family, who never saw a steamer

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

conspired against us, except the elements. We have

FIRE, AIR, EARTH, and WATER, which they

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

pal stone quarry has forbid his tenant to sell us

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

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

nor will they allow us to have stuff for making

roads; and I learn that the farmers will not send

their teams to work, and my neighbour threat-

ens to stop up a HIGH ROAD to prevent access.

Read that, WHISTLER, and chuckle: but read

this and tremble! I can get the best bricks in Eng-

land for about £1.5s. a thousand—that is, 17s. a

thousand cheaper than at Herringsgate. I can pur-

chase carts and horses, or would wheel the bricks

in a barrow. I have FOUND SAND ON THE

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

a clay-kiln on fire, burning clay to make roads—the

finest material in the world. So, TYRANTS-1

DEFY YOU!!! INFORMERS - I DESPISE

Chartists! the man who has scoffed at your prin-

ciples has hired a spy to break up the movement

that would give to each of Labour's sons a nest and

labour-field. Slaves! the master who makes money

(Continued to the Sixth Column.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Recklessness, want of economy, indifference of the doubtful future during the prosperous present, have ever been the most unanswerable charges brought by the wealthy, the wily, and the fortunate against the labouring classes. We are not prepared to defend this wholesale charge in the abstract, while we contend that the want of thriftiness evinced by the many is a consequence of our institutions, both commercial and political, being framed and altered from time to time for the convenience, security, and protection of the hasty made capital of the wealthy, rather than for the accumulated savings of the daily labourer or slowly thriving shopkeeper. For instance, our giant trade and commerce preclude the possibility of the poor man becoming a competitor with the rich speculator, while our monetary system rejects him as an ally from the impossibility of qualifying himself as a partner or participator from his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only alternative, the only depository for his daily or weekly parings, and from the fact of this department being his only source, the government charges a large profit in diminished interest for the convenience afforded by the institution, For instance, the speculator with thousands, or even with hundreds, in the commercial or money market can command the highest rate of profit or interest, while the poor man is reduced to the alternative of being his own depositor without interest, or accepting the highest rate that his gradual savings can command. Hence the man with a thousand pounds may secure four per cent. upon mortgage, the man with a hundred pounds something over three per cent. in Consols, while the poor accumulator during the process of saving, and who has not a sufficient amount to take advantage of any of these securities, receives no more than £2. 18s. per cent. secured upon his own industry and the dissipation of his thoughtless fellow-labourer. He is reconciled to this lower rate of interest—

Firstly.—By the fact that it is the only market open to him. - Secondly. - That it presents security. - Thirdly, - That it guarantees the power of with drawal in seasons of necessity, but even this power is restricted by conditions sometimes harsh and inconvenient.

Thus we establish the value of co-operation without industry at one pound two per cent., that being the difference between the rate of interest received by the poor saver and him who can command a sufficient amount to insure the highest rate of interest.

We have been reminded to surfeit that the glory of England consists in the equal opportunity afforded to all in the market of speculation. We admit the fact, while we assert that the sun of England's glory would speedily set if all men were mere agents for the transfer of property, and none were producers of property. And it is in order that the latter class, which will ever be the large majority, may be armed with the power of co-operation as a means of placing them upon an equality in point of protection with the former class that we advocate the principle of co-operation, and propose to establish the only medium by which it can be efficiently carried out-

The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands; and the effect has been as follows:--Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and unscared by the phantom of future calls, has paid the required denosit, which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concectors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five, ten. or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour.

Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and dear in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre—thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district shopkeepers would be benefitted, through them the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of apeculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

A Nation's Greatness

is better secured by individual prosperity than by commercial traffic, which must restrict industry. The duty of a government is to increase the national resources of the country to the highest state of cultivation they will admit of; and the way to insure this national good is, by the application of free labour, and the equitable (NOT EQUAL) distribution of its produce; while the error of the present system is, that those who possess capital have the power of resisting the cultivation of our national resources to that particular standard which insures them the largest monopoly of the produce. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that the application of free labour, which means the labour of the small proprietor to the land, the cultivation of our mines, minerals, and fisheries, can alone develope the national resources, and at the same time establish a satisfactory standard of wages in the artificial labour market, while the higher rate superinduced by well requited industry in the natural market, could be borne by the manufacturer, the merchant, and trader, by the incalculable impetus given to domestic trade and commerce, through the increased consumption of the free labour class.

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime minister:-"That the criminal law is a problem yet to be solved."-" That the sanatory condition of the people is miserably deficient," and "That our whole system of education requires deep consideration and improvement." Now we hold that governments, and governments only, are answerable for the law's inequality and imperfections, for sanatory deficiency and educational regulation; and we further hold that free and well-requited labour would render our criminal law. now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour market we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply, at £ 50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £ 10 a year each, the nation loses £,40,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious, for no other purpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

In order, then, to illustrate our plan for creating a free and independent labour class, whose industry shall be applied to the cultivation of our national resources, we propose to establish

The National Land and Labour Bank

upon the following principle:-viz. That it shall consist of three departments;-a Deposit Department; a Redemption Department; and a Sinking Fund Department; and we shall now treat of those several departments each under its proper head.

Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the National Co-operative Land Company.

and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The capital deposited to be regulated by the following scale:—that is to say,—that for every £60 payable as rent-charge by the occupants, over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest of £4 per cent. on the Redemption Fund, the directors will be empowered to receive £1000, thus leaving a sinking fund in this department, over and above the company's liabilities, of two and a half per cent.

Suppose, for instance, an estate producing £ 600 a year over and above the Company's liabilities of £ 4 per cent, (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment, subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank, the directors would be empowered to raise £ 10,000, and would be liable to £ 350 a year interest at 3pe r cent. upon the borrowed capital of £1 0,000

Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £ 10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand. A depositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice.

From £20 to £50, a fortnight's notice; and from £50, to any amount, one month's notice. The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

Redemption Department.

The Redemption Department to be open to the members of the Land Company, and who, whether oscupants or shareholders, will be entitled to deposit their funds in that department upon the following conditions:-

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or fining down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five years' purchase—that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption Department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per annum from his rent-charge—that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent. being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfer of the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the pur chase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

We shall now proceed to consider the LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES consequent upon the deposit department, and the Company's means of meeting them. We will presume that £5,000, or one half of the whole sum in the deposit department, was liable to be withdrawn on demand. The Company should, consequently, be prepared with that amount, to meet any contingency, and which it proposes to do in the following manner; that is to say. by the application of the Company's floating capital for carrying on building and other operations, and which would be always vested in a Bank, paying two and a-half per cent. as at present, and would be constituted of fuuds paid upon account of shares, and not belonging to any of the three departments. The remainder of the funds in the several departments would be applicable to the purchase of land, erection of houses, and location of occupants.

Expenses.

The expenses of the Banking Department are amply provided for by the payment of one shilling per year, per share, payable by the shareholders in the Land Company, and the surplus in the several departments to be applied to the benefit of the shareholders upon the winding up of the section to which they belong.

Wode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 15s. per acre, or £37. 10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82. 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a-year; and five per cent upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house; that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22. 10s. the additional price of the Land, and £5 per cent. upon the £30, the additional price of the house, making a total increased expenditure of £52. 10s., thus making the rent of occupant in the latter case £7 12s. 6d. per annum; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as an ascending ratio-that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18 15s, an acre, £5 per cent. in rent shall be deducted from the reduced price of the land.

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2 10s. the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132 10s. without taking credit for any portion of the £15 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132 10s. the Society receives £7 12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 5f per cent. upon the outlay, without any margin for the increasing value secured upon the expenditure of a man and his family's labour to that amount of ground. In the case of a man holding four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 5t per cent. upon the outlay.

This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it

is a high per centage upon the outlay, and which assertion we meet thus-

Firstly. Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment. Secondly, - An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by the convenience and desi: e of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

Thirdly.—The individual would not convey the convenient allotment in fee, and consequently the occupant would be liable to a periodical increase of rent as a tax upon his own industry. Fourthly,—All profits consequent upon saving of rent over interest is divided equitably amongst the several shareholders.

Fifthly .-- A small proprietary class is the only possible means by which the fair standard of the price of labour can be established in the artificial market. The only means by which poor rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary;

The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated; The only means by which famine—save that which is the will of God—can be averted:

The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production; The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry:

The only means that can secure a national militia, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger!"; The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and violation of the laws of society, be considered crime

The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth.

The only means by which the good in each man may be developed, and his evil propensities kept in subjection by the wholesome chastisement of public censure and disapproval.

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

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

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

Chartist Intelligence.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. The following motion was moved and carried at: full meeting of shareholders of the Land Company at their usual place of meeting on Tuesday, January'5,

That the shareholders of the Greenwich and Deptford Branch of the National Co-operative Land Company, are of opinion that it is highly essential that shareholders only shall be employed by the Directors on the Company & estates, in all building and other operation; that if there be not a sufficient number of shareholders to complete the Company's works in an efficient manner, that men connected with the National Association of United Trades be employed in preference to any others, as it is the opinion of this meeting, that all good men and true should protect each other.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Dixon Hotel, Manchester,

DEAR PRIENDS,

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

I will also remedy the disappointment at Rochdale by lecturing there on Sunday, the 10th, without fail. I have accepted the invitations from Accrington, and Blackburn, and will lecture in the former town, on Monday, the 11th, and in the latter, on Tuesday, the 12:h. I propose visiting Preston, on Wednesday, the 18th, as

t friend informs me a room can be had. I can also be it liberty to deliver a lecture in Chorley, on Thurs !ay. the 14th. I hope the above arrangements will prove saisfactory to the people, and beneficial to the cause. Answers had better be forwarded in all cases to me if ip to Monday, the 11th, at Dixon's, Great Ancoat-street, Manchester, or to the above mentioned places in Lanca. shire if later.

Faithfully yours, in the cause.

P. M. M'DOUALL.

CITY LOCALITY. On Sunday evening a meeting of this body took

place, Mr. Caughtan in the chair. The necessity for more energy and vigour on the part of the Chartist body was brought forward by Mr. Tucker, who was of opinion that the Land movement was diverting public attention, from the

He moved the following resolution which was carried :--"That we the members of the City Locality, call

upon the democrats of those places visited by Messra. M'Grath and Clark during their recent tour, to say whether the interest of the Chartist movement was attended to by them."

TO THE LONDON CHARTISTS. Brother Democrats, -Although fully aware of the many appeals that are made to your sympathies, yet we consider it our duty to submit to your humane consideration the distressing case of John Harris, shoemaker, residing at No. 5, Hertford-place, Weston-street, Somers-Town. He is a sterling Democrat of many years standing, and by those that know him he is highly and deservedly respected. For many years past he has only been able to obtain partial employ, and at very low wages. His eldest son (who had been the chief prop of the family) has also for several weeks been out of employ, consequently poor Harris, his wife, and seven children, have been reduced by slow starvation until he is now confined to his bed. The men of Somers-Town on being made acquainted with his distressed situation, at once formed themselves into a committee, and have assisted, and are still rendering all the assistance in their power. He is now receiving the miserable pittance of 3s. and 3 loaves per week from St. Pancras parish, which is the only certain income they have to subsist

probably, should assistance be delayed it may arrive Sigued on behalf of the committee,

John Arnott, Secretary. Notice. -On Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, an Harmonic meeting for the benefit of Mr. Harris, will be held at Mr. Duddridge's Bricklayers'.arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, when the smallest contributions will be thankfully received; also by Mr. Hornby, 15, Northam's-buildings; Mr. Laurie, 44, Brill-row, Somers-Town; by Mr. Wheeler, 83, Dean street, Soho; and by the Secretary, 8, Middlesex place, Somers-Town.

on. We beg most earnestly to recommend the above

case to your benevolent and prompt attention, as,

too late.

Chartist Land Company.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

Mr. T. Clark lectured in support of the above company, at the Hall of Zethus, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday evening, January the 5th, and pointed out the great advantages likely to ensue from the universal adoption of its principles, and the great aid the projected National Land and Labour Bank would afford in propelling on that desirable obect. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered, and at the close a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS. At the meeting on Monday evening, January 4,

Joseph Moll in the chair, Julian Harney, in accordance with the pledge given by him in the letter written in reply to the Weekly Dispatch, tendered the resignation of the secretaryship, and proposed the appointment of Ernest Jones as secretary. Mr. Ennuar Jones said, that highly as he valued

the honour pruposed, he could not think of obtaining it, nor, he felt sure, would the society think of bestowing it, through the displacement of such a man as Julian Harney, than whom, he believed, they could not have found a more efficient secretary, or associate with a more noble-minded and deserving democrat, and concluded by moving the following resolution :--"That this meeting do not accept the resignation

of Julian Harney; but, in requesting him still to retain the office of secretary, he has so ably filled. take this opportunity of recording the high sense they entertain of his eminent services, and of tendering their thanks for the same." Mr. Jones's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Several new members were elected, including (as honorary members) Thomas Rayner Smart of Leicester, and George William Wheeler of Reading. Some new rules for the guidance of the society were read, and ordered to be considered at the next

meeting.
In consequence of having to attend a meeting in connection with the Land Company, Mr. Doyle could not be present at this meeting, but it was announced would attend the next meeting to deliver his promised address.

The meeting adjourned till Monday evening next, January 11.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A learned justice was supported on his right and left by his worthy associates, when Mrs. P. was called upon to give evidence. "Take off our bonnot, Madam," "I had rather not, Sir." "Zounds and brimstone, Madam, take off your bonnet, I say." "In public assemblies, Sir, women generally cover their heads. Such I am sure is the custom elsewhere; and therefore, I will not take off my bonnet." Do you hear that, gentlemen? She pretends to know more about these matters than the Judge himself? Had you not better, Aladam come and take a seat on the " No. Sir, I thank you, for I really think there are old women enough there already."-Ameri-

William Sunt How hay mind the fire

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. wonde rial Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Seres in the Pace and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a

Magistrate. Me has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and that flow from it cannot be pure. Cintment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my leg had three large ulcers on 3, and that I applied to the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for Berry, Denton; Sutor, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I gonorrhees, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imday and the malady on the increase; when I was induced o try Holloway's Modicines. After taking two or three bexes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was snabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The seres which were so disagreeable and repulsive to beheld ere now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneheiul aid, I feel myselfbound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored Oxford-street, London, from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved. (Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his packed, and carefully protected from observation. case attarly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most vonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAT, Bay Pertune. A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grase Moro, 6, Hemlock Court. Carey Street, Lenden, 6th November, 1845. To Professor Helloway.

Sin,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many dectors, and tried every means to get rid of it. yet I was unable to de so. About three-weeks age I was most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure.

(Signed) GRACE MORO, Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

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

Six,-I have the gratification to amounce to you s most conderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your (insment and Pills, I had a severe attack of Bresipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle. nd was attended with swelling and inflammation to an Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last i tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in icss than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazenicat of those who were acquainted with my case, seein, that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect. r of our parish.

(Signed) Joseph Gilbox care of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway,

Thave tried your Ointment in several old cases of UI- specting my cure. cerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time hadresisted every kind oftreatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. !adeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive at to be a most invaluable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerone Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Kipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chap-ped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Coras, Piles, the Bite of Moschettees, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Shin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

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

Soid at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Shand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medition than that it was got up from information which prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. cine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these each hox. There is a considerable saving by taking the LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and sponsible for its existence. They considered they

disorder are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Freilty. Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-ANERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhaa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head,
face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both
sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the
removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed
but to suffering humanity as a MESILENT REPUBLIES. ent to surering humanity as a "SILENT PRIEND" to perfectly free from it ever since. be consuited without exposure, and with assured confi-

y R. and L. PERRY an Co., Consulting Schemons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strauge, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh , D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Jugham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. UPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered ever by the majority of the medical profession, for anst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a farerable interestion on a profession of the such as left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim
f f set folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by
advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to these 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 of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state,

arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE - ESSENCE,

An anti-symilitie remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased he mours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest ressels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and apurities from the vital stream; eradicating firmation of its efficacy the following letter has been the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or our bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Ven real contamination, if not at first eradicated, will

ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the un-appy individual in its most dreadful forms er else, unseen,, 'arnally endanger the very vital organs sue, efficacious, and very superior general medicine, ef existence. To those suffering from the consequences The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative temple of the same length; and when the man which this disease may have left behind in the form of of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recomhead and face, ulceration and enlargement of the throat mended them extensively, and in one instance in which it see pillars according to nature, all of a length, sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the and they shall have their full measure, and no deceptions, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the land they shall have their full measure, and no deceptions. &c., acies on the shin benes, or any of those painful first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary tion." On another occasion the double bass in the Sections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indisextraordinary our of a case of Piles of the indising nature and of some years' standing, which was effected.

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Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsible veers of these diseases, a prious course of this medicin some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, reerm of these diseases, a price of the greatest importance an Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burde

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my every espacity, are well known throughout Europe to be Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the

loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs, R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

he detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely councillors for St. Mary's Ward, relative to the

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriaum, the Concentrated Detaritive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTUALLY CUBED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Unwards of thirty years experience has proved the in fallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Pressia. and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and preving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no Ovium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 12d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chealar ming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move mist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold duction of a most scandalous and deceitful printed without the aid of crutekes. I consulted a very eminent retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in document, which they had caused to be circulated to Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. the Kingdom,

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

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

Siz. - I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ciatment in the Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to R iss, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this

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

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

August 21st, 1845. Siz,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly,

July 11th, 1844.

I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two course they had, and he could wish some person to gible men, who comprehend nothing of the ways of surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any show to him that that printed document was incorgood.

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, J. MILLER. To Mr. KEATING.

P.S.-I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them. Sir .- I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you

would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for and the others, who formed the deputation, had Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent John Allinson, George Cheetham, and Benjamin ence, except in so much as it proposes to itself an Dr. J. Lynch said that ongoing into the room he found Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but | Shattin, should wait upon the Aldermen and Counwithout any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and cillors for St. Mary's Ward, and request them not to they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

Feb. 12, 1845. To ME. KEATING, St. Paul's.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and | quently had betrayed the confidence which was re-

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully. JAMES ELLIS. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)

9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To MR. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside,

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more case than anything I have ever met with.

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

79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. SIR,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second cousignment of Lozenges by the "Racer,' we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved call for more. He was prepared to prove that the singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND deputation had allowed themselves to be tampered COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient

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

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S and carried unanimously : meevent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the That inasmuch as John Allinson, George Cheetham, Stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without and Benjamin Shattin, who were appointed as a deputagriping or prestration of strength. They remove head. tion to carry out the objects of the above resolution at nor Nationality; you shall keep within your bosom Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are the confidence which was the alread in the source of civil war, but so soon as civil war ap-Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle; ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, etc., are the confidence which was then placed in them by acting pears in the midst of you, we shall occupy your termination of an elderly man, named Underwood, who had seen contrary, and in opposition to the decision of that meeting. to those of a full habit and free livers, who are con. this meeting is of opinion that they are no longer worthy to those of a full habit and free fivers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singof the confidence and respect of their brother ratepayers,
ternity to which God from of old has called them;
on the camel's back, the poor old man sunk under it, in not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in conkindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its to the Aldermen and Councillors for the said ward, reauthor :--

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

"SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most

Sold by Thomas Front, 230, Strand, London; and sees of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortun by his appointment by Heaten, Hay, Allen, Land, dur their more youthful days to be affected without Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newreserious affections are visited upon an innocent wif kin, Mexon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, To be print, tron a want of these simple remea York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkthan perhaps half the world inaware of; for, it m ab nor, Doncaster; Jadson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foghereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my remembered, where the founts i is polluted, the strust gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Smaith; Geldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; sev val Medical gentlemen was prescribed failing every mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further 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,

THE STOCKPORT IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

A curious affair has recently occupied the attention of the rate-payers of St. Mary's Ward in this borough (Stockport), which the following report of a meeting held in the above-named ward will explain. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in The meeting was holden in the Waterloo Tavern. Waterloo-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of a deputation appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon the aldermen and Stockport Improvement Bill. John Allinson, Geo. Cheetham, and Benjamin Shattin were the parties who formed the above deputation. Mr. Thomas Woodhouse was called to the chair.

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

Tuesday, the 1st of December last, a public meeting of the inhabitant rate-payers of this ward was held at the Grapes Inn, in Church-gate, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present intended Improvement Bill for the B rough of Stockport. After mature consideration, it was unanimously agreed by that meeting, that a deputation of three should be appointed to wait upon the aldermen and councillors for St. Mary's Ward, particularly to request them not to give their support to any Improvement Bill for this Borough, until the Government measure, which is now pending, shall have been made known to the country. That deputation had in his (Mitchell's) opinion violated and betrayed their trust, however, it was for that meeting to decide as to whether they had done so or not. Instead of their waiting upon the aldermen and councillors according to their instructions, the deputation had waited upon Mr. Cappack, the town clerk, and the result of their interview with him had been the proof the improvements, and to this printed document they (the deputation) had attached their signatures. Now it was not for that meeting to decide as to the truth or falsehood contained in that document, or whether the intended new Bill would be a benefit or an injury to the Borough, but it was for them to say whether the deputation had acted in accordance with the decision of the meeting at the Grapes Inn. in which decision they (the de utation) had taken

which they could not obtain at the meeting in ques- memory of their executioners.

Several persons in the meeting here cried out that Mr. Mitchell had offered to give Mr. Cheetham any we admire for the chivalrous bravery and Unristian governable disposition to muscular exertion, which would instincts that impelled it to throw itself in the way render the patient unsteady, and embarrass the break waggon and pushing it some few yards back Mr. Mitchell had offered to give Mr. Cheetham any we admire for the chivalrous bravery and Christian governable disposition to muscular exertion, which would he (Cheetham) prevented him doing so, because Mr. of the Mahometan invasion, but whose interior orga-Mitchell happened not to be a rate-payer in St. Mary's Ward.

Mr. Cheetham contended that they had waited cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but upon all the councillors, with the exception of one, derived very little benefit from them: but since I have and he could not be seen. He admitted that he made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have had seconded the adoption of the memorial to the Council, requesting them to stay the progress of the Bill until the Government measure should be made SABAH FLETCHER. known; but he also considered it his duty to make inquiries relative to the manorial tolls, the waterworks and other improvements of the Borough. They had done so, and the result of that inquiry had been the production of the printed document in last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from question. He was not going to say who the parties them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly were that had drawn up that document, any further I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had had done no more than their duty in pursuing the

Mr. James Denarty said, that he must express his surprise and astonishment at the language and conduct of Mr. Cheetham upon this occasion was without a parallel in the period of his existence. What had the paper produced by Mr. Cheetham to do with the instructions he received from the meeting held at Mr. Pickford's? At that meeting, Mr. Cheetham written instructions, and those instructions were that give their support to any Improvement Bill until the government measure which is now pending shall have been made known to the country, and one step beyond that they had no right to go. But even with regard to the document he would challenge Mr. Cheetham to prove that any part of it was correct. He had been appointed to perform a certain public the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at duty, and that duty they had not performed, they had acted contrary to the resolution, which they cessautly, and after trying many medicines without the themselves had seconded and supported, and conse-

posed in them. Mr. John Humer said it now became his duty to expose the trickery of these gentlemen. He was one of those who seldom kept a secret long, and particularly when the secret affected the public welfare. He was prepared to prove that the printed document produced by Mr. Cheetham was not the production of either of the deputation, or of the Aldermen and Councillors, for this ward, but that it had been prepared and got up by Mr. Cappack, the town clerk. The statements therein contained were precisely the same that Mr. Cappack had made to him and Mr. Webb but a few days previously. If the document was not the production of Mr. Cappack, why was the the proof sheet sent to that gentleman twice for cor-rection before it could be exposed. He (Mr. Humer) did not blame the deputation for accepting the kind and gentlemanly invitation of Mr Cappack, perhaps some of them seldom had an opportunity of regailing their stomachs with the good things they found at the table of that gentleman. While that document was being prepared, Mr. Cheetham and his colleagues, according to his own acknowledgement, were doing justice to the remains of a good old Cheshire Cheese, with other requisites, and a few bottles of Mr. Cappack's best Porter; and when business compelled Mr. Cappack to r tire from their company, they had the impudence in his absence to ring the bell, and with by the town clerk, who is the greatest opponent their interview with them, requested them to with-

hold their support to the bill until the government measure should be made known, After a few well timed observation from Mr. Bradburn, the following resolution was moved by Mr.

traitors to the cause of justice and humanity.

It was then unanimously agreed, moved by Sorance Bury, Seconded by Mr. Roads That a memorial signed by the inhabitant rate-payers of St. Mary's ward be immediately got up and presented

questing them not to give their support to any improvement Bill for this borough, until the government measure for the regulation of Borough, &c., shall have been made known to the country.

PROSPECTIVE AND MUSIC. -- Old Astley once abused his scene painter for not painting the columns of a pleaded the law of perspective, replied, "Don't talk

CRACOW. .

BY JOSEPH MAZZINI.

It it finished! The last fragment of that brave nation, whose body was riddled with wounds in the defence of Europe, against Mahometanism, has disappeared. The last rag of its warrior mantle has victim, to that one whose immediate agents (re-warded for their conduct) have organised, directed, tried: paid for the massacres of Gallicia. First assassination, then plunder. Cracow is now an Austrian Hospital, had, on Friday, his left leg removed above was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, before Mr.

midst of the Prussian dominions, Austrian possesa remembrance, the outward sign of an existing the vapour, keeping his fingers on the patient's employ. She returned to her parents at Hanningfield, idea; and in this sign, this remembrance written on pulse, and watching his breathing. Wine was ad-and remained there until the 8th of last month, when the front of a city, in which, from 1320 to the eighteenth century, the chosen of the nation were vapour, which kept him in a state of unconscious ness four miles from Hanningfield. She was then in full health and salette but in the left on a visit to her sister, a Mrs. Vale, at Kanwell, the chosen of the nation were vapour, which kept him in a state of unconscious ness four miles from Hanningfield. She was then in full anointed kings of Poland, there was a reproach, a for the period of 15 minutes. The limb was sepaanointed Kings of roland, there was a reproach, a for the period of 15 minutes. The find was copied living remorse, for the dismemberers. They desired rated from the body in one minute. During the opeto efface it. They had sworn by the name of God, in 1815, to maintain in perpetuity the independence of Cracow; but since then they have so falsified their oaths, that one perjury more could not stay them. They had placed their oaths under the guarantee of other powers, England and France, the vessels, some of which required to be dissected swearing with them to the treaties of Vienna; but from the nerves. Since the operation the patient she died. they knew very well that the highest possible energy has slept better than he has for ten nights, and is of constitutional governments would not go beyond an inert protest-Pilate's washing his hands of the innoceet blood. They have torn the treaty, and given the last blow to their victim. To-day the last the whold known analytical chymist, who was present spark of life has disappeared: Old Poland is dead; nothing but its ghost remains. May it, like that of Sir — I feel it would be wrong to withhold from the geon, made a minute examination, and stated the remains. Banquo, take its seat at the tables of the reigning Macbeths, and urge them, through terrors and the keen agonies of remorse to their final overthrow! The bitterness of our words must not be attributed

to grief. We brand a crime; we have no dread of nerves, and with the most perfect success. A young man its consequences: far from it. Speaking individually, we like everything which clears and renders more precise the situation of things in Europe. Thank God, the people have never signed the treaties of Vienna; they have never acknowledged themselves bound by them; and it matters little to their whole time the man was kept in a perfectly quiescent future whether or not they are violated, annulled. But their being torn up by the very persons who had drawn them up and signed them, adds to the morality of the cause we sustain; it proves that there is. no law, not even that which they had imposed upon themselves, for the absolutists; it dissipates a phantom which yet held timid minds in uncertainty; it chases the mist accumulated by diplomacy over the question which occupies us all; it leaves face to face nationalities and their oppressors, right and brute force. The victory is not doubtful. In these days nations do not perish; they transform themselves. tive of immobility in Europe, has only added one fitted with a collar to which an ivory mouth piece with enemy more to those alrealy stirring in her bosom : a large bore can be screwed, without the intervention of she has, by uniting their interests, added one more any stopcock pour in about an ounce of good common pledge of alliance to those which already existed be-tween the two future avengers, Poland and Italy. And when the word of death has passed over our lips, we hasten to add the epithet old to this sacred name of Poland. We know very well that her tomb close his nostrils, introduce the mouthpiece, and close is the cradle of a young and beautiful and grand the lips round it with the fingers. He must now breath Poland, which the popular faith of the dawning into and out of the bladder, and in about one or two epoch will baptize for the holy struggles of civiliza. minutes the muscles of his lips will lose their hold. This in which decision they (the de utation) had taken a most prominent part, and most cordially gave it their support.

Mr. George Cheetham, one of the deputation, said, that the instructions which he, along with his two colleagues, had received at the meeting held at the Grapes Inn. were not exactly to the effect stated the Grapes Inn. were not exactly to the effect stated to ask

epoch will baptize for the holy struggles of civilization of the despoiling powers is the moment for the first cut to be made. In two or three minutes the effect will begin to disappear; the honest heart, the branding of every people that has not entirely lost in apathy and in the worship of the despoiling powers three minutes the effect will begin to disappear; the honest heart, the branding of every people that has not entirely lost in apathy and in the worship of the disappear in the held of the despoiling powers the mouthpiece should again be introduced, and this repeated as often as required. If the pulse should indicate a sinking of the patient, a little wine will restore him. I have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing man signalled him to come on beyond the signal post, and the driver not being is the moment for the first cut to be made. In two or three minutes the effect will begin to disappear; the mouthpiece should again be introduced, and this repeated as often as required. If the pulse should indicate a sinking of the patient, a little wine will restore him. I have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing man signalled him to come on beyond the signal post, and should be glad to the train before arriving at the signal post, and the driver not being is the moment for the first cut to be made. In two or three minutes the effect will begin to disappear; the mouthpiece should again be introduced, and this repeated as often as required. If the pulse should indicate a sinking of the patient, a little wine will restore him. I have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing more nearly force). Six.—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries re- by Mr. Mitchell. They had been requested to ask of the Christian faith had its germ in the blood of the gas) would have a similar effect upon the nerves of senfor information relative to the Improvement Bill, martyrs; but we do not, on that account, bless the sation as the vapour of ether, as I have notified that per-Yes, that old Poland, aristocratic Poland, which

> nisation can find no sympathy among us, is dead:
>
> The administrator of the vapour will of course take dead never more to revive. The Polish Propin care that no fluid ether shall be allowed to be drawn into the lungs, otherwise suffocation would result, or at the lamp through a dense fog, he ran back down the oppressors strike at the nation turns to the profit of its cause. The massacres of Gallicia have proved to the last representatives of the Polish aristocracy what old recollections of oppression and the instincts of equality can do when perfidiously managed on one side and neglected on the other. The occupation of Cracow teaches them that they have nothing to hope from diplomatic combinations, and that these very treaties of Vienna, invoked by some of them, as a basis for the re-establishment of I know not what mutilated kingdom of Poland, were nothing more than so much waste paper, good at most, to give to those who signed them leisure to wait the favourable moment for the work of destruction. They know that now; and, with the exception of some incorriall soon enter into the great democratic current, equality, that they can conquer a second life for rically, and in the morning was found a corpse. The their common country: they know, on the other only property found upon him was four duplicates in a struck, and being very heavy, the effect on the lug-hand, that a people has no right to a national existing box and a halfpenny.
>
> The two entered was recommon country: they know, on the other only property found upon him was four duplicates in a gage train was proportionably severe. The two entered was not a struck, and being very heavy, the effect on the lug-hand, that a people has no right to a national exist. end beyond and out of itself, a mission to accomplish a very offensive smell of animal exhalation, as if there or the good of all; and they comprehend that Po- had been several persons sleeping in it. He stooped land ought not to live again, but on condition of down at the first bed, and found the body of the deceased. placing herself as advanced guard of all the Sla- He bled him, and a very small quantity of black blood, vonian populations, that from the shores of the Baltic to the Adriatic coasts of Illyria, now bestir themselves under the impulse of national instincts, unknown everywhere, and especially in England, but destined to change one day the map of Europe. It is sufficient to recall, as regards the first tendency, the demands annually made, since 1840, by the diet of Leopol to the Emperor for the abolition of feudal service, and to make the peasants landowners—the air breathed in the confined spartment had the same dentical reclamations of the Grand Duchy of Posen Cracow, of the 22nd of February, 1840-and all the been affected with lumbago, but he died in a fit, no doubt characters of that manifesto, too little studied, too caused by breathing impure air. He had no hesitation soon forgotten, which has initiated a new era for Poland. The general movement of the Slavonian want of proper ventilation. A man required for the races will be the subject of several articles, in which portance of this renovating element upon Europe, wide; but the room in which the deceased, with three and the directing part therein that Poland prepares other persons slept, was neither so wide nor so high. Dr.

serve, rather than to injure, the Polish cause, is there | paid for nights' lodgings in the vicinity of Smithfield and not in it a great lesson for Europe, a warning to all Field Lane. In some of them eight or nine persons slept, people, a definition clearer than ever of our duties, whilst accommodation was afforded for only two. Refer-

There is no longer, at the present time, any Public Law in Europe. The treatics of Vienna formed the basis of international transactions among the European governments: they are no more. There exists now in Europe a league between the despotic states in order to accomplish Evil, whensoever that can serve their interests or their principle of retrogression. There exists no alliance for Good, for the protection of national liberties, for the defence of the ceble, for the peaceable evolvement of the progressive principle. In the heart of a Humanity which calls itself Christian, issue of the law of love, there is absolutely nothing collective to represent love, to recolding of which the increasing demand is a summent evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully,

Morton & Co.

We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which would prove them from his own lips, by parties now in this meeting. (Here the whole meeting exhibited one general feeling of disgust, and Mr. Cheetham admitted the fact.) The Councilmen for St. Mary's Ward had declared that the deputation had never in their interview with them. requested them to withpendence of this territory hinders my projects, -and it suppresses it. Switzerland feels that in the absence of a National Compact, of a federal organisation where the general interests of the country would have place, every quarrel between two loca-This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken of the BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. Nathaniel Booth, seconded by Mr. James Simester, lities can only be exhausted by force, and brings on that there be a proper supervision over lodging houses." a civil war; she aspires to give herself a compact, to build up the holy arch of her nationality; Brute ritory with our armies. Twenty-two millions of Italians feel that the hour is come to realise that frathey have abdicated, renounced in the expiation of a common suffering of three hundred years, their old enmities, their egotistical prejudices; they aspire to embrace each other in a common bond, in a common life. Brute Force says to them-remain disunited. hostile feeble, for ever; we will it so, and our armies are there to maintain our will. There is not a single

pious, how atheistic is this inertness.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT TIME.

THE USE OF ETHER IN SURGERY.

We noticed last week a method of rendering patient insensible to pain during the performance of surgical operations by the inhalations of the vapour been torn and parted among them, and they have of ether combined with atmospheric air. The folthrown it as the price of blood, to the one who, in lowing are the particulars of the successful amputalowing are the particulars of the successful amputathese latter times, has most deeply struck the tion of the leg of a patient in the Bristol General

A young man, a patient in the Bristol General city. The Austrian ffag floats, like a bannered the knee—an operation rendered necessary by a white shroud, over the monument of Koscuisko. The swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestance of the Austrian sentinel professes the swelling of three years' standing three years' stan heavy tread of the Austrian sentinel profanes the threshold of the old cathedral where lie the bones of Sobieski, the saviour of Vienna. There was no real force there : nothing that could seriously menae the force there; nothing that could seriously menage the halation of the vapour of sulphuric ether. After the daughter of a labourer, living at Hanningfield, a Trinity of Evil about to accomplish this misdeed; inhaling the vapour for one minute and a half, the small village, situate six miles north-east of Billericay. patient became unconscious, and the surgeon compatient became unconscious, and the surgeon compatient became unconscious, and alter the lapse of two or menced his incision, and after the lapse of two or discovery of which led to her discovery of twenty-three square German miles, deep in the patient became unconscious, and the surgeon comsions, and Russian Silesia. But a name was there, three minutes, Dr. Fairbrother again administered discovery of which led to her discharge from Mr. Yell's rated from the body in one minute. During the opporation the features did not express the least pain, hours was a corpse. Her sister, Mrs. Vale, who attended ration the features did not express the least pain, and the patient remained motionless. After the operation he awoke, perfectly quiet and calm, and said followed by violent retchings and vomiting of white and the patient remained motion and calm, and said ration he awoke, perfectly quiet and calm, and said froth. The vomiting subsided, she fell back on the he had not felt any pain, either in cutting through floor as if in a fit. During the night she occasionally the skin, flesh, bone, sawing the bone, or in tying going on favourably. The following letter upon the best mode of apply-

ing the vapour we have received from Mr. Herapath. Sir,-I feel it would be wrong to withhold from the

was to lose his leg by amputation of the thigh, at the Bristol General Hospital, and this was thought a good opportunity for the trial. The operation was rather a long one, and from several arterial branches having to be taken up, it occupied 15 minutes, and during this state, without motion or sound. He afterwards stated himself to have been conscious of the amputation, but without pain, beyond that of a scratch; and during the operation it was found that with the assistance of wine on the one hand, and the vapour of ether on the other, he could be elevated or depressed with the most complete controul, his absence of pain being continuous. The operator, Mr. Lansdown, and the other medical gentlemen present, will, no doubt, give the public the details o the case, and my duty is merely to show the very simple application of the agent; no complicated apparatus is necessary, nor any extraordinary care in purifying the ether. A common, but very large bladder, should be tate the bladder so as to saturate the air in it with the vapour; as soon as the patient is ready for the operation

best a violent cough, which must protract the operation, and considerably distress the patient,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM HERAPATH. Bristol, Jan. 1, 1847.

DEATH FROM IMPURE AIR IN A LODGING. An inquest was held on Monday night at the Red Lion, Shoe Lane, on the body of a man unknown, who died

suddenly in a common lodging house in Field Lane, Ho!-The deceased had occupied a bed in the lodging house, No. 26. Field Lane, for which he paid fourpence per night for the last three months. In the day time he got work, if he could, about the docks and wharfs, and was God upon the earth, they are entering—they will known by his fellow lodgers by the cognomen of the Old to have been wholly unconscious of their danger, Gentleman.' Nothing further was known of him than which alone contains the secret of life for Poland and | that he had told a fellow lodger that he was a native of for all peoples. They know, on the one hand, that the power of Poland exists henceforth altogether in On Friday night he returned to his lodging about six the masses, and that it is only by abdicating their o'clock, and complained of a pain across the loins, which ancient privileges, and appealing to the peasant to he thought was caused by the cold. He went early to fraternise with them on the common ground of bed, and during the night he was heard to laugh hyste-

down at the first bed, and found the body of the deceased. four coal waggons were knocked to pieces, and like treacle, flowed. On looking around the room he saw quite sufficient to account for the death ; the room could not give, under any circumstances, healthful accommodation to one individual, much less to four, who had been sleeping in the same apartment. The fireplace was blocked up, and every means had been taken to prevent a free current of air in the apartment. Many of these lodging-houses were built over cesspools, and the impure effect upon the vital parts as inhaling the noxious vapour the language of the insurrectionary manifesto of of burning charcoal. The man might probably have purposes of life 1,000 cubic feet of pure air, and should shall endeavour to gain appreciation for the im- not inhabit a room less than ten feet high by eight feet Lyuch, at considerable length, gave a most painful des-But, if the occupation of Cracow is destined to scription of the wretched hovels where the poor creatures ring to the health of the people inhabiting courts, the Doctor said that it was a well-known fact that out of 100,000 children born, 50,000 died solely from inhaling

impure air. Mr. J. Carville, as relieving officer of the union, he said he was witness to many cases being brought from those | that she might undergo repairs, and be in no danger houses to the workhouse, and he could mention as a fact one of those houses who died in twenty-fours after their admission, solely from inhaling the impure air. The the enterprise which he had failed to achieve, bearing lodging-house-keepers had been told by him that the in- in mind the injunction "to make hay while the sun stant one of their lodgers was taken ill they were to send him to the workhouse. On going over one of these and locked up in an arctic prison. One of these present the consolidation of the families of humanity, the fire-places were stopped up so as to make houses he found thirty-six beds in one room, so close together that there was barely room to pass between more room for beds, Coroner-If a fever was to break out in such a house

the consequences to the neighbourhood would be dreadful, as there would be no knowing where it would stop. Dr. Lynch - Fevers are constantly breaking out in these houses; and the worst is that it is spread throughout the community by the immates constantly removing from one part of the metropolis to the other. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from natural causes accelerated by the want of pure ven.

tilation, the Jury at the same time requesting that the

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A BAILIFF.

An inquest was held last week, at Hanley, on the body

He was distrained upon for six months rent, which, connexion with the uncival conduct of the bailiff.

He cut his throat and afterwards threw himself in a much tub nearly full of water. The grandaughter of the deceased deposed to the gross conduct of the bailiff Shenton, and the coroner having ordered him to be called in addressed him as follows :-- Do you think government which dares interpose, in the name of to destrain on a person's goods you are justified in using that because you are armed with the authority of the law God, and of Immortal Justice, its arm, its action. to destrain on a person agont think every house you enter is your own—that you are lord and master? I have been given to understand that your conduct in this unfortunate case has been overbearing and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive, and I here warn you for the following and abusive the following and abusive that your conduct in this your conduct in the your conduct in this your conduct in the your conduct i Such is the actual state of Europe; such is the lesson unfolded by the occupation of Cracow. It is the throwing off the much on the part of the do.

In the down of the part of the do.

In the warn you, for the future, not to overstep your ment of the digestive or other organs of the body, and not the throwing off the much of the digestive or other organs of the body, and not the throwing off the much of the digestive or other organs of the body, and not the throwing off the much of the digestive or other organs of the body. the throwing off the mask on the part of the despotic principle—a programme of its intentions and of its future acts—a parentle of definitions and am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of Healthyth, am not only bound to believe what I have here on each recommend with confidence frampton and the pill of the pill o spotic principle—a programme of its intentions and am not only bound to believe what I have here on oath of its future acts—a gauntlet of defiance, flung in __that your conduct was disgraceful in this affair; but the name of Force at all, peoples or governments, I hear from the gentlemen of the jury, who know your who maintain that the law of the world is the prin- general character, that you are in the constant exercise

Shenton retired completely abashed, and the jury on pressed their thanks to the coroner for his well-timed ob. servations. The jury then returned a verdict to the effect that

'The deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of tem. porary insanity." orary manney.

The Coroner refused to allow the bailiffs the usual ex. Denses as witnesses.

POISONING OF A YOUNG FEMALE IN ESSEX

BRENTWOOD, TUESDAY .-- An inquest, which has no. cupied several days in the course of the last three weeks, The deceased's name was Lucy Boultwood. She was a

healthy looking young woman, aged 18 years, and was had fits, and at eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th

This was the substance of the evidence taken at the first meeting of the jury, when, in consequence of suspicions being entertained that the deceased was encione at the time of her death, Mr. Lewis, the Coroner, directed a geon, made a minute examination, and stated the result at the re-assembling of the Coroner and Jury, which faculty and public in general that we have repeated the faculty and public in general that we have repeated the showed that the unfortunate woman was not only in the American experiment of administering the vapour of condition suspected, but that her death had been produced by poison. This fact was established by the quantity of inflammation in the stomach. In other respects the body was in a most healthy state. Mr. Wells was of opinion that the poison administered was of a vegetable description, and from what he had heard, he believed it to have been taken with a view of procuring abortion. Other evidence having been given,

The Jury found the following verdict: - That the de. ceased died from the effects of a certain vegetable poison, unknown to the Jurors, but by whom administered, or how taken, there was no evidence to show,

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A very shocking accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the King's Langley station, on the line of the North Western Railway. The circumstances in connection with the melancholy affair, as ascertained from an inspection of the

scene of the accident, and inquiries among the several parties who witnessed the same, may be briefly stated as follows :-About twenty minutes after one o'clock on Tuesday merning, a coal train, from the Claycross and Stavely collieries, drew up alongside the platform at

the King's Langley station, for the purpose of de-

taching some waggons of coal at that place. The

sons under its influence are totally insensible to pain; the up line. The policeman then turned on the brought to a stand just within the "crossing" but I do not think it would be advisable to use it in red signal, and ran to the "points" with the insurgical cases, from its frequently producing an untention of "shunting" the waggons; the breaks perator.

The administrator of the vapour will of course take

The administrator of the vapour will of course take

an fancied he heard an up train coming, and knowline waving his red hand lamp as a caution to any advancing train to stop. Before he had run fifty yards he saw the light of an engine advancing at a rapid rate, and the next moment he discovered the dreadful fact that a heavy luggage train, propelled by two engines, the drivers of which had evidently neither of them observed the signals until too late to be of any service, was running at a fearful speed directly into the coal train. The driver and stoker of the first engine attached to the luggage train fortunately observed the policeman's hand signal as well as the red tail lamps on the break waggon of the coal train, and as the only chance of escape they threw themselves off the engine on to the line, happily without sustaining any material injury. The two poor fellows on the second engine appear and as an inevitable consequence, when the collision

took place, they were instaneously killed. The crash is described to have been most awful. The leading engine of the luggage train of course first struck the break waggon, which, offering comparatively no resistance, was knocked to pieces and thrown about the line in all directions. The coal train, which consisted of about 30 trucks, was next gines with their tenders were crashed together in a manner which, without a personal observation, it would be scarcely possible to conceive. Three or about the same number of luggage trucks were entirely destroyed. The disabled engines and tender were thrown by the concussion entirely across the line, and, with the other portion of the wreck, completely blocked up both the up and down line of rails. The breaksmen of the luggage train were thrown of the break waggon on to the line when the collision took place, but fortunately neither of them were

The names of the unfortunate deceased are Thos. Assap and George Mathers; the former the driver, and the latter the stoker of the engine No. 115. Both men are understood to be married. Smith, the policeman, is described to be a most careful man. He has been employed on the railway

THE ICE IN SHIELDS HARBOUR. -- A BRIDGOROOM IN Fix.—On Sunday morning week there was so much ice in the river, at Shields, owing to the break up after the thaw, that the Tyne steam ferry was under the necessity of dropping anchor midway in her passage between north and south, and

"There she lay Till mid-day.'

three hours at the least, with all her passengers on board, doing penance for the peccadilloes of the preceding week. The turn of the tide brought release, and the Tyne has since enjoyed a Christmas holiday, of "breaking up" for a holiday at the new year. A that, some time back, four persons were brought from one of those houses who died in twenty-fours after their brother" at a stand, had the impertinence to attempt shines," but they were speedily arrested by icebergs, wrecks was a mournful affair. The sculler's fare was a venturesome bridegroom, whose future partner in life awaited him on the opposite shore. Surrounded by obdurate ice, which even the fire of his love was not hot enough to thaw, there he sat, shivering by the side of old Charon, and wondering what his bride would think of his absence. Once he thought of Hero and Leander, and was half inclined to essay a swim to shore; he was also inclined to remain where he was, and not try his swimming powers in competition with so many ice floes; so Leander's feat was not eclipsed by our "Hero." An acquaint ance, recognising him from the quay which he had quitted, accosted him at the top of his voice, crying attention of the authorities be drawn to the subject, so and say! Bob, mun try to watte out of the unhappy and gan round by the railway!" But the unhappy there man, dreading lest in making the lattempt, there should be chance to be a "bob" in the water, stuck to the boat. It were better, thought he, to be a married man on Monday than food for fishes on Sunday. Folding his arms, therefore, he kept his safe seat in the stern for three mortal hours, wrapped up in his reflections and his new coat.

> GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—A person who advertises in in morning paper for a clerk, holds out this inducement :- 'A small salary will be given, but he ie will have enough of overwork to make up for the de-eficiency.'

It behaves us always to be on our guard, when alonen we should watch our thoughts, when in society our ton-in gues, and when in our families our tempers. Indeed, d upon our properly guarding the last depends much of our ur-social happiness and domestic comfort, taking care by to counteract that continued irritability of mind which is the her property to abullitions of training the property of the best of t as being certain to its effects, and gentle in its operation on a Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- An authenticated cureure Shall the gauntlet be taken up? It shall, without by, if such conduct comes under my notice, I will not extraordinary cureof a case of Piles of the most distressession. crimizate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of an imperfect of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the evils of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the indication. The evil of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the indication. The evil of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the indication. The evil of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the indication. The evil of the patent medicines before the public of equal values as a surface of the indication. The evil of the patent medicines

Noetry

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

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

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

anguish! We beg, in the cities of Europe, our bread; Os Oar bravest and truest in slavery languish, And some-Oh, too happy !- now sleep with the dead "I "Thy children, O Gaul, and thy sons, Allemania, What do they but crawl at the will of their kings ! The fierce greed of Mammon possesses Britannia. And blights the last hope where the sad nation clings. We wail on, ye lorn exiles, no heart recks you weeping, The spirit of justice from Europe has fied As And few hold their revels, the many are sleeping, Oppression is rampant, and Preedom is dead. Ye Yet hopes will enkindle; let Love keep them burning; Forget not your manhood, as, toiling, ye groan; Ti Till power to the people, in grandeur returning, Awake them to win both your rights and their own.

THE HAMELESS. By William Thom, of Inversey.

More than one hundred years ago the haughty Queen of one of the Georges boastfully said to the Argle, 'We shall make of Sootland a hunting park.'
The blasphemous threat was politely spurned in the reply of that gallant nobleman, 'Time I were off then to call out my hounds.' And 'out' they would have come too. Aye, and even in you dark period have resisted annihilation. Alas! that our enlight ened period is reserved to witness (as far as a beginning goes) the fulfilment of all implied in the old lady's wish.

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

THE HAMELESS.

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

'Twas little and light the Laird had gi'en's. That little and licht it was taen awa, At last he reaved us a' at ance, For Southren huntsman he never saw

But they has gow'd-and we has grief. The Laird ken's well sic odd's there be-He's tint the heart o' a Highland chief, Auldwarl'd Clansmen skaith his e'e.

The glen that warmed my laddie dreams, Its guarded noo by a belted loon, The gray auld hame-My mither's hame, They has pu'd it down-Oh! they pu'd it down

My kindred wandered across the wave, A lanesome warld was left to me, I laid my auld founs in the grave

In God's time,—0! I lang to die! Yet heather hangs on my native braes, And sorrow hangs on my wither'd broo,

I look to Heaven-but I daurna pray Wi' a burning heart and its veangeance fu'. * See Berkeley's notable viudication of the Duke

Leeds addressed to the Editor of the Examiner.

WILLIAM THOM, the PORT OF INVERURY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our fourth page, of the "Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom on this head in our next, in the meantime we may inform the admirers of the poet that (in addition to the publishers.) Julian Harney will be happy to supply copies of the new edition, at the price named in the advertisement. Address 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

Reviews.

THE LABOURER, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, POLTRY, &c. Edited by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Ernest Jones, Esq., (Barristers-at-Law.) London: Northern Star office, 16, Great Windmill Street; Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham Street; and all agents for the sale of the Northern Star. 'This new Chartist and Working Man's publication exceeds our most sanguine expectations in all respects save one. The articles in point of talent and originality are, to say the least, fully equal to the productions of the most popular periodical writers of the present time; and considering the great and glorious aim of the writers in the Labourer, we must pronounce their productions to be far superior to those of their competitors—the favoured writers of the high-priced magazines. In one respect only we editors have done themselves a great injustice. They have produced a good, but not a good-looking, publifaulty, and by no means a fair representative of the and retribution. excellent matter within.

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

TYBANTS OLD AND NEW. The night grew dark-but from a height Afar the lordly mansion shone.

Shone pillar white-and portal bright, Like trellice-work of fire and stone. Along the roads, from every side,

The blazing lamps were seen to race. As fast the guests invited hied To share the feast at Leawood-Place. It was a Norman castle high-

It was a keep of ages rude When men named murder, chicale v. And robbery was called-a fend. These barons stern once housed in pride,

And coined the labourer's heart to gold; On field and fell the labourer died. While they were gay in holt and hold.

What they had lavished, to replenish They o'ertaxed endurance' length, Drunk his labour down in Rhenish, And grew strong upon his strength. Men of haughtiness! unthinking

In their selfishness of caste, 'Twas his life-blood they were drinking! But 'twould poison them at last.

From the dust that they were treading, Some stood up by force or craft, 'Till the 'scutcheoned peer o'erheading, In his face the trader laughed.

Then his triumph once ensuring, This new conqueror fiercely rose. Smote the people's neck enduring, After they had crushed his foes.

And those mighty tyrant-blasters Settled into slaves again; They had only changed their masters, And that change was worse than vain.

Since then, a sterile-thoughted man Had lorded it o'er Leawoo d fair, Who as an errand boy began, And ended as a millionaire.

And his son, by slow degrees, Mounted life with golden feet, For the son knew how to please, As the sire knew how to cheat.

Before he rose, the people's friend. He feigned at all their wrongs to burn ; Now, as he bent, made others bend,

And played the tyrant in his turn. Patronized each bible-mission: Gave to charities—his name: No longer cared for man's condition, But carefully preserved—his game. Against the Slave-trade he had voted, "Rights of Man" resounding still;

Now, basely turning, brazen throated,

Yelfed against the Ten Hours' Bill.

"A New Year's Greeting" is a well-conceived and well-told allegory. "The Insurrection of the Working Classes" is the first chapter of a most important history, intended to appear at full in the Magazine the most important history that could be written. This first chapter shows "How the people lost their Lands and Liberties;" and a more powerful exhibiwill not tantalize our readers with a quotation, but refer them to the magazine. From an able article on "Ireland" we give the

following extract:-BENEDIAL MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

The minister must not for a moment lose sight o the fact, that sympathetic words will be used by both Irish parties, each placing the immediate grievance in the foreground, and each endeavouring to turn the calamity to its own political advantage. To meet the landlords' case we would recommend, not a gift, but a generous loas, to enable them to redeem their estates from their present legal nurses, and place them under the guardisnship of such a system as would insure the expenditure of the whole of the advanced funds in the improvement of properties now rendered sterile by the laws of primogeniture, of settlement, and entail; and that in such cases the funds should be expended under right, exclaiming "d—n the factory bell! sleep the direction and management of a board of farmers lass! sleep! and I'll call thee." The story concludes instead of a Board of Ordnance; that the money should with the following picture of be lent at an interest of five per cent.; the surplus, above the amount at which the government could raise t, to be applied to the employment of the necessary legitimate outstanding contract was violated.

commend, and judiciously applied, would make him in. things look so nice. Faither says he'll have baby out home department" we find that great faith may be liament was "appointed to meet" in October, sultan, who was named Mohamed Zia-ed-Dir. dependent of the heir, would give him the advantage of with him in wheelbarrow while he digs. O mammy, all placed in Mr. Read's "practical directions." Of 1841. his own industry, and would better enable him to pro- the little children look so happy-mammy sure you wont course there is nothing left for us to do but to revide for his family, while the condition of the poorer let us go back to Stockport and factory any more to be commend the public to purchase the book and judge classes would be improved by the expenditure of a large whipped." "No lass," replied the mother, "not if thou'rt for themselves. We may add that some distinamount of revenue in productive labour, instead of mil- good." "O, we'll be good, mammy,' responded the guished persons have expressed their approval of Mr. lione being wasted with no other view than to purchase delighted children, running out of the room to communi- Read's work, he having received an autograph letter

the forbearance of a famishing people. millions to carry out our project. The government and for the first time paid proper attention to her help- technic Institution. could raise the money at three per cent, upon the re- less babe. The happy family sat down for the first time leased properties, for which the landlords would cheer- in their lives to a substantial breakfast, in their own fully pay five per cent., thus leaving a surplus of four house, with good appetite, cheerful spirit, and a light consequent upon the working of the plan; an amount they ate like that every day they'de break him." "Eh," which would not be devoid of benefit, as it would be ex- responded the wife, "but they'll cost thee nout in docpended upon the spot from whence it was drawn. Our tors." "Thank God and ould Charter for that, lass," space will not permit us to enter more largely upon the replied Will, kissing his wife, and telling her not to have

To accomplish this object we see no possible means generally accepted opinion is, that, as regards Ireland, trust me in public housenow that I have work of my own left the woolsack seemingly in a state of great emofor long terms at war prices, a diminished rent being ac. "Eh! Will," exclaimed the delighted wife, "but thou'rt clearness, but this was from the relief afforded him for obtaining a proprietary mill, that they may malandlord still holding the power of demanding the "full | the CHARTER:" and Will for the first time in his life | alterable resolution to stand by a Sovereign who of his holding. In all such cases we would recommend him by the hand as he stood at the church door, and family on the British throne. He at last worked the application of the system enforced by the government | when he was canvassed for his vote he said-"I mun see himself up to this celebrated climax :- 'A noble and extended to corporations, the system of ascertaining how Dick Pilling will go-as he's the Father of the Viscount (Stourmont) has, in an eloquent and enerthe present value of the land by the verdict of a compe- Movement, and mus all go with him for CHARTER and | getic manner, expressed his feeling on the present tent and disinterested jury, and upon that value to affix | the LAND." the rent, varied according to the avarage price of corn in

Having so far dealt with the landlords and farmers, legislate for Ireland without making the condition of the labouring classes a prominent feature. As regards that LABOURER." class the government will ere long be compelled to choose between perpetual rebellion, a large standing army and fluctuating funds, and an independent small proprietary, constituting a national militia, and establishing, by their own industry, a standard of wages in the hire market. No sum of money, upon which the interest would be cheerfully and punctually paid, would be too large to apply to this necessary undertaking. first number is now before us, and gives promise of a The employment of such a class, relying upon the fruits long and brilliant existence for this new venture of of their own industry, would speedily relieve the Irish its gifted conductors. We give the following extracts peasant from the unjust and ungenerous charge of Indo- from their opening address :lence, idleness, and dissipation; and however bleak, forbiding, and discouraging the first experiment may appear, in less than seven years the promoters would receive their reward in the substitution of houses for hovels, profitable cultivation for wild and sterile heaths, and an educated peasantry for an ignorant race. While, that William Thom has just published a new edition as well for the support of the poor and indigent as for the developement and encouragement of the national Weaver." We shall have something further to say pride and industry, we would recommend no other poor law than sgricultural and labour premiums, secured by a graduated scale of taxation upon all property, varying from four per cent, upon the absentee to one per cent. upon the occupant, and divided into four classes; farmers occupying fifty acres of land and upwards in the first class; farmers occupying from ten to fifty in the second class; the small proprietary, from the smallest amount to ten acres, in the third class; and those who labour for others constituting the fourth class.

We fully agree with the writer of the above article his imbecility and pride.'

An historical tale of the nineteenth century entitled, "The Romance of a people," is apparently ment. intended to illustrate the sufferings and heroism of the unfortunate Polish people; the opening portion an excellent address on the Sanatory question, to the found lengthy extracts from an article on 'Trades' working classes of the United Kingdom, by Dr. Unions" well worthy the serious attention of the trades particularly those of the metropolis. 'The affecting "Lines by Macolm M'Gregor, upon reading Mr. Cumming's letter to the Dake of Wellington." were given in our last number; it is needless for us are disappointed; the appearance of the Labourer is to praise what has already met with universal aphardly worthy of its contents. There is matter enough plause. "Phase of Political Parties" is the title of in these 48 pages to have filled a handsome-looking publication, which this is not. "Cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined" in the form assumed by the Labourer the Labourer's "letter," and mark, learn and inwardly digest its contents; well for him, well for the country, will it be if he will do so. This is the day of warning

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

CHARTIST.

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

misery; in 1845, however, he turned over a new lofty regions, soon fill up the dells and gleas to a vast leaf :—

WILL JOINS THE LAND SOCIETY AND GETS A PRIZE, Will runs into the cellar one evening, where his wife perished beneath the snow-drifts." had been recently confined, and just as she was calculating, with an old crone, as to how soon she might leave in this country, as many believe from the increase of pothe baby and return to the mill. Will gathered the tenor pulation, and consequently, increased number of fires, as of the conversation, and, ready to leap for joy, he says, greater warmth of the whole surface of the land from "Nay, Betsy, wench, thou shalt never work for no mais | draining, and from the diminution of woods. Be that ter no more, thou shalt nurse youngster thyself this as it may, such winters were once common, and are now time." As Will had been out all day, and as joy had in- rare. The skate-makers, and all sellers of skates, exfeared lest he had relapsed into his old habits and replied tinue commonly till March, and the proverb was, that as 'Live," retorted Will, "why, look here, lass, I have bold figure, it was said, that January froze the pot over drawn a prize in Land Company;" adding, "and look the fire. Yet, spite of this, people in the country enjoyed here, lass," showing her five sovereigns; "I gave the shilling a week, thou thought I used to drink, to pay up shilling. In this country those little sledges on one hand, and proud Howards on the other; and diately taken up and conveyed to the Newcastle Inshare, and I saved this here when I got a chance job." represented in our vignette, never seem to have pre-"Oh Will?" said the overjoyed wife, feebly, and taking vailed, but abound in all countries from Germany to Lap- his pen, one pities him from one's heart. Well might her baby from the crone, "and dost say I shall nurse land; the boys flew, and still do fly, down hills with "Aye, lass," he replied, 'and I'll help thee." lass." "Aye, lass," he replied, "and rif help thee.

"Well Will," she asked "why didnt thou tell me thou have more of his company, reply, "I wish you were, had put in ?" "Oh!" he replied, "thou wast always so creatures of the fields and forests at this season. The my dear, an almanack, and then I could change you Russell will bring in a bill for the advancement of bitter agen Charter, I was afeard till prize come up." poacher and the gamekeeper are equally on the alert; the "That's not Charter," she answered, "Charter was always getting thee in trouble, and Land will put thee in polecats, weasels, atoats, rats, otters, badgers, and similar bread ?" "Oh, lass," rejoined Will, "but it's Charter all the time, for only for Charter the land would never old buildings, banks, and hollew trees, and marked for come up, and I'de never know aught about it; Charter is certain destruction. The poacher, particularly in moonthe means and land is the end; as ould general says, light nights, makes home with game. Partridges nestled Charter is spit, and Land is leg of mutton." "Well, down in a heap on the stubble, are conspicuous objects; made thee a better man, and a better husband I'm are destroyed by hundreds. Woodpigeons are killed in

morsel they ate, from a desire to have a good start. laying a cabbage-leaf on each trap, to which they fly eagerly, and are abundantly captured; and by moonlight Before the time of removal comes poor Will is anthey are shot in the trees where they roost. Larks are noved by the gloomy forebodings of his wife, who has shot or taken in nets on the stubbles, and conveyed to got into her head the idea that her husband is " not used to land," they'll not be able to live, pay rent, &c. Will combats her foolish notions right manfully. The wife becomes reconciled, and at length on the appointed day

formation, and both seemed to grudge themselves every the farmers' boys set steel traps for them in the snow,

WILL AND HIS FAMILY LEAVE STOCKPORT FOR THE PROMISED LAND.

The weavers left Steckport, with their three children, by the third class train, on the following morning, and arrived at Watford on the evening of the same day, where, to their great delight, they were met by kind and by the editor on the political and popular events of tion of the crimes of kings, priests, and nobles, in the feudal ages, we never read. It strikes us that this portion of the magazine, alone, must ensure its success. Nothing from the same mission to the Holy Land, heretofore strangers to each other, and while the sun was yet high, the emancism of Free Trade, and his idea as to the re-allotment of Polend we entirely discent from a till we must apfostering friends who looked upon them as their chil- the day, written in an impartial and fearless manner, success. Nothing from the pen of this author, we pated slaves started, amid the shouts and cheers of welhave yet seen, has given us so high an opinion of his powers as we have formed from the perusal of the novel and pleasing spectacle of the foundation of a Small aquestion on which the public mind is as yet but too ble inclines with loads that entirely baffle engines of Proprietary Class; and the travellers being all seated in apathetic. "Don Rodrigo, or, the Forbidden Wedvans, in readiness for the occasion, the band struck up- ding," a translation from the Italian of Manzoni, vans, in readiness for the occasion, the band struck up—
"See the conquering heroes come,"—the road for the whole distance presented the appearance of a Gala Day, and never was such a merry May-day seen in Hertfordand never was such a merry May-day seen in Hert Land the first settlers were met by many old friends and see, proving the conductors of the Domestic Monitor saw dust are annually consumed in London for stuffwell-wishers, and all were conducted to their respective to be philanthropists of a very different stamp to abodes, all anxiously inspecting their castle and their those who "compass sea and land" to find objects labour field, and though tired from a long day's journey, of sympathy at the antipodes, yet are blind to the that there exists at present in the foreign mission at only terminating their research when the sable clouds of wrongs and sufferings of their fellow creatures, born Paris, a venerable ecclesiastic 98 years of age. He Will's wife was amongst the most delighted, and the themselves. We have given in another column an tive place at the age of twelve years. He then reclock struck twelve before she felt inclined for rest,

The next morning Will's wife being fatigued with her journey oversleeps herself, but is suddenly awakened by the sound of the school bell, which she mistakes for the factory bell. Will soon sets her

THE HAPPY FAMILY. The wife slept till eight, when Tom and Betsy rushed machinery; and the interest to be recoverable by to her bedside, jumping and laughing, and singing out in Extent of the Crown, and to take precedence of all full chorus, "O mammy, such a nice place, I like school other liabilities; the government taking care that no maister so much," says Tom, "And I like missus too," The instance of tenants for life paying ten, twelve, and and teach me to read pretty good books, and mend and all manner of plain and fanoy biscuits, buns, cakes, even fifteen per cent, for interest and insurance, are make faither's shirts and stockings, and bake bread, and drops, thick gingerbread, spice nuts, &c., being umerous; whereas, by a sound system applied to such plait straw; here's postes for baby, Tom and me picked adapted either for the use of the trade or private fa- in the county of Glamorgan. dependent of the heir, would give him the advantage of with him in wheelbarrow while he digs. O mammy, all placed in Mr. Read's "practical directions." Let us presume that it would require a loan of twenty had already made an acquaintance. The mother rose, of Dr. Ryan, Chemical Lecturer at the Royal Poly- consequence of disease, from persons working in lucinundred thousand per annum to defray the expenses heart; the father, when it was over, observing that if

If the Chartists, Trades' Unionists, and workers generally, can appreciate talent and honesty when dewe now turn to a consideration of that class by whose labour rents are paid and profits made. It is idle to

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

This new publication, edited by William and Mary Howitt, has been already announced in the Star. The

We are bound to no classs, for we believe that in the cultivation of the whole, lies the harmony and the happiness of the whole. Where there needs the greatest effort, thither our efforts shall be most immediately and zealously directed. Amid the million there lies enormous need of aid, of comfort, of advocacy, and of enlightenment; and amongst the million, therefore, shall we labour, with hand and heart, with intellect and affection. To promote their education, and especially their self-education, a process full of the noblest self-respect and indepenthe truest pleasures that we can experience.

* To all the onward and sound movements of the timea great and glorious time-our most cordial support that "If the minister is prepared to do these things; shall be lent. Everything which can shorten the hours he will outbid all factions for Irish confidence and of mere physical labour, and extend those of relaxation, support; but if he wavers and commits the error of of mental cultivation, and social, domestic enjoymentprefering political support, even to the attempt at discharging a high and national duty. he will sink and to furnish to every rational creature his due share of to rise no more; while the English people must be God's good gifts-food, raiment, a pleasant fireside, and prepared to bear the heavy burden consequent upon the pleasures of an enlightened intellect—as it must have the approbation of every good man, so it must have our best and most unremitting exertions for its establish-

working classes of the United Kingdom, by Dr. Seuthwood Smith. "Life's Contrast; or, New Year's Eve," is well written and prettily illustrated. Mary Howitt contributes the first of a new series of her sweet and simple "Lyrics of Life." From a charming and seasonable article by William Howitt,

we give the following extracts:-JANUARY.

It would seem this year as if Winter would show us some of his old characteristics. We have had already a sharp specimen of what he can and may do; and if we regard the health of society, and of the vegetation, we cation. There is no lack of typographical neatness, and counsels to-morrow may be—will be if his Lord-shall not complain it iroses and shows come upon us in the printer's work is well done, but the form is ship will have it so—the day of popular indignation can remember. * * I find myself years ago thus shall not complain if frosts and snows come upon us in can remember. # * I find myself years ago thus describing January :-"Frost-keen biting frost, is in the ground; and in

the air, a bitter, scythe-edged, perforating wind from the north-or, what is worse, from the north-east-sweeps the descending snow along, whirling it from the open HOW WILL WRIGHT GOT INTO TROUBLE THROUGH BEIFG A fields, and driving it against whatever opposes its course, People who are obliged to be passing to and fro, muffle William Wright, and Betsy his wife, lived in Stock- up their faces, and bow their head to the blast. There is fer unwary travellers; the snow filling them up, and leand danger to the shepherd in mountainous tracts. There the snow falls in amazing quantities in the course public house, and so added to his own and his family's of a few hours, and, driven by the powerful winds of those depth, burying the flocks and houses too in a brief space. In some winters, the sheep of extensive ranges of country, much cattle, and many of the inhabitants, have

Such used to be the snows, of late years seldom seen cept fishmongers, complain. Then the frost used t Art daft, Will, why, how dost think we mun live !" the days lengthened, the cold strengthened; and by a them, with the speed of birds and in wonderul delight. one to track game, the other vermin; and thousands of British Poets. nightly depredators, are traced to their hiding-places in Will," obsessed the wife, "if it does nout else, it has and hares, driven for food to gardens and turnip-fields, sure." Betsy went on as well as could be expected, de. great numbers in cabbage and turnip-fields by day; in lighted with her future prospects, and her husband's re- the neighbourhood of great woods where they abound,

> London by thousands, Future numbers will afford us the opportunity of further comment; in the meantime, we heartily recommend this publication to our friends and readers.

THE DOMESTIC MONITOR .- London : E. Mae-

kenzie, 111, Floot-street. This publication really possesses some original and interesting features not to be found in any other existing periodical. In the first place we have essays

extract from these articles.

London: Dean and Co., Threadneedle-street.

Cleave, Shoe-lane. This book contains a description of the most ap-

Warieties. LORD THURLOW AND WILKS. - "Accordingly the next time the subject (the Regency question) was brought forward in the House of Lords, the Duke of time she had been at service in another town, before landlord's question, and now we turn to a consideration dinner for him till three. "Young folk may dine when York, having made a very sensible speech, renoun- the jaw showed symptoms of disease. During the of these means by which the condition of the farmer is they come from school, but we are going to attend a ves- cing, in the name of his brother, any claim not de. operation she suffered the extremest agony. Governtry about church rates, and guardians, and overseers, rived from the will of the people, and lamenting the ment ought to take this subject into its earnest conand we all have a vote," said he, " and isn't that CHAR- dreadful calamity which had fallen upon the royal sideration .- Hamburg Correspondenten. but perpetuity of tenure, and a corn-rent; and, as the TEE and LAND, and all got for £2 12s., and thou can family and upon the nation, — the Lord Chancellor we must commence denoro, we would urge the absolute to do, and mun turn out if I'm a waster and can't pay tion, and delivered a most pathetic address to the necessity of dealing with properties now held under leases | rent; so, lass, dont thou mind any beer for my dinner." House. His voice, broken at first, recovered its cepted in discharge of the reserved amount, but the a goodun, thanks be to God, and God bless LAND and by a flood of tears. He declared his fixed and unpenalty in the bond," and the tenant discouraged from went to have his word about church rates, guardians, through a reign of twenty-seven years, had proved his the expenditure of labour or capital in the improvement and parish officers; and strangers in broadcloth shook sacred regred to the principles which seated his melancholy situation of his Majesty,—feelings rendered more poignant from the noble Viscount's having been in the habit of personally receiving marks of indulgence and kindness from his suffering sovereign. My own sorrow, my Lords, is aggravated by the same cause. My debt of gratitude is indeed rats, by means of terriers. ample for the many favours which have been graciously conferred upon me by his Majesty-"and when I forget my Sovereign, may my God forget me! 'God forget you!"" muttered Wilks, who happened then to be seated on the steps of the throne, -eyeing him askance with his inhuman squint and demoniac

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

grin-' God forget you! He'll see you b---

And settles up-I guess. American Paper. NEVER SAY DIE.—Such appears to be the motto of dence—to advocate their just rights, to explain their the old bridge of Westminster. Though his existence tity of earth, in the form of a mound, in the centre and talons showed at once how easy it could destroy genuine duties, to support the generous efforts of those has been marked by various closings, we find him of the yard attached to the shed, upon which are beast, bird, or fish, equal in bulk with itself. many wise, good, and deveted men and women who are once more giving symptoms of vitality. He began occasionally strewed small quantities of slaked lime, The Pope has abolished the now everywhere laboring for their better being and com- receiving company last week, and though he seemed fort; these will be the dearest employment of our lives, to be a good deal shaken, he exhibited on the whole ease. far more firmness than might have been expected .-

THE TWO BEGGARS.

Heard ye Winter's iron tread Ring through street, and field, and sky? Now's the time, our sires have said, For old English charity. I have got (and tis a wonder)

Half-a-crown I do not owe; Tell me, without any blunder, How this coin I may bestow. As I sat in meditation,

Beggars two my thoughts suggested-Beggars two, whose supplication Late my notice had arrested. One, as I the corner rounded, Saw me pass with silent shiver:

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

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

The relieving officer, When old Sukey calls and cries, Hath no look but looks severe, Hath no word but "---- your eyes!" Thou, who hop'st for borough seat

In the Liberal interest, Must profess thy "pleasure great" In augmenting Cobden's list. Feeble Sue, from men and horses Is in danger when abroad;

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

When he heard his praises flow, From Sir Robert's oily tongue. Eukey wheezes in her breath ; Than her frame a lath is fatter; And, from cold and want, her teeth Ever chatter, chatter, chatter, Mouldy crusts and doubtful bones

Are the morsels of her dinner, Gleanings from the pavement stones; Scarce a tinker's cur would join her. He, at Paris and Madrid, Spouts, and dines, and spouts the more:

Of his pity for the poor! Liver of the Strasburgh goose,-Red Lafitte, and golden Xeres,-Dainties to decline or choose,-Cobden, such thy glorious fare is!

Hear the rich alms-taker plead

Now, ye men of Mincing-lane, Strike the balance, strike it true :-Which is needler of the twain. Beggar Dick, or beggar Sue ! Make your choice while yet 'tis free; Fast the precious hours are flying:

on one hand, and proud Howards on the other; and a host of titled associates, and his bread to dig with he, when his wife once said it would be much better for her to be a book than a woman, for then she should this important matter, we are happy to learn, from a

EPITAPH ON A PRIZE PIG. (From Punch.) Vere lies

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

of this vast pig

was pork, suitable

for human food!

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

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques of Jarrow, who had been mar-ried only five days, were proceeding along a coal railway, near to Newcastle, they came to an inclined a single penny plane, up which Mr. Jacques proposed they should diately taken up and conveyed to the Newcastle Infirmary, where she died shortly after.

NATIONAL FOUCATION.—Doubts having been expressed that government will not at present move in

STATISTICS OF CHINA. - In China Proper there are

General Intelligenee.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old

DEALERS IN TOBACCO. - The licensed dealers in tobacco and snuff are, in England, 170,048, in Ireland, 16,600, and in Sootland, 15,402. NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—An engineer in South Wales

any other construction.

night had spread its mantle over their little domains. on the same ground and breathing the same air as was born in the canton of St. Pol, and quitted his na- se that the 4th is now Sid. Household bread, ve her paired to Paris, where he took orders, and some vanced in price, and sells at 71d. per 4th; country A considerable portion of the Domestic Monitor is years afterwards proceeded to China as a missiondevoted to medical subjects; and scientific and liter- ary. He remained in India and China 75 years. Two ary queries addressed to the editor meet with ready years since his health compelled him to return to and satisfactory answers. We have much pleasure France, and at the age of 96 he undertook a journey in recommending the Domestic Monitor. France, and at the age of 96 he undertook a journey of 6,000 leagues, which he accomplished in safety. A New Birmingman.—A correspondent who signs

himself "Taffy," communicates the following:-THE COMPLETE BISCUIT AND GINGER- "Pont-y-Tridd, Glamorganshire, on the river Taff, BREAD BAKER'S ASSISTANT. By Themas twelve miles north-west of Cardiff. In the year 1816 READ, Author of the "Practical Baker," doo, do. there were only six houses, and one of them was a public house; but now it contains more than three thousand well-built houses, distinguished for their convenience to suit the working classes. The general opinion of this flourishing place 1s, that it will viously deposing on oath, that he neither had resoon be second to Birmingham. The market is held orived nor would accept the slightest renumeration says Betsy, "she says she'll give me a sampler to work, proved methods, with practical directions for making | ral opinion of this flourishing place 1s, that it will here every Wednesday, and is considered the largest for his services!

NEW TITLE.—We perceive that the Aylesbury News has taken a county title, and is now the Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE LUCIFER MANUFACTURE. -A case has occurred for the fourteenth time, in years. cate the glad tidings to a little playmate of whom they of thanks from Sir Robert Peel, and the compliments | Nuremberg, of the removal of the lower jaw-bone, in fer-match manufacturies. The disease usually at- House-and we believe there is little, if indeed any, tacks girls who, for trifling wages (2s. per week), risk the loss of their health. The physicans have not hitherto been able to find any means of cure for succeeded in the Governor-Generaling of that counthis disease; when the jaw-bone is once attacked, however slightly, the malady is incurable, and the Gazette. bone must be removed. In this last case the girl had FEMALE PRINTERS .- In the United States a con-

iderble proportion of the printers are females. Co-operation.—Some of the artisans and labourers of Lincoln are said to contemplate starting a project on the above line, causing his immediate death. The nufacture their own flour. Novel Clock.—A clock which will go for one year,

has been constructed by an ingenious mechanic of Charlestown, S.C., of the name of Stien. More Taxes. It is stated that the army is to be

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

Ridiculous.—The town of Orange has erected a monumental fountain to the memory of Raimband placed at the entrance at St. James's Park, opposite III., Prince of Orange, who fought at the taking of the Horse Guards, stating that beggars, persons shab-Jerusalem in 1096.

half-penny English. FOR THE TRETH .- To four ounces of water, add | gars."] one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before on the 27th ult., some disturbances having taken breakfast and after supper. It will effectually desplace at Mareuil, in consequence of the dearth of pro-

sive smell arising from those that are decayed. COFFIN SENTIMENT. — The Russian coffins are generally brown, but children have pink, grown-up-married girls sky-blue, while other females are indulged with a violet colour. A REAL ROMBO.—It is said that Miss Susan Cush-

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

and that simple remedy has prevented the discustom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CATTLE AT HULL.—The total | tends his hand to be kissed. imports of cattle into this port during the year

An Electrified Owl —The transmission of mestelegraph was recently suspended for several hours hares, a rabbit, and a woodcock. by the following curious incident :- "A large owl twisted round the iron cords. The owl was dead when discovered, and it is supposed that he had before God to tell the truth, the whole truth,

electric fluid, which deprived him of life." SUDDEN DEATH. -On Sunday morning, an old man, named Fisher, suddenly fell down in Kensington Church during the performance of early service. He was conveyed to the vestry-room, where it was ascertained immediately that life was extinct.

NEW MAYOR OF LEEDS .- On Friday the Town Council of Leeds elected Alderman George Goodman to fill the office of mayor of the borough for the remainder of the current year, upon the resignation of Alderman Charles Gascoigne Maclea, owing to con-

RARITIES OF THE SEASON .- On Saturday, in Covent-garden Market, there was a profusion of new potatoes of the description called ash-leaved kid- morning, as well as abundance of soap and water to ney, the price being 1s. per pound; asparagus was cleanse themselves and apparel. plentiful at 10s. the bundle; rhubarb, 5s.; and cu-

THE TEA TRADE, JANUARY 4 .- The deliveries of LADY SALE has administered to the property in

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

"BROTHER, WE ARE BOTH IN THE WHONG."

"BROTHER, WE ARE BOTH IN THE WHONG." the degree of LL.D.

DEATH IN ST. GILES'S WORKHOUSE .- Saturday, information was forwarded to the Coroner's office of at Berkeley Castle, during the last few days. the death of Patrick Case, aged forty, late a pau-per of St. Giles's workhouse, under the following circumstances :- It appears that the deceased, who had been in excellent circumstances, became, from unprofitable speculations, reduced almost to beggary, compelled to seek relief from the parish. He had Banner. only recently been admitted into the workhouse, and

367,000,000 inhabitants, and in the dependencies of Mantchounie, Mengolia, Turkostan, and Thibee, about 4,000,000 making a total of four hundred million people under one government! The population of the whole earth is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 millions. The number of inhabitants to each square mile is about the same as in England, and less than the number in Ireland. The most dense population is along the banks of the great rivers particularly near the great Zang-tze-Kiang, and the central districts of the country, where the waters furnish large supplies of food. The fecundity of the Chinese is visible in every village. The area of China l'reper is

the total fixed revenue 35,000,000 tels (a tel is 6a) the army, 1,232,000 .- Montgomery Marris, PRICE OF MALT LIQUORS.-Within the last few days a general rise in the price of malt liquors has. taken place in the metropolis. The prices now are out, or in publicans pots. 41d.; perter drauk in-

generally porter, in your own jugs, 4d.; porter sent doors, 43d.; and ales in proportion. THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, Sr. GILES'S .- On Saturday this building attained its elevation, being six stories from the basement. The entire editive is fireproof, and with the exception of the ground floor and basement, will be converted into dormitories

capable of comfortably accommodating five knishred and sixty nightly. Louis Napoleon. - The United Service Club has naid the compliment of electing Prince Louis Napoleon, as one of its members although his Highness had not presented himself as a candidate.

FURTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD .- On Saturday most of the bakers in the New Cut, Blackfriars-road, and the leading thoroughfares on the Surrey side of the river, made an advance in th price of bread of the second quality of one halfpanny coarse, and weighed to the purchaser, has also adbread, not weighed to the consumer, Ord. to 7d. per loaf. The best bread has risen in proportion, and cannot be obtained at a less price than 10 i. per 4b. Flour (the beat) is 10d., and seconds 8id., some dark in colour 73d, per quartern. The bakers anticipate that before the end of the week seconds bread will be as high as 10d. or 1 Id. the 41b. loaf.

Good.—By the first constitution of Carolina, prepared by the great philosopher, Jehn Locke, trial by jury was established in all the Courts; but the office of hired or professional pleaders was disallowed as a base and sordid occupation! and no man was admitted to plead the cause of another, without pre-

ANOTHER ROYAL BIRTH .-- Letters from Constancases, the tenant for life would not only be relieved of the 17th ult. On the 11th a salute of the usurious interest, but the capital, raised as we reduce, and the tattes and cabbage and all the from enquiries we have put to the "head of the last general election Par- 21 guns announced the birth of another son of the TYRANNICAL PUNISHMENT .- On the 11th of Docember a Court-martial was held at Malta on a private of her Majesty's 88th regiment, for having threatened while intoxicated, to strike his superior officer. Ser-

geant Gallaghar. He was transported for fourteen RECALL OF LORD HARDINGE .- It is confinently stated in military circ'es and at the East India

try by the Marquis of Clanricarde. - United Service RISH IN THE PRICE OF PAPER.-In consequence of the excitement in the Liverpool marker for the raw material, and other causes, the price of paper has been advanced one balfpenny per pound—an addition which will be rather severely felt by the pub-

lishers of newspapers and printers generally. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIYS RAILwar.—On Friday evening, about half-past six o'clock the afternoon down express train run down one of the company's signal men at the Cheshunt station man, whose name is George Piggott, appears to have been in the act of crossing the line with a signal lamp as the train was passing the station.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Menday afternoon, man having the appearance of a porter, succeeded in obtaining a suit of new clothes, and a necessary increased by fifteen regiments, or 12,000 men.

THEATRE INTERDICT—The mayor of Clonmel has interdeted the performance of Jack Sheppard at the theatre of that town.

AMERICAN CLOSS THE COLUMN THE COL Serpentine, and was very nearly drowned. Mr. Tombs'soon after came home, and actually passed the fellow a few doors from his house with the bunnear Penrith, a farmer killed 200 young, and 76 old dle under his arm, but although an instant pursuit rats, by means of terriers.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.-A large board has been bily dressed, indecent in their appearance or con-Pinacr.—Bulwer's "Lucretia" is published at duct, or carrying large parcels, are not to be ad-New York for twenty-five cents, one shilling and a mitted within the enclosure. [Of course Prince Albert will be excluded with the rest of the "beg-

stroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove any offen- visions, the Deputy Mayor, M. Pasquier, repaired to the theatre of the riot, and had scarcely opened his lips to harangue the multitude, when he dropped dead. DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS .- During the past

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Journal du Cher, states that

week £917 ls. has been forwarded to the Association for the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis. THE GREAT SEA EAGLE .-- One of the most perfect shot lately at Glengarry. Its dimensions were full three feet in length, and weighing fifteen pounds. The great size and muscular strength of its legs

called "kissing the Pope's toe," and instead ex-A NOBLE LECTURER.—At Leicester, Lord Cour-1846 up to Wednesday, amounted to 9,144 oxen, tenay delivered a lecture in the Literary lestitute, 4,782 sheep and pigs, and 291 calves.—Hull Adon the state of Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Courtenay

An OLD Shor. - Mr. John Partridge, of Nerthawsages by the New York and Philadelphia electric ton, aged 81, killed in five successive shots three OATH-TAKING .- A letter from Berlin of the 25th was found suspended from the wires, with his talons ult. states, that by royal ordonnance, the long for-entangled among them, the copper wire having been mula hitherto in use in courts of law, when up oath is taken, is to be replaced by the words, "I swear

lighted upon the iron wire, and while in that posi-tion the other was blown against him, and a connec-up the thumb and the two first fingers perpendicution being thus formed, he received a shock of the larly, in sign of the Holy Trinity, the other ingers being bent down. During the taking of the outh all persons in the court are to stand up. EARTHQUAKE. - A letter from Ulm of the 28th ult. states, that on the preceding day, a subterrancan rumbling noise was heard at that place, accompanied

by a slight shock of earthquake. This was also the case at many towns and villages in that part of Ger-NIGHTLY SHELTER FOR THE HOUSELESS .- A report of the West-end Refuge, situate in Market street, Edgware-road, states that, since the opening of the establishment on the 15th ult., 3,600 poor persons have received shelter, a supper of beef, soup, and bread, before retiring to rest, and a breakfast in the

GENERAL FLORES' EXPEDITION .- The trial of Capcumbers from 7s. to 15s. each; all being of English | tain Adderley W. Sleigh, K.T.S., who was to have commanded the naval arm of the expedition destined for South America, on a charge of infringing the tea last week were smaller, being only about Foreign Enlistment Act, is moved by writ of certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench.

WITHDRAWAL OF COACHES .- On Tuesday week, in this country of her late husband Colonel Sir Robert
H. Sale, G.C.B., who died intestate. The personalty in England was estimated for duty at
£6,000.

LORD CAMPBELL.—We learn that the Senatus Aca-

-The Hon. Captain Berkeley and the Hon. Craven Berkeley have been on a visit to Earl Fitzhardinge, IN PLACE AT LAST.—We understand that our city member, Mr. Bannerman, has received, or is about to receive, an appointment of a permanent nature from the government of Lord John Russell. This will of course vacate his seat for Aberdeen, which he and being wholly unable to obtain employment, was has held since the era of the Referm Bill, -Averdeen

DEPARTURE OF THE HIBERNIA.—The royal mail appeared to be in good health. On Friday evening steamer Hibernia, Captain Alexander Ryrie, sailed he was suddenly seized in a fit, and expired in a few from Liverpool on Tuesday, with upwards of 100 passengers, amongst whom were Lord Elgin, the INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT .- Amongst the novel- lately appointed Governor General of Canda, and

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

Curious Calculation,—It has been calculated that a single penny put out at five per cent. compound interest at the birth of our Saviour, would have pro-000,000,000,000 sterling, which could make a bulk of solid gold of one hundred and ten million times the magnitude of the whole earth; whilst at simple interest, the same sum in the same space of time would only have produced seven shillings and sixpence.

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

> WINTER IN GERMANY .- The German journals contain accounts of heavy falls of snow in that country. STARVATION.—Several deaths are reported to have occurred from want in Belgium. THE FIRST JEW RETURNED BY THE CITIZENS OF LONDON AS COMMON COUNCILMAN.—Mr. B. S. Philips,

of the firm of Faudel and Philips of Newgate-street,

has been returned as a common councilman for the ward of Farringdon-within. PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE intends, it is said, to fix his permanent residence in this country.

The Archbishop of York entered on his 90th year on the 4th ult.

STRANGE REASON.—On Monday, at Stockport, a manufacturer was fined £10 for not boxing off a piece given at 1,297,999 square miles, or 830,829,1000 acres of machinery, by which a young man had lost his of which 140,000,0000 acres are in cultivation. Of hand. The magistrates refused to inflict a heavier the 18 provinces into which the empire is divided, penalty, "lest they should be offering a premium to 11 are inland, and the remaining 7 on the sea-coast. The average population to each square mile is 283; Standard.

Sue to-day for want is dying. C. G. P. THE CUMING SESSION.

ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1847,

A PUBLIC DINNER.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LARGE BOOM OF THE WHITE CONDUIT-HOUSE TAVERN, PENTONVLLE.

IN HONOUR OF THE PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENTARY LEADER, T. S. DUNCOMBE.

WHO WILL BE PRESENT ON THE OCCASION, and explain to the Meeting the course which he intends to pursue, in reference to the Public Question which must occupy the attention of Parliament during the approaching Session.

The following distinguished advocates of the rights of all Classes of the People, have been invited and are expected

to attend :-T. WARLEY, Esq., M.P.
W.S. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P.
J. FIELDEN, Esq., M.P.
W. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P. W. S. O'BRIEN, Esq., M.P. | C. COCHBANE, Esq. F. O'CONNOR, Esq. E. Jones, Esq. G. Bind, Esq. W. Howitt, Esq. Dinger to be on the table at half-past six o'clock. Single Tickets, 2s. 6d., Double, 4s. 6d.

After Dinner several Toasts and Sentiments will be proposed and spoken to by many of the above-named Gentlemen. The Public will be admitted at 8 o'clock-Admission 3d. each

ABALL

Will also take place in the same Evening in another Large Room of the Tavern. Single Ticket, 1s., Double. 1s. 6d. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock—Dinner Tickets to admit to the Ball.

Clark's Coffee House, 114, Edgware Road. Mr. Packer, News Agent, Harrow Road. Mr. Vincent Pakes, 27, Hereford Street, Lisson Grove. Mr. Fuzzon, Margaret Street, Wilmington Square. Mr. Hornby, 15. Northam's Bui'dings, Somers Town. Mr. J. Arnott, Middlesex Place, Somers Town. Mr. Duddridge, Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge St. New Rd Mr. L. F. Brown, Silver Street, Kensington. Mr. Staliwood, 2, Little Vale Place. Hammers Mr. Skelton, Cecil Court, St. Martin's Laue. Mr. G. Humperies, Collier Street, Pentonville. Mr. Overton, 14, Tabernacle Row, City Road. Mr. Barrett, Trades' Office, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury. Workman's Own Shop, 151, Drury Lane. Mr. Bush. 1, York Street, Lambeth.

Mr. Gimblott, 3, Howick Terrace, Vauxhall Road.

Mr. Wilcox, I Avery Farm Row, Pimlico.

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SERVANTS' HALL. The labourer of the TRADE LORD is as the All the Apperatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual this Darm, !, Temple-street, Whitefriars. exotic, imported for the owner's convenience, and removed from the conservatory when withered or unheeded; no refuge from the mill of his capricious master. Hence it is clear that the interest of the labourer inclined him to a preference for the responsible over the irresponsible master, while, Poland. strange to say, the whole tendency of recent legislation has gone to convert the landlord class into Contents-1. Louis Philippe. 2. Don Rodrigo, the community of active speculators, likely, in future Forbidden Wedding, chapter 4. The Nosegay, Poeter, Anecdetes, Miscellary, People's Corner. Accumulation to be actuated by the very same motives that have of Capital, the Plethora of Wealih. Correspondence on influenced the trading class. There is scarcely Scientific, Literary, Legal, and Medical Subjects. Medilandlord, or LANDLADY, in England who has no cal Adviser. Practical Observation on Consumption abandoned the cold comfort of four per cent. se-The Fifth Number of the Menitor will be published on cured on old rentals, for the prospect of seven, Letters to be addressed, post paid, "Hermes, 31, Ton-Irish landlords, have not sacrificed a portion of clients, to the Jew jobber and mortgagee, to secure T the great western emporium, 1, and 2, Oxford-street, Ubsdell and Co., practical tailors, are now making the means of trafficking in the luring market of speculation; and thus, while Sir Robert Peel was a beautiful suit of superfine black for £3 10s any size splendid waterproof over coats made to order for 29s each; truly telling the world that the science of agriculture and youths superfine suits for 24s. The above house is the cheapest and best in London, for black cloths of everydewas only in its infancy, the landlords, the natural scription, as may be seen by several London daily papes guardians of the infant, were abandoning the guar-3d Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establishdianship of their ward to the tender mercies of STEP FATHERS, who have no interest in its well-NATIONAL LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. being beyond the security of four per cent, upon the money advanced, and thus it requires but Central Office, No. 2, Bartlett's Buildings, Helborn Hill. moderate foresight to predict, that the neglect and A special meeting of the members will be held on an early day, (of which each member will have due notice), laches of the Saxon landorld will, at no distant

The straightened speculating landlord will speedily invited to attend, and substantiate his charges. Mean-No. 19, which will be issued early next week, price two-pence, stamped copies threepence, to be obtained at the

causes are producing in Ireland.

to pay, the landlord will become a confirmed Malthusian economist, not satisfied with ten nor yet twelve hours' infant work, if infant sweat is necessary to oil the wheels of speculation. It is right the people should be prepared for a change which is sure to come, and it is prudent that the landlords should understand the penalty. To be "fore-warned MONDAY and during the week, to commence with is to be fore-armed," and we apprise the English "The King, the Cottage, and the Court." Supported is to be fore-armed," and we apprise the English landlords as, in vain, we apprised their Celtish brethren, that the inevitable result of the non-performance of natural and social duties will be the demand for the restoration of the land to its legitibuffos; Columbine, Miss Clari Harcourt.

To conclude on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with
Malice Kingsmill, or the Deer Stalkers of Hounoult

Soil to the daily increasing wants of society. soil to the daily increasing wants of society. The land has not the tenuity of Indian rubber, it

> cannot be expanded beyond its fixed and immoveable boundaries and mearings, and, therefore, its secured by a better system of cultivation, and which | dent!" can only be secured by the more immediate and permanent interest of the occupant who tills it for his own sole use, behoof, and benefit. The great value of knowledge upon a social question, especially one only bounded by the confines of earth, is, that when the political mind would be otherwise at sea, and divided between, or distracted, by contending jugglers, of which artful men might take advantage, the social change demanded with one national accord, becomes the rallying point of public opinion and the bulwark of the national forces. Our warning to the landlords, then, is, that FREE

TRADE meant, and means, and is. REVOLUTION. and when the next struggle comes it will be FOR THE LAND, for what excited public opinion may please to offer for it, while now it may be restored to its natural and legitimate purposes in the retail market at what the proprietors, in justice, or even in FANCY, may please to demand. England can boast preparing a like doom for Greece. The glorious tenantry, in conjunction with a real Poor Law, and of no more than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND landed proprietors; their monopoly, and INCONVE-NIENT DIVISION and HARSH CONDITIONS PRESSING HARDLY UPON THE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE; while France, with not more than double England's population, can boast of FOUR MILLION proprietors; a change forced by a bloody and sanguinary revolution, and from such and its horrors GOOD LORD DELIVER US; a consequence, however, which our mad aristocracy are sure to bring upon their devoted heads, if, like their Irish brethren, they close their eyes to the signs of the times, and, clodpole-like, refuse to read the HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL-RESTORE OF FORFEIT."

JOHN WEST.

addressed to the Chartist Executive, and the Execu-

of funds to present Mr. John West with a testimonial reflect honour upon them as well as Mr. West. We. proceedings of the Land Company, and of all interesting too, must record our approval of the scheme, and facts connected with the culture and the produce of the must express our thanks to the Macelesfield men for bringing this question before the democratic public. If ever there was a man who "deserved well of his country." that man is John West. In the dark hour, when persecution had consigned the majority of our good and clever men to dungeons and silence. and when humbugs and shams traversed the land. roaring for "cheap bread" to mislead the masses from the pursuit of their rights. John West man- see. fully came forward and met the jugglers, teeth to teeth. His admirable speech on Corn-Law Repeal, first published, we believe, in the Champion, and copied into this journal, called attention to his extraordinary abilities, and led to the Chartists persuading him to leave his home to work for them in the public arena. To our certain knowledge that step was a fatal one for friend West, as far as domestic comforts were concerned; but as regards po-It may be, and appears to be, that the working pularity, he at once won "golden opinions" from nortion of the community has not yet seen the the Chartist body. Our Sheffield friends well remember when he first visited their town (we have tofore dominant class is likely to have upon society | conquered" all hearts. Of all the men who ever | beginning of the end! -nor is it wonderful that that class should be slow battled with the Free Trade humbugs, John West was the "man of men" whom they most feared to encounter. He never flinched whether knave or tyrant was the foc. On his trial at formerly occupied but now surrendered by the OLD Derby on a trumped-up charge of sedition, he played the part of a fearless patriot, and his manliness and ability extorted compliments from his judge and accusers. We have known John West not only in public but in private life-but few can have known him better, and knowing him well, we pronounce him 'every inch" a man. His late seclusion from public life has been a sore misfortune to the cause of progress. Surely with agitations for a National Petition, a National Co-operative Land plan, and Trades' schemes of regeneration, public employment might have been found for such a man. We know nothing of Mr. West's present wants and wishes, it the landlord oppresses his labourer, he pays for his is the people we are considering, for they are the sufferers wanting his advocacy of their claims. The proposition to present a national testimonial to John the working classes will give their pounds, their shillings, and their pence, to a man who is infinitely

POLAND AND GREECE.

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

Metternich, by the pens of his wretched tools, has attempted to justify the seizure of Cracow. be held in Dublin, a week before the meeting of The manifesto of the Austrian Government, and the shameless, lying articles in the "Augsburg Gazette" and "Austrian Observer," all affect to speak of Cracow as an Austrian city restored to its rightful sovereign; that the independence of Cracow was the gift and sole work of the three protecting powers; and that the dominions of the "three eight, nine, and ten per cent. promised upon railway powers" were in constant danger from the revoluor other speculations. There are few who, like the tionary intrigues of which Cracow was the theatre. differences lead to so much personal bitterness and has been engaged delivering a "royal speechesch" Such are the pretended reasons for the late act of alienation, that, at this critical and important junc- stuffed with the usual lies on the occasion of openinening reasons for devouring the lamb? Metternich, in claiming Cracow from the year of

the "third partition," 1795, forgets to remind the world that before 1795 there was a Poland to which Cracow belonged. He affects not to remember that Poland was a great and civilized nation when Aug tria was a contemptible duchy, and Russia an unorjanized land of savages. The princely robber has no recollection of who raised the siege of Vienna in 1603, when, but for John Sobieski, the fiery Turk would have worked as absolute ruin on the capital of the Kaisers, as ever was accomplished by Mede or Roman upon Babylon or Carthage.

It is true, that, in the first instance, the three period, lead to precisely the same results that similar nowers had agreed amongst themselves by treaty, that the independence of Cracow should be recognised in preference to its appropriation by either of them; lose all interest in the well-being of his mort- but it is also true that this agreement was subsegaged tenant; the tenant will naturally abandon the quently ntroduced into the general compact of the bourer to his fate; poor rates, destitution, and want, 9th of June, 1815, known as the "treaty of Vienna," different policy than they have hitherto done. From tional Spain!

will increase in proportion to the tenant's inability, which treaty was signed by the representatives of whatever causes it has arisen, a social revolution England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, as palpably and rapidly going on in Ireland. Every well as by the representatives of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Nothing is truer in history than the fact that the Republic of Cracow was founded by the eight powers above named, and not merely by the usurping three. That the treaty itself proves. But robbers never yet hesitated to be liars, and Metter-

nich is no exception to the rule. them as "men without conscience," and guilty of 'ingratitude" to their "benevolent" and "compassionate" "protectors!" Through the Austrian Observer. Metternich relates in horrific terms, that "in the course of ten years, no less than eight political better application to our growing wants can only be the victims were recalled to life by the merest acci-

The five who did not get their recall are named, and it appears were political spies employed by Metternich to entrap victims for his dungeons and his daggers. The wretches well earned their fate; it is only to be regretted that so few of their tribe meet their deserts. Metternich affects a holy horror at 'political murders' (!) and this the man who comcovenanting with ruffians to torture and butcher men, should have got their quietus in return for their treachery. Perhaps Metternich believes that "Princes are privileged to kill,

And numbers sanctify the crime." If so, old as he is, we hope he will yet be taught

another lesson.

Illardly has the robbery of Cracow been consumis to be Polandised! The people whose heroic struggles awoke the sympathies of all civilized nations, and commanded the aid of the noblest of earth's sons—our own Byron amongst the number are to become the bond slaves of Sarmatia's murderers! It was the misfortune of Greece that, after she had achieved her independence, she was interferred with, and compelled to submit herself to, a booby brute chosen for her king by the despotic gevernments of Europe. The mischievous idiot Otho has been the curse of Greece from the hour he set foet upon her soil. After a long career of falsehood and treachery, he was compelled by a sudden and glorious revolution, to forswear his insufferable despotism, and assent to the establishment of a constitution. The people, merciful in their might, forgave the past, and contented themselves with binding Otho to govern constitutionally for the future. But king's vows are like dicer's oaths, regarded with as much fidelity; as a matter, of course, there-We give insertion in another column to a letter fore, this precious compound of despot and fool has followed the usual kingly rule, and unceasingly tive's response thereto, from which it will be seen that the Chartists of Macclesfield suggest the raising | plotted against the Constitution he swore to uphold. By the aid of that unscrupulous traitor Coletti, Otho | thwarted in this object. The League Leader proof respect for his long and valuable services in the has contrived to render the constitution a dead letter. fessed great attachment and gratitude to his Stock. cause of Democracy. It will also be seen that the The consequence has been, and is, military rule. members of the Executive have given this sugges- insecurity of life and property, and a state of things tion the stamp of their approbation, in terms which bordering on general anarchy. This, it appears, is made the pretext for Austrian interference.

Austria proposes to abolish by force the new constitution and instead to give the Greeks a form of his quondam friend and colleague in a pecuniary Government similar to that of Bavaria and other German states. In order to effect this, eight thousand troops are to enter Greece and remain there thus have the path clear for himself-such is the for ten years. These troops to be reinforced by gossip. If it be true, however, Friend Bright some additional thousands, if necessary. It is said that the British Government is deter-

mined not to permit this intervention. We shall

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

menaced with the like fate; and Guizot and Palmer. ston "protest"! Metternich has thrown down the indications of the advent of a new Parliament. gauntlet; he has avowed that force is the only law not forgotten it) and "how he came, he saw, and of right acknowledged by Austria. Good. It is "the

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comment. There is, in fact, a lull just before commencing action, though the respective parties are busy enough mustering their respective forces and Corn Law League notoriety, who has pronounced Mr. deciding on their different courses previous to meeting in the fray. It is said that the rumoured ministerial measures for ameliorating the condition of Ire'and will meet with the most determined opposition from the ultra section of the Conservative party, and also that Lord Stanley's acceptance of Cochrane's claims but will not refrain from saying, at the leadership of the Protectionist peers is to be least, that they are immeasurably greater that those ascribed to an apprehension entertained by him, and shared in by them, that Lord John Russell contemplates the introduction of sweeping measures with reference to that country. We shall see in a West has our cordial approbation. If the middle- few days whether any of these rumours are correct class subscribe their thousands for Cobden, surely or not, but in the meantime we can only say with regard to any great measures from the Whigs, in the words of the old saw, "Blessed are they who greater than Cobden. Let the Macclesfield friends expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.' mature their plan and lay it before the country; it We, at all events, are determined to the on the safe side, and, if surprised at all, are certain to be so agreeably.

The same silence continues to be maintained by the ministerial press as to the Cabinet programme or the approaching Session, as we noticed last week. Is it because ministers have not yet agreed There can be no doubt upon one subject, how-

ever, and that is, that, treat it as they may, the conlition of Ireland is the first question which our Legislators must take up. There are symptoms Parliament, in order to form an Irish party and concert measures for the relief of the island. To this scheme it is said that even the Conservative members have given their assent, though the proposition in the first place emanated from Mr. Ralph' Osborne, a Liberal. It is one hopeful sign in that unhappy land, where party distinctions and religious in good earnest, a glorious dawn will rise upon the present dark and stormy night of Irish misery. A nation cannot be made great by external assistance From its own inherent virtues, and the enterprise of its own people alone, can permanent and real presperity and greatness be evolved. England may help, but more effectually bring about the necessary change in the condition of their fellow-country men, than any other party.

But in order to do this, they must pursue a very tion of "how they manage things" in constroust

post brings more alarming and disastrous intelligence. Symptoms of political disorganization are frequent and increasing. Famine and pestilence are always subversive of the settled arrangements of society, and justly so, for they are incontestible in dications that these arrangements have outlived It is true that the Cracovians have exhibited sym- | their utility, if they ever possessed any, and that it pathy for their countrymen when engaged in the is time they were replaced by others more adequate holy work of attempting the regeneration of their to the wants, and more consonant with the interests native land; and for this Metternish denounces of the community. The wholesale destruction of the potato crop has involved every class of the Irish population in ruin. That simple but awful fact is sufficient to show, that, if we would benefit Ireland at all, she must be placed at the very commencement murders have been committed in the streets of Cra- in such a position as, that the failure of a single cow:" adding, in the same breath, that "three of crop of one species of vegetable shall not be followed by such appalling and lamentable results. This cannot be done without the introduction of a new element into the social economy of Ireland. We see what the landlord and tenant system, as it has hitherto existed, can accomplish. If England is to give Ireland assistance, it should be given in such a way as to leave the people in a more hopeful condition than they were at its commencement. To manded the Gallician massacres! This hoary plotter give it for the purpose of propping up a bankrupt against the freedem and happiness of mankind after system of landlordism-or merely to leave the landlord and tenant system as we found it, would be women, and children to the number of many hun- madness. We must abandon old theories of politi. dreds, is awfully shocked that any of his Judas tools cal economy, as well as old practices of political oppression. The reviving power of a new agent must be tried upon a body which the old medicines have brought to death's door. A new principle must be applied, in order to call forth new tenden. cies, create a new class, and by such creation gene. rate a host of new social influences in Ireland. In mated, when we find the spoiler busy at work in the introduction of the principle of a proprietary land, for whose redemption so much blood was shed, a good system of Education, by which knowledge would be brought to the door of all who desired it. do we see alone a way out of the present difficulties of that unhappy country. On this side of the Channel there is little calling

for notice. The advocates of the abolition of Capital Punishments are just now somewhat actively agitating that question, with the view of making it a Parliamentary question during the ensuing Ses. sion. Messrs. Oastler and Ferrand having returned from their Scotch tour of agitation on the Short Time Question, will, we understand, immediately agitate Lancashire on the same subject. We hope, with such success that it will achieve a legislative triumph before the present Parliament is dissolved. In anticipation of that event the constituencies of

several cities and towns are already engaged in the

excitement of electioneering. Manchester has, for

some weeks, been occupied by the rival claims of

Lord Lincoln and John Bright. The Cotton Lords had set their hearts in the first place on Mr. Cobden. but from some mysterious cause or other they were port constituency and refused the manufacturing metropolis of the world. We have heard other rea. sons assigned, such as, that John Bright's ambition and his wealth, which latter enabled him to assist way, and afterwards to make such assistance the means of inducing Cobden to decline standing and reckoned without his host. A large and influential section of the Manchester Whigs won't have him at any price, and, by way of conciliating the support of the Conservative party, they invited Lord Lincoln to become a candidate, one of the "young men" who. as was facetiously and aptly said by Mr. Duncombe. Lord John "asked a loan of" from Peel. We should not wonder to see the Lord beat; at all Ten Hours' Bill, has no claim whatever either on the Poland is no more; Switzerland, Italy and Greece are sympathy or assistance of the labouring classes. Westminster is also evincing some premonitors

Come when a General Election may, it is certain that Mr. Leader, its assentee representative, will be sent to the right about. There is, therefore, certain to be one vacancy, at least, to fill up. Mr. Charles Cochrane, of "port opening" notoriety, has seized the occasion to throw himself into the field greatly The political world presents no new feature for to the discomfiture and annoyance of the "Westminster rump," who have so long dictated to the citizens and especially of Mr. Sydney Smith, of Anti-Cochrane unfit to represent Westminster because his youth is not counterbalanced by a title. If he had been "a Lord" Mr. Smith could have tolerated his presumption. Being only plain "Mr." his offence is rank in the nostrils of this whileme railer against Lords! We pronounce no opinion here on Mr. of any of the Whiglings who are likely to be his opponents. In other parts of the country similar symptoms are observable of the bustle of preparation

> Trade continues bad, and provisions go on advance ing, the severe pressure of these two circumstances is indicated in the greater number of cases of extreme distress recorded in the newspapers, and we fear long months of privation, suffering, and still ! higher prices, are before us.

> > Foreign Review.

President Polk has been playing some curious pranks of late, and seems thereby to have roused the 18 jealousy of the European Monarchs, who, fearing ag they may be outwitted by their Yankee rival, are re just now coming out strong in their old characters, 13, as we shall briefly show.

In the first place, Louis-Philippe has been enacted.

ing the solemn farce of assuring his precious out "Peers," "Deputies," and the "Diplomatic Corps," is," that the representatives of that country will present that "Monarchy and Liberty" are gloriously united ted a somewhat united front to the House, inasmuch as in his person; hence France is so happy, and preprea meeting of the Irish Peers and Commoners is to sents so glorious an example to other countries. Justius imagine the "artful dodger" of the Barricades, withvith his tongue in his cheek, uttering these lies with the solemn and self-satisfied air made up for the occa-ccasion; and then witness his worthy comrouges affect fecting the most honest enthusiasm, and shouting "Virgire le Roi!" Of all pantomimes commend us to that that annually performed on the Jour de l'An at thi thi Tuilerics. That delectable bit of Royalty-Isabella of Spainpain

their legitimate control over their estates and their robbery. But when was the wolf without plausible ture, men are laying aside their old animosities and the Cortes. Though notoriously forced to marriant, becoming willing to co-operate with each other for her. "august cousin," Don(key) d'ASS-is-is the good of their common country. If they do this she, nevertheless, asks for "prayers" to "Almighty God" to bless her marriage: We ree re fer to our Foreign news for the only points of that the speech worth extracting. We may add, that bit hi Majesty utters some vauntings respecting the "va" vai and free field of the Constitution," which fiel field however, is neither "vast" nor "free" enough igh admit an obnoxious deputy to the new Cortegories but cannot create either. That must be done by The celebrated Olozaga, who had to fly from Spa Spa trishmen alone. We shall watch anxiously and in 1843, in consequence of that famous plot dot closely the bearing of the Irish members. If they which the charming Isaballa proved herself wortworth are up to the mark they will not only carry English of her "illustrious" parents, has been elected eted public opinion, sympathy, and support with them, the new Cortes. A few days ago he left FratFrati for Madrid with his passport duly signed; arrivarrit within eleven leagues of Madrid, he was arrestedested a party of civic guards, and has been taken to to citadel of Pampeluna. Here is a pretty illustillust

The The neighbouring kingdom presents a more tra- tenant, who informed me that he was about to and offered him my hand, which he clasped and fical leical picture of the results flowing from that blessed execute a decree upon the lands of Crief, adding, that. plan igner recent with liberty, so highly lauded by as that part of the country was in a very disturbed the "artful doger" of the Tuileries. There we the brother shedding the blood of brother, and a Her Majesty's laws, that it would be necessary to whole whole country given over to anarchy, death and take every precaution for the protection of the mour mourning, through the determination of one headstrengtreng brutal woman to rale as she pleases, in in spite of the wants and wishes of the peop people. The defeat of Bomfim does not decide cide the struggle which may yet cost Douna Mai Maria dear. Upon her head rests the blood shed in this this conflict, and we hope she will yet have her rew reward. We are averse to capital punishments. but but if the judgment passed upon Charles 1st was a Tig Tighteous judgment as we hold it was, Donna Maria ms may find in that judgment, a most uncomfortable preprecedent for monarchs who levy war against the per people they should protect, not murder.

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

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

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

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR. NO. IX.

After I had unburthened myself to Mrs. Mahoney, the Priest would come home." I did as I was requested, but the horrors of the previous night continued to hannt me. I felt the fatigues of excitement, and could not sleep. When I dozed for a mother, thrilled in my car, or were present to my imagination; while the frenzied look, piteous sob. wild and melodious notes and fairy antics of the lovely Kathleen, haunted me, till at length, unable to rest, and anxious to hear of her and the O'Donmother and Phelim, of a summer's eve. His breast was open, and his venerable white locks were un-

"Don't go in," said he, "for the crowner (coroner) and jury is inside."

"The house is still," I observed? "Yes," he replied, "thanks be to God, my only upon the evidence you have heard."

child, now, is getting a sleep;" and he burst into a flood of tears.

wept, and had his cry out, when he clasped my hand, pressed it to his lips, and with his soft blue eyes, still suffused in tears, fixed upon me, he

"Stranger, if they should send my grey hairs to the cowld grave, will you promise me one

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

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

he complied with, and as soon as she is well enough, when the sad ceremony is over, the Rev. Mr. O'Farently recovered to take charge of her;" adding, " but let me entreat of you to come in: you are exposing yourself to cold and sickness, by sitting in the air this bitter day." "O as for that," he rejoined, "my blood is TOO

hot, I'm boiling all over, and its hardly I can bear As he concluded, a number of persons came out

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

"they're going to hould an inquest upon my poor dear bov."

" Where?" said I. "Below, at the cross, at the Red Cow, a house of

the villain's that murdered him," said he.

"O Donnell," said I, "I'll go and see if justice may not yet be done to your murdered son."

"God help you," he replied, "he'll get no justice there, but he'll get justice, or else the O'Donnells to say, he replied,-

are not the men I take them for, "I'll go," said I, however, and once more way for the cross as he directed me. When Father O'Farrell tell how there was more reward I entered the room where the inquest was to for shooting a wolf than there was fine for killing an be held, the first person I saw was Captain Squeeze- Irishman; and it was MAYRUS HIBARNIGUTS tenant, who had been my companion in the steam- they used to call them. Sure, if we'd go to law, boat from Bristol to Cork, he looked like a fiend, and, conscious of his guilt, he was anxious to be would be on the jury? and sure, maybe half of respectability, and, upon recognizing me he approached, and stretching out his blood-stained hand,

you, we sailed together from Bristol?" "Yes! Murderer," I said in an audible voice, and with a feeling of pride and anger to which till that moment I was a stranger. All present looked amazed | country." at my presumption, as he was the autocrat of the district, but the guilty man sunk under the just proudly; "and do you think even the Saxon laws rebuke, his face became scarlet, and in vain he would hang my poor boy for what he done?" sought refuge in conversation with the coroner, who was as little disposed as myself to acknowledge his

he said, "I think I have the pleasure of knowing

time to feel the enormity of his sins. When the court was opened, Mr. F. B., the Coroner, a high Tory, but a gentleman of unexcepti- as my son was to me and his relations, not a hair of onable character and unblemished honour, called the murderer's head will be touched, except by the over the names of the jury, when the first and only laws of God, and on the clearest evidence. Sure, witness called, was Cornet Spilsby, my other fellow traveller. He gave his name, Eustace Killman Savage Spilsby, Cornet in Her Majesty's - Royal Hussars, and he deposed as follows:-"I received but indeed he was like an infant in the house; and but a written order from Captain Squeezetenant, Justice to see his bright eye as he'de sit here, just where month, whose duty shall be to attend the branch of Peace, vesterday, just as I had finished my lunch, I presume about half-past two, to accompany him with the squadron under my command, in the absence of Lieutenant Shot, and I immediately of it is enough to break my owld heart within me." ordered the men to saddle. We proceeded to the castle, where we were joined by Captain Squeeze- about to take leave of the brokenhearted old man rectness.

state, and inhabited by persons disaffected towards public peace. I accordingly ordered my men to great one for attending berrins, and it's often I hard prime and load."

"We placed the civil authorities in front, and covered them at a prudent distance, and proceeded to the lands of Crief, where the decree was to be executed, and upon entering the grounds of deceased, the bailiffs, in the most courteous manner, proceeded to distrain a cow, then driven by deceased, whereupon he resisted; the captain remonstrated in the most friendly and benevolent language, pointing out the inevitable result of his perseverance, but the resolution of deceased appeared strengthened by the forbearance of the captain."

to the civil authorities?"

Witness.—"Why, certainly, his gestures were most menacing, and his attitude and language breathed the most determined defiance." Coroner.-" Yes; but did he use force-was he

armed?"

Witness .- "Yes, certainly." Coroner .- "With what?"

Witness.-" Why, he had a very large club." Coroner.—" Such as persons use to drive cattle." Witness .- "Yes, it may be used for that, cer-

tainly; but it would also cause death." Coroner .- "Well, sir, what happened then?" Witness.-" Well, then, when the captain had

remonstrated in vain, and seeing an immense concourse of persons flocking from the hills in all directions, he gave me orders to fire, and I obeyed, and deceased fell, and that's all I know about it."

The Coroner asked if there were any other witnesses to be examined, and whether the friends of the deceased were represented there, or had any witnesses to produce, or observations to make, and receiving no reply, he addressed the Jury as fol- ing, that, in the whole course of my life, I never wit-

say, after the evidence you have heard, whether de. | tribunal being constituted out of such apparently ceased came by his death lawfully, that is, whether, | inappropriate materials. from the evidence of Mr. Spilsby, you believe the resistance offered, if such it can be called, was ufthe worthy dame insisted upon my taking "a strong | ficient to warrant Captain Squeezetenant in ordering cup of tea, and throwing myself upon the bed, till the military to fire, or whether unnecessary force

"Gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that the conclusion to which I have come is, that no sufficient cause for the taking away human life has been moment, the bleeding corse of the murdered Phe- proved, but on the contrary, that there has been a lim was before me, the anxious feeble call, the most illegal, unconstitutional, and unjustifiable use superhuman spring and frantic look of the poor made of those great powers committed to the magistracy; and, gentlemen, whatever your verdict may be, I have no hesitation in saying that a jury of your countrymen would, upon the evidence of Mr. Spilsby-which, I must say upon so solemn and awful an occasion, has been given in a careless, off-hand nell, I started from my sleepless bed, and wended manner, anything but creditable to that youth; and, my way alone to the house of mourning. As I ap- as I was observing, I have no doubt but a jury of proached the house I saw the O'Donnell sitting your country would upon his evidence alone find a under the eave, upon a large stone bench, where he verdict of WILFUL MURDER against Captain told me Kathleen used to knit, and sing to her Squeezetenant and his youthful accomplice; and further bear in mind, gentlemen, whatever your verdict may be, it is still in the power of the friends of covered; he motioned me to him, and I sat by the deceased to seek justice by an open trial in a court of law, and where they will be entitled to use the evidence of Mr. Spilsby against the accused. However, gentlemen, the case is now before you, and you will return a verdict according to your oaths,

There was a moment's pause, when the Foreman, without consulting his fellow-jurors, took a scrap of I endeavoured to soothe him, but in vain; he paper from his pocket, and read the following

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

The reading of the verdict was followed by unbroken silence, the other jurors hanging their heads as it ashamed to look up.

After a short pause, the Coroner told the Foreman to hand him the verdict; and on receiving it, he examined it closely, and taking a note out of his pocket with which he compared the hand writing, he asked the foreman, first turning down the name, if he was when the Coroner observed-

"Captain Squeezetenant, how is this? Will you have the goodness to explain this mystery? This note purporting to come from you to me, and delivered by your servant, and calling upon me to hold rell will, I have no doubt, receive her as a welcome this inquest, and the verdict of the jury, are written guest under his hospitable roof, till you are suffici- in the same hand, and what is very remarkable is. that in both deceased is spelled DISAISED."

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

The Court broke up, Captain Squeezetenant, Corof the house, followed by a very respectable-looking | net Spilsby, and Mr. Grubb taking their departure, escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's Royal Hussars; and I subsequently learned, that the foreman was the gardener, and the other jurors were all tenants in arrear to Squeezetenant, and were sum-

moned by himself. Unwilling to believe that the higher courts of justice could be as corrupt as the inferior tribunals, I the afflicted father; and when he heard what I had

down with the Saxon law;" adding, " sure, my God! assuring him that he need be under no ap- isn't that what they're for, to shoot and exterminate prehension for Kathleen's safety, I made my the poor ould Irish? Sure, isn't it often I hear isn't it his friends and relations, and comrogues that recognised by any one having the appearance of them would have committed the same deed, or would known, have taken a step which, in our opinion does be thinking of doing it. No, no," said he, "the them much credit. The generosity of the Demo-Saxon laws wasn't made for us."

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

"Never fear," he replied, "we'll have justice." "Where," I asked, "if not from a jury of your

"No," said I, "certainly not." "Well, then," he rejoined, "why should they acquaintance; such is ever the effect of a guilty shoot him like a hare when he didn't desarve to be conscience, that the miscreant appeared for the first hung like a dog?" adding, "No, no; we'll have a juster judge and a juster jury nor the Saxon law would give us; and, take my word for it, that, dear my boy wouldn't say an out-of-the-way word to the mainest child that ever walked; and, thanks be to parting from these rules in any case where they God, he never wronged or injured man or woman; I'm sitting now, of a summer's evening, while the meetings, and receive the subscriptions. The Secraythur that's out of her senses in there, would be

"It was now drawing toward, evening, and I was

kissed, saying,-"I'm too bowld on your honour; but I has one more request to make of you?"

"Make it, O'Donnell," I replied.

"Well," said he, "my poor boy was always a him say how he'd like to have a dacent funeral; and but, af I'm not making too free with your honour, maybe you'de condesind to come?" "With pleasure-with sorrow, rather," said I

correcting myself-" but willingly." "Thank your honour kindly," said the old man again grasping my hand, "to-morrow at twelve he' leave the house.'

Not wishing to disturb Kathleen, and lest my appearance should lead to any commotion in the

house, I retraced my steps to the hospitable mansion of my host, who, however, had not yet returned Coroner.—" Did he offer any forcible resistance from his daily duties. Mrs. Mahoney welcomed me heartily, and after making anxious inquiries about the " craythurs," she asked me if I would not write an account of the story to Captain Burford, as Phelimeen was the one his houour would always take out with him when he'de go shooting, and coursing, and fishing, and if I did, not forget to give her best respects to the dear Captain."

About an hour after dark the Priest and his coadjutor came home; he made anxious enquiries after the O'Donnells, and thanked me most cordially for having visited them. Worn out and tired, from the day's toil and the previous night's excitement, the worthy Pastor retired to bed at an early hour I followed his example, and rose up betimes to make sure of keeping my word with the O'Donnell. I attended poor Phelim's remains to their last home and, subsequently, by the kind interference of my friend Mrs. Mahoney, I succeeded in gaining admission (incognito, however), to the black list Jury, and of whose proceedings, and the funeral, I shall Richard Sparrow .. acquaint the reader in my next communication; satisfying myself, for the present, with merely statnessed a more solemn affecting proceeding, and "Gentlemen of the Jury,-It will be for you to never contemplated the possibility of so just a

(To be continued.)

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

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

To Readers & Corresponden is

J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. for Mrs. Jones, and 1s. towards the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, from Mr. Charles Merchant, also 1s. 21d. from Mr. higget, for the Petition Expenses. All persons holding petition sheets and subscription books for the National Petition, are respectfully requested to lose no more time is obtaining signatures to the one, and money for defraying the expenses to the other,-which they will please to forward to J. Sweet, News Agent.

Nottingham. NOTICE.—THE LABOURER,—We have a great number of orders by us for the Labourer, which we cannot conveniently supply, without subjecting the parties sending to great expense in carriage,—IN FUTURE ALL ORDERS FOR THE MAGAZINE, MUST BE GIVEN THROUH THE LONDON BOOKSELLERS, instead

of being sent to this office. THE AMENDED Rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are not yet ready. All orders must be addressed to the Company's Office, 83, Dean Street,

VERITABLE DEMOCRAT, AND X. Y. Z. - We connot answer your questions.

. H. T .- Birmingham .- Next week. HABENESS, Edinburgh. Received. E. MITCHELSON.—Inadmissible. A. WALKER and J. BEATTIE. Received too late for inser-

tion this week.

W. FRANKLAND. Received. T. FROST,-If you attend the meeting of the F. D.'s on will learn all particulars.

Monday evening next (see "forthcoming meetings), you MR. GRANDISON, Linlithgow,-The plate shall be sent.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,-I am instructed by the members of the Macclesfield Branch of the National Charter Association, to inform you that they have appointed a committee to assist in raising funds to present Mr. John West with a testimonial of respect tor his long and valuable services in the cause of democracy. Mr. West's abilities and Circumstances are well known to you, and it is our intention to better his condition, provided we have your consent and co-operation to make it a national question. ran breathless to O'Donnell to communicate what Mr. West having long been employed as a lecturer in the Coroner had said, as a balm to the feelings of the Chartist Movement, and is well known to the principal localities in the kingdom, and is, no doubt, respected by the friends wherever he has been as an eloquent champion of the rights of Labour-I do not "Wisha, then, I'll engage we won't be up and deem it necessary to say more than to request you to give the subject a favourable consideration, and to return an answer as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, on behalf of the West Testimonial Committee, Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARREN, Sec.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. Friends.-We feel unmingled pleasure in giving publicity to the foregoing letter. In the object set forth therein we fully concur. The Chartists of Macclesfield, to whom Mr. West is most intimately crats of Britain has been frequently appealed to, but never yet for a more laudable object than the presentation to Mr. West of a Testimonial, for his services

in the cause of democracy.
We most cordially wish the good work commenced by the Macclesfield friends, God speed! Our mites shall be most cheerfully cast in to honour sterling

Trusting that this subject will be taken up with "From God and the O'Donnells," he rejoined becoming spirit, and that the result will be the John Clare, Warrington

We remain, yours faithfully,
PHILIP M'GRATH, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, THOMAS CLARE, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

All district Secretaries and Treasurers to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are hereby strictly enjoined to attend to the following regulations in all transactions with the Directors. No circumstances will be admitted as a reason for de-

First.-A scrutincer shall be appointed by each branch on the first meeting night or day in every cretary shall, before the dissolving of each meeting, sum up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall imme singing her little songs for him-but the thoughts diately hand them ever to the Treasurer. He shall keep a check book against the Secretary and Treasurer, and be present at the audit of the Branch books, and report to the shareholders as to their cor-

whose term of office shall be six months; their duty shall be to examine the Branch books, and report thereon at the first meeting in every month. Third.—Letters enclosing money must distinctly set forth the respective funds to which the whole

amount belongs. Fourth.—In all letters requiring certificates i must be stated whether they are for members of the first, second, or third section. And whether the certificate required be the first or second, and if the second, the number of the first must be given. The certificates will not be sent to the re- were read and received, from which it appeared the paying men to walk about the streets in idleness, quest of letters in which this rule is not observed. Fifth.—All communications, whether enclosing money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows: -" To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 83. Dean-street, Soho, London,

All monies must be remitted in Post Office Orders, or by Bank Order payable on demand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post Office Orders must be made payable at the at a general meeting held yesterday evening. General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, the National Association of United Trades, and it the order must be made payable to Feargus O'Connor. All letters containing money tend their general meeting, and on hearing their must be addressed as follows, for

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

By Order of the Directors, Puilip M'Grath, Corresponding Secretary. RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

London.

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

Thomas Moora Brighton, per Flower Kidderminster Hull Stalybridge Liverpool Manchester £23 9 93

SECTION No. 2. SHARES. Kennilworth George Martin Mr. Preedy Ashton Lynn, por Scott Aberdeen Glossop, per John Lewis George Terrey Kirkcaldy Elland Maidstone James Moore Lambeth Charles Tinham Rochester Westminster George Bishop G. J. Harney Brighton, per Flower George Dunham .. City of London .. G. Allison, Westminster Worcester. Hindley, per Cook A. Wils ñ, Lincola Camberwell Mr. Freke, Shaftesbury Mr. B. Savage .. Hyde Houghton Green, per Mr. Hough Birmingham, per W. Thorne Norwich Nottingham Totnes Mr. Hague Bury ... W. Braton, Buckhaven Peter Campbell, do. Kidderminster Birmingham, Ship 1nn Wolverhampton . Southampton Warrington, per Hough Oldham Markinch Nuneaton James Topp

£192 19 TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 23 9 93 Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 192 19 0 £215. 7 9½

Cnelsea

Liverpool

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

The sum of £3 5s, 9d. announced last week from Manchester, in the 2nd Section should have been £1 15s. 6d., in the 1st, and £2 3s. 6d, in the 2nd Section

REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. Received at the "Northern Star" Office. Kirkcaldy, per J. Sime Ipswich, per J. Garrard Ashton-under-Lyne, per J. Pilling Newton, Montgomeryshire, per J. Griffiths Belper, per J. Goegory Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakln Preston, per W. Liddle A few Chartists, Bomber Bridge, per W. Liddle

Mr. T. Whiteoak, Arthington ..

Mr. M. Murphy, Waterford ... Mr. J. Kelly, Waterford ... Holbeck (Leeds), per J. Wilkinson 0 19 £7 15 Received by Mr. T. M. Wheeler I. Walker Cole John Anderson, Crewo Charles Payne Joseph Moody Thomas Barrett . Old Shildon Mr. Noakes Richard Sparrow .. Westminster, John Sparrow Worcester

Nottingham Isaac Delahav James Topp J. T. Topp Mr. Freke, Shaftesbury Per Mr. Christopher Doyle. Camberwell Do., J. Key's Book Wigan, per Thos. Heaton Robert Gittins, Darlasten Henry Anderson, Warrington FOR MIS. JONES. Whittington and Cat

Manchester, per Radford FOR MR. FROST. Mossley, per James Grimes FOR WIILLANS AND JONES. Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Self ... 0
FOR ELECTING TWELVE CHARTIST MEMBERS. 0 2 Lane End, per Mr. Amison ... RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

Liverpool Bristel CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary.

EBRATUM.—The 2s. announced in a previous number of the "Star" from Mr. Bubb, for the "Veterans' and Orphans' Fund," should have been from the Lambeth A REASON FOL NARROW WALKS .- The environs of

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

LICENSED TO CARRY."-A woman's heart is licenyed to carry not exceeding one inside,

Second-Every branch shall appoint two auditors, NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION | tice was not done to the working classes, he had the FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN- evidence of experience to show, that so long as the DUSTRY.

" Union for the Million."

January 4th. The minutes of the previous meeting week's income was over £75. Among a mass of correspondence was a letter addressed to the How

Sin,-I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, which I do at the request of the Sawyers of this town, upwards of 200 in number, whose request was expressed in a resolution passed They are generally very desirous of uniting with

London, as none other will be acknowledged. was stated at the general meeting yesterday evening. The person's name applying to the local post that the committee had been met by a deputation of the local post the Ship Carrentees of whom there are unwards of the Ship Carpenters, of whom there are upwards of office for the order must be written at full 1,000 emploped in this port and its immediate vicilength at the top of the order, and who nity, and it appears there are a great number of must see the order properly stamped, and them who also are desirous of being connected with the National Association of United Trades. I was invited by a deputation of the Sawyers to at-

wish expressed, I advised them at once to address you, Sir, on the subject, as I felt confident you would cause the requisite information to be communicated to them, ultimately it was resolved, that I should write to you on their behalf. I have, therefore, most respectfully to request that you would be pleased to communicate, or cause to be communicated to me, for the information of the Sawyers and Ship Carpenters, the address of the public officers to whom they should apply for copies of such publication as contain the best account of the object and rules of the above named institution, together with any other information you may consider expedient for them in the formation of a branch of the association in this town. It may be necessary, also, for to mention if the parties on whose behalf I apply could obtain the assistance of a lecturer without being subjected to

£ 1. d any considerable expense. The zealous interest you take in the cause of the producers of wealth, is, I am glad to see, observed and appreciated by many of the most intelligent and reflecting working men in this part of the country, and I feel confident that the present movement to effect their social and moral improvement will ultimately be crowned with success.

> The order of working men generally are becoming more alive to their jown interest, and as they begin to reflect, vice and dissipation will decrease, and virtue and useful knowledge will spread; every working man of intelligent character has a degree of influence in his own sphere of life, and by such persons becoming advocates for the United Trades Association throughout the country it will take root everywhere where labour and mechanics exist. Whatever good result therefrom you will have the satisfaction to know that it has been in a great measure promoted by your exertions, which are equally patriotic towards your countrymen, and philanthropic towards the improvement of the whole human race, if carried out to the universal extent of which the principles are capable.

> I, for one, Sir, most respectfully and gratefully thank you for your zealous efforts to improve the condition of the working men, having been brought up a shoemaker, I have seen much of the disadvantages to which the working classes are subjected, and I hope I can and do appreciate the kindness, condescention, and disinterestedness of a gentleman in your rank in society devoting your time and talent for the henefit of those of your countrymen who so much require your aid, and who are comparatively friendless among the higher or wealthy classes, by whom

so many are employed. Any communication for the information of the assistance to them which I can effect.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, JAMES DUNN.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq. M.P. A letter was read from Mr. Peel, missionary, stating that he waited upon the committee of Cotton Spinners, of Blackburn, and after a lengthened in- ceedings. terview, they unnanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he also had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of their body on Monday evening; had an excellent meeting in the Temperance-hall, Burnley, when he was honoured by the presence of several mill owners, and after a very lengthy address, which was most enthusinstically cheered, the following resolution was carried unanimously :--That this meeting having heard the principles and

object of the National Association of United Trad is, for 6 the protection of Industry and the Employment of Labour fully explained, are of opinion that these sasociations, from their extensive organization and immense numbers, are better calculated to benefit the working classes than any isolated trade, however extensive, we ther-fore deem these associations worthy the support and confidence of the working men of Burnley, and pledge ourselves to use all our exertions, individually and collectively, to support the same.

After a vote of thanks to the Lecturer the meeting separated. Information for the Trades connected with. desirous of joining the National United Trades

Association :-Trades desirous of joinir g the above association are required to remit one month's subscription of one hal'penny per member, and one month's levy at twopence in the pound on their average earnings; such month, to date their adhesion from the first of the gation. said month. No trade will be enrolled on the books before sending such subscription and levies, after which these levies are to be transmitted monthly, or oftener, and their subscription quarterly. A quarterly running account will be kept with each trade. and as a more equitable way of taking the average 1 5 0 numbers, the trades are to transmit at the end of each quarter the average numbers for that quarter. and pay accordingly.

The Trades are particularly requested to address all their correspondence for the above associations to their new offices, at No. 11, Tottenham-court Road, and to make the post-office orders payable at the Bloomsbury post-office, to Thomas Barratt, secretary.

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EPISTLE THE FIRST. ON LANDLORDS, LABOUR LORDS, AND LOAN LORDS.

Whose would be greatest among you, let him become the servant of all.

Man! the masterpiece and reputed lord of creation, hath been overwrought of his rights, and swindled of his property and just position by jumbling social and political arrangements, or, more properly speaking, derangements. Man, in the sense here used, is no longer lord; the unjust few, a small minority, are alone invested with the power of that title, and with it more power, yea privileges, than they have any right to possess.

The three classes of lords at the head of this epistle

constitute the "few" that gather the sweets of the human hive, leaving the bitters, the dregs, to sustain the overburthened bees, during the dreary seasons of denression of trade and commerce, which they (the lords'afor the most part produce. In order thoroughly to distinguish the merits and demerits of the parties constituting this, body of lords, it will be necessary to subdivide each class into parts, according to the wealth, influence, and power of the several persons, which I purpose to do, and treat on in the following epistle, with a view to indefibly stamp 6 on the mind of the operatives the road to weighth, and its accompaniments-influence and power,-by showing clearly the ladder on which these ascended, that the workers may ascended it also, or, if needs be, trip it up before all future unjust aspirants, and erest a new one for themselves, framed in hones'y and honour. I may have to plead extenuating circumstances for the faults of 0 0 5 the lordly "few;" yet I will not "set aught desen in 0 7 3 malice," "but speak right on such things," that all shall own are true. I will not be rash in words, nor seek to set the labourer against the lord; but show the road to redemption for him, which, if he choose, he shall be free aged 36 years, who committed a determined act of indeed; if not, let him go on boasting of freedom whilst suicide. On Thursday evening last the deceased, be licks the dust from the feet of these that sparn him, who had formerly belonged to the Surrey theatre, and make profit of his toil.

S. M. and latterly held the situation of collecter of one of and make profit of his toil.

WARRINGTON.

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

of the trades of the above town, was held in the The landlord of the tavern and one or two gentle-Yown Hell of that place, to hear a becture delivered men in the collec-room, rushed to the deceased's asby Mr. Lenegan, of Wigan, on the subject of the sistance, and it was at first believed that he was labouring under the effects of a fit. This impression The room was crowded to excess long before the

to address so large and respectable an audience. He appeared that the bottle containing the fatal drug would proceed to lay down facts before them in a had been taken away from the surgery of his brotherstraightforward, open, and honest manner. (Ap-in-law, by the deceased, with the intention, no doubt, plause.) The Chairman had justly observed that of destroying himself. The jury ultimately returned the wealth of this country was most enormous, and a verdict of temporary insanity. The deceased that working men did not receive a fair and proportionate share of the wealth which they produced, justing loss.

working classes depended upon mere local unions for the obtaining a "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," so long would their exertions be futile. Let them then rally round the National Association of United Trades, as the only means of accomplishing The Central Committee of this "monster" Asso- that desideratum. The speaker then proceeded at ciation held their usual weekly meeting at their considerable length to show the inability of mere office, 30, Hyde S'reet, Bloomsbury, on Monday, local unions to effect the object they had in view, and showed the large sums expended by various were read and confirmed. The financial accounts trades in strikes, conducted upon the old princele of contrasting it with the present mode of conducting them, where every man as far as possible and practi-President, of which the following is a copy:—

10, Quay Side, Sunderland, that there is not a trade or occupation in the countries and the profitably employed, bounded only by these means, which the trades themselves, in consequence of their numbers, could readily supply. Mr. Lengan then at considerable length, explained the workings of the two Associations, showing why in the outset two Associations were established. Sir James Graham stated in the House of Commons that trades unions in themselves were legal, but it would not be prudent on the part of Covernment to give them the protection of the law, hence the necessity for establishing two Associations, the one an Association for the Protection of Industry, the other, an Association for the Employment of Labour; the latter being registered as a Joint Stock Company, having all the protection of the law. The executive of the Association for the Protection of Industry, take sheres from time to time in the Association for the Employment of Labour. Should any dispute arise between the employers and the'r workmen, they being Imembers of the Association for the Protection of Industry, (all means of arbitration having failed), the Central Committee of the last named Institution, hand them over to the Board of Directors of the Sister Association, to be employed by them, thus preventing the enormous waste of money that has nitherto taken place in cases of strike, without calculating the greater chances of success under such a system. He then went on to show that in cases where it was not practicable to employ the men in case of a dispute, they would be allowed support ac-

> the allowance 26 80 He then proceeded to explain that the low average were given to enable the women and children to enrol the meelves under the national banner, they need-

cording to the following scale, viz. :-

ing such protection as much as the adult male, he went on to advocate the claim of the United Trades' Association as being superior to 'these of any merely himlthey would pass a resolution to that effect. After a few further observations, the lecturer sat down after an address of two hours, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, which was continued for some time. After some discussion, the chairman cailed upon Mr. Hargreaves, shoemaker, who moved the following resolution :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most efficient way to effect the social redemption of the working classes is, by joining the National Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry and the Employment of Labour." conded by Mr. Wood, file cutter, which was put from the chair, and carried unanimously, Mr. James Oakes, fustian cutter, then moved,

'That a meeting be held at the Unicorn Inn, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, to consist of two deputies from each trade, to consider and adopt the best method of carrying out the rules of the National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry and the Employment of Labour," which was seconded by Mr. John Tygoe, file cutter, and carried unanimously. It was then moved that the trades of War-Sawyers and Snip Carpenters on the subject above rington pledge themselves to support T. S. Dunrequested, addressed to me, will be thankfully combe, Esq., M. P., in his laudable endeav urs to received, and faithfully handed to them, with any emancipate the working classes, and will assist him to further the cause of union, which was seconded and carried. After votes of thanks to, the lecturer and chairman, the meeting then separated. This may be honestly stated to have been the largest meeting of the working classes that has assembled in this town for a number of years past, and the greaest order was observed throughout the whole pro-

NOTTINGHAM.

United Trades .- Framework Knitters .- The Phree Counties Delegate Meeting in accordance with previous announcement made in the Star, was held in the Assembly Room of the Black Horse Tavern, Stony Street, on Monday, January 4th. There was a very numerous attendance of dele-

Mr. Samuel Winters presided, when the following propositions were unanimously adopted :-That the document now presented by the Leicester delegates be adopted with a view to its being forwarded to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland. praying that Honourable House to pass it as amendment

of the present "Ticket Act," with amendment to the eleventh clause that one sixth be inserted, instead of one That the following be also added to the bill. That all bosiery goods, be stamped, with their ful value and such value certified with the initials of th manufacturers name, any party neglecting, or refusing t

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

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

by given, to the chairman, for theable and strictly im subscription and levy to be considered for the current partial manner, in which he has presided over this dele-

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE COMING SESSION.

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

At a meeting held at the Assembly Rooms, 83. Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, January the 6th, in which the Chartist Land, Trades, and Co-operative Bodies of the metropolis were repre. sented, it was resolved-"That a public dinner be held on Monday,

January the 18th, the eve of the meeting of Parliament, to do honour to the People's Pariiamentary leader, T. S. Duncombe. "That the dinner be provided at the White Conduit House, Pentonville, and that to suit the convenience of working men it shall taken place at

half-past six for seven o'clock. "That W. P. Roberts, Esq., the People's Attor ney-General be invited to preside. "That the following members of Parliament and other friends of the people be invited to attend—
Thomas Wakley. M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., W. Williams, M. P., W. S. Crawford, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., Chas. Hindley, M.P., John Fielden, M.P. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Edward Miail, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., George Bird, Esq., William

Howitt, Esq., and Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Dancombe will be present on the occasion. and state the course he will pursue as regards the great questions of moment, in the ensuing Session

Mr. Charles Cochrane, the candidate for the represontation of Westminster, will also be invited. It was announced that tickets would be no sale at the office of the National Co-operative Land Company, 83. Dean-street, Soho, at the Tinsis Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, and at all places of meeting of the Chartist, Trades, I and Co. operative Rodies throughout the metropolis, and at the bar of the White Conduit House, Pentenville, and it was resolved ----

Ticket32s. 6d. each. Double ditto, 4s. 6. A ball will take place in the room below. Ticket ls. cack. Double ditto, 4s. 6d. "That the public be admitted after dinner, at a

charge of threepence each." The meeting then adjourned. DETERMINED SUICIDE BY ESSENTIAL CIL OF AL-

monos. On Monday Mr. Carttar held an inquest at New Peckham, on the body of Mr. Charles Young, the trust rates in the parish of Newington, entered the Bridge Tavers, and called for a rump steak and a pint of sherry, which were served in the coffee-room. He partook hearthly of the steak, and drank PUBLIC MEETING AND LECTURE AT THE part of the wire; but soon after a strange noise was heard, produced by a sort of gargling of the throat, and the deceased was observed to be deadly pale. boaring under the effects of a fit. This impression was, however, soon removed by one of the party time of commencing proceedings, and numbers were finding a small bottle, such as are usually kept in unable to obtain admittance.

On the motion of Mr. J. Oakes, the chair was doubt that it had contained essential oil of almonds, and that its contents had been empried into the wine-The Chairman commenced the business by read. glass which he had been using, and drunk off by the gan, who was received with loud cheering.

to preserve life were fruitless, the unfortunate man he said it was with the greatest diffidence he rose had drunk sufficient poison to kill four persons. It

taken by Mr. Seth Travir.

ing the placard convening the meeting, and after a deceased. Two medical men were quickly in attenfew appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. J. Lene- dance, and used the stemach pump, but their efforts

Trades' Movements.

"TRADES UNIONS."

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

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

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

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

screwed in the same vice. The Trades dandyism is not only pernicious to the ge neral body, but debauching to those who indulge in it We believe that the Trades, like the minister, must com mence, de 2020. That like good workmen, they must understand the materials, and out of the most fitting, manufacture the most suitable machinery; and having given the subject much thought, and in order to evercome the three great difficulties of disunion, dandyism, and comparative satisfaction, measured by the positive miscry of others, and in order to make the Trades what they ought to be, to give them the influence in the Senate which they ought to have, and that power over their emplayers which justly belongs to them, we would suggest the following means of achieving those desirable objects, namely, a thorough representation of the concentrated power sitting permanently in London; a club-house upon a comfortable and commodious principle, divested of all luxury, and of which none, save those who labour, shall be members; a commodious and comfortable meeting-room, capable of accommodating 1500 persons seated respectably, fitted up in amphitheatrical form, with an clevated chair for the chairman, and enclosed space for the committee, reporters and speakers, and a tribune abo e that and under the chairman's chair for the speaker; also, in connection with this establishment, a large, convenient, and well ventilated shop, for shoe makers on one side, and tailors at the other, those trades there shall be a public discussion on each Monday night during the sitting of Parliament, to which all parties shall be admitted free, and in which all classes shall be entitled to take part-the discussion to be conducted under the rule and governance of the chairman, who, we presume, will be

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

We may be told that this would require a larger pre liminary expenditure than the body could meet. This we wholly deay, and propose the following easy and equitable plan by which the whole and more may be accomplished, namely, after the advantages are simply and unenswerably propounded to the Trades, the subscription of a shilling a man from 500,000 would realise the sum of £25,000, and which, if applied to the altera tion of commodious premises in a convenient situation, rented in perpetuity, would go farther than £50,000 sunk | 12, Slater-street, Oldham-road, in some out of the way place, with the first floor mortgreed before the second floor could be commenced.

Every man employed by the society should consent to be a full member paying two shillings a week, to be applied to the purchase of land for the location of the subscribers; or, if they please to sell, those who were willing to buy. These appliances, if properly worked, would soon develope the strength, the power, the value, and the knowledge of the Trades. Their House of Commons would present an attraction to the juvenile senator, to the manufacturer, the aristocrat, and the shopkeeper; while their coffee house would be the resort upon themselves.

In less than twelvemonths from this time, such a soupon their own land, thus relieving the mar- principal per annum. ket of its surp'us, and convincing all of the value of cooperation; in two years it might have its printing house, its morning paper, and magazine, for, let it be understood, that with a proper confederation, it is not a violent | num, and the capital so raised shall be devoted solely assumption to presume that 200 trades in London and different parts of the empire, would be able to compel the landlord of their house of resort to take a single paper, which, estimating the combined members of the trades at one million, would secure a circulation of it that a given number of persons-say, One Million, agree

of Northampton empty houses to let. the conspiracy of the Newton masters against their men, vided for; while, in addition to the ordinary subscriptions and the necessity of arming the latter with the means of of members, £ 50,000 per annum would be added to the fighting the pitched battle; as labour defeated is that income of the League, by rent of land, and interest of struzzle, will have received a heavy blow and great dis- money; and if we suppose these subscriptions to be concouragement, from which it will not speedily recover.

DALKEITH SHOEMAKERS. The Operatives Shoemakers here formed themselves into an Association about eighteen months ago, and in consequence, have twice succeeded in getting an advance of wages. Some sneaks amongst the men have refused to join the Union, and the union men have, therefore, refused to work with them. Another strike has been thus occasioned. All the masters have given in, except two, Stewart and Landen, but as trade is brisk, it is expected that they will do as the others have done,

TO THE FRAME-WORK KNITTERS OF THE MANSFIELD DISTRICT.

and employ none but union men.

My FRIENDS,-If you will be at the trouble to turn Many-very many of the disasters which the working classes have met with in bygons times, are traceable to their own folly and imprudence, the miscarriages, failures, de- town. To whatever cause it is owing, the products feats, and the entire annihilation of their societies, have of the looms-Brussels and Scotch carpets, moussebeen occasioned in too many instances by their hasty, leine de laines and shawls, are as languid in demand guarded, and not drive our vessel against the rocks upon which many have so fatally split. Many of our members have of late grown discontented, alleging as the cause that the executive has broken their promise in respect to purchasing frames and setting them to work, while other and better paid trades who have not been in the association near so long as as, and who made application for assistance subsequent to us, have had their request responded to. To the first part of this complaint, I can only say that when the central committee made that promise, it was upon the supposition that the associated trades printed address which you kindly inserted in the Star of them back careless and unconcerned about the fate of Macpherson's letter, addressed to me at Dundee, the trades neglect their duty, that is, if they do not furnish them with funds, who is to blame them or the executive? Ay, but, say some, they have had funds to strike others,-why not us ? To this I may reply, that the executive were placed in office by the late confer- of the Northern Star in representing the interests of the manufacturing districts should no longer be kept the ful,—but most to the faithful operatives, I never can ence, to promote the interest of the whole association, and having applied for assistance subsequent to us, and the executive having calmly and dispassionately canvassed

ciation, to give irresponsible power to each locality to strike, and then apply to the executive for support, as many trades might strike at one, and the same time, call upon the executive for assistance, when from

we may, there seems to be an evil connected with it, but the proper mode of procedure in such a case is to propose a remedy for the consideration of next conference, and this can be done by giving due notice of the same to the executive, and not, as some say, withhold their contribution, and wait a while, and see how the association progresses. Oh! you waiters-a-while-you obstructors of all social reform-you who would rather submit to the grinding exactions of the bagmen than subscribe fd. a week to an institution so well adapted to remove the incubus that is pressing you to the earth, the awful state of destitution into which society is sunk. sary to ensure success are patience, perseverance, fortithe heroic deeds of your ancient sires, how they fought, bled, and conquered, in the cause of humanity, justice, and liberty, copy their glerious example, be energetic. act mobly, and posterity will regard you as their benefac tors and deliverers.

I come now to consider very briefly the benefits this association proposes to confer upon its members. It is not a mere strike association; as the working classes are the producers of all the wealth, it is the object of this association to put them in possession of it, and by erectmade to enjoy the fruits of his industry, and not as now have to pass through the hands of this profitmonger, and that speculator, of this gambler, and that a gent, of this capitalist, and that bagmen, until there is not a tenth of usrejoice my friends, that this no visionary, chimerical, or utopian scheme, but a reality, one which the Executive their means will allow, as witness the London shoe makers, the Cradley nail makers, the framework knitters of Duffield, and the framework knitters of Nottingham. Let us not indulge in any petty jealous feeling, because our case is not attended to so soon as we anticipated, but let us rather rejoice that the good work is commenced, and strengthen the hands of the Executive by furnishing the means, and I have not the least doubt that our case will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. Let us also disabuse our minds of the idea, that the Executive are actuated by motives of partiality towards any trade, for I am quite sure that the noble-minded, indefatigable, Duncombe is a sufficient

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

> I am, friends, Your respectfully, WILLIAM FELEIN.

THE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

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

sealed up; this was on the Tuesday following. By correcting the above you will oblige, Yours respectfully,

· THOMAS LANCASTER, Manchester.

P.S .- I should have wrote sooner but owing to my en gagements I could not.

CO OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

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

pectus :-I .- OBJECTS.

The purchase or rental of land, and the erection of suitable buildings and machine: y thereon for the purpose of enabling members profitably to employ themselves, either in agricultural, mechanical, or other pursuits. of men who would find a wholesome check upon licen. The property to be indivisible and inalienable property of tiousness; and the profits they would make, after the the League, and to be leased to individuals or companies payment of generous wages, would speedily convince their of subscribers, in the proportion of not more than five fellows of their value to others, and induce them to look | acres to one family; and at an average rent not exceeding for that system of representation which would confer it | five per cent. on the original cost. Tenants to be supplied with implements, seed, manufacturing machinery, and other requisites. The cost of the same to bear ciery might be the most flourishing in the kingdom; in interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, and to two years they would have located some hundreds be repaid to the League at the rate of ten per cent. of the Mr. Boyd.

II .- MEANS. In order to raise a sufficient fund to carry out these objects, each member shall subscribe one pound per anto the purchase of property. Each member shall also contribute one penny per week to meet expenses. In order, therefore, to prove this plan practicable, and

to illustrate the manner of its operation, let us suppose

self of five thousand daily. Such a body would soon to contribute a Pound each per annum to a general command power; such an association would soon drive | fund, one million sterling would thus be raised in a year; Moses and Son out of the market, and leave the masters, the half of which might be devoted to the purchase of land and buildings, and the other half to that of seed, implements, manufacturing machinery, and other requi-We cannot conclude our observations upon this head, sites. Thus, from 20,600 to 25,000 acres of good land without reminding mechanics, and trades generally, of would be secured, and at least 5.000 families be protinued for twenty years, and the produce of each year to applause, by recommending the Ten Hours' Bill, for be added to the interest of the preceding year, the gross value of the property so accumulated would be upwards of £32,000,000. Thus we can prove beyond a doubt, that the working classes can become the possessors of great property if they will.

It is true, that all the members of the League could not be provided for at once: but all would receive immediate advantage from association. Such a body of individuals could do much, even in the infancy of the undertaking, towards supporting each other, by mutual employment, interchange of commodities, and the various kind offices which it will be the duty of the members of this League to render to one another. And it will be evident that as soon as any considerable quantity of land is obtained, such a combination could entirel. support themselves, by the mutual exchange of produc

reward of the industrious would be certain, KILMARNOCK TRADES .- There is not much doing as yarns, bonnets, and shoes. The high rate of provisions—the want of full employment—and the and tell him a land whose population was so degraded. lowness of wages, are in combination, pressing hardly so trampled upon, as the factory workers of England. on the lower classes, producing disease with an increased mortality.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE STAR CONTRASTED WITH THE LEEDS PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. working classes was without a parallel in the British degraded race they were, but that they should enjoy forget their kind attentions. above opinion, as the following will plainly show: As rich enjoyed for their property. (Cheers) Mr. Perrand good work by obtaining numerous petitions. secretary for the Leeds carpet weavers, I received two continued to speak at some length, and recited many the merits of the case, and having found it to be more copies of the printed address referred to, from Scotland, melancholy cases of destitution in Yorkshire and Lanurgent and pressing, and not having sufficient funds at on Monday, December 28, one of which I sent off the same cashire, the principal seats of the cotton manufacture. command to meet both cases, I should say that they day to you, I then went with the remaining copy to the Mr. Cumming, seconded by Mr. M'Fablane, both

a proper time and place, to justify the steps taken. Others, cury for that week; but I was told that it could only ap- lutely necessary for the health of these employed in themthere are who object to the protest recently recommended pear as an advertisemen's, for which I would have to pay. The motion having been unanimously agreed to, a. by the executive in case of an attempted reduction of wages I then hied myself off to, the Times office, where I thought parson rese in the body of the hall, and made some or infringements of any kind made upon the rights of la. I should be more lib wally treated; but blessed are they observations as to the cruelty of subjecting females to bour. This is a subject surrounded with a great deal of who expect nothing from sham liberals, for they shall factory labour at all. He also took the liberty of stating difficulty, for while working a fortnight under protest, we not be disappointed. I received a similar answer. I that the landed aristocracy were as much to blame as the should perhaps make one or two hundred dozens of then thought I would try the Tory office of the Intelli- manufacturers in regard to the way in which they treated stockings, and thus, in all probability, establish a re- gencer, their a aswer was a shade more liberal than the those in their employment. duction throughout the trade. Whereas, if the case was other two; but here also I was doomed to disappoint taken up with promptitude, it would be settled in a few ment, as they thought that those to whom the address been brought before us this evening have been, indeed, hours or days at most. Still I conceive it would be was made were too remote to be of any interest in this most interesting and affecting; and you have responded hours or days at most. Still I conceive it would be was made were too remote to ne of any interest in this most interesting and affecting stated, very injustious, if not altogether destructive of the asso- neighborarhood. Since then, without any refusal, equi- to them by the expressions of your sympathy. It has constitute of the asso- neighborarhood. Since then, without any refusal, equi- to the conditions imposed upon them. reighbourhood. Since then, without any relusal, equi- to them by the expressions of your sympathy. It success, vocation, or demand, you have kindly inserted it in the been impossible to the narration without deep to the conditions imposed upon them by their new their new to the conditions imposed upon them by their new their new to the conditions imposed upon them by their new their new to the conditions imposed upon them by their new their new to the conditions imposed upon them by their new to the conditions imposed upon the conditions imposed upo vocation, or demand, you have kindly inserted it in the been impossible to the national without perhaps a feel
Star. The above facts, I think, speak trumpet-tongued sorrow and distress of mind, and without perhaps a feel
by the sword and the lack a to the working men, who is, and who is not, their real ing of indignation. The circumstances to which the by the sword, and the lash and the knout were introto the working men, who is, and who is not, their real ing or indignation. It is an friends in time of need. I call then, in conclusion, to poor, the labouring poor or operatives, have been relook with corresponding interest to the application of its their previous engagements with other trades, it would be the toiling millions, but to the carpet weavers especially, duced are altogether peculiar. England is considered of the toiling millions, but to the carpet weavers especially, duced are altogether peculiar. England is considered of the toiling millions, but to the carpet weavers especially, duced are altogether peculiar. England is considered of the toiling millions, but to the carpet weavers especially, duced are altogether peculiar. impossible to give it, thus causing confusion, disorder, to mark well their real friends, and support them as as the richest country in the world, yet nowhere, I beand anarchy on every hand. Parties who managestrikes such; the only direct way to do this (so far as we are lieve in the world, is so much abject poverty to be found. It that many of those large fish have small gullets, and lieve in the world, is so much abject poverty to be found. It that many of those large fish have small gullets, and lieve in the world, is so much abject poverty to be found. It that many of those large fish have small gullets, and lieve in the world, is so much abject poverty to be found. It that many of those large fish have small gullets, and lieve in the animal something the continuous states of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the master and matron of the clerk of each Union, the clerk of each U and anarchy on every hand. Parties who manage strikes | such; the only direct way to do this (so is as we are meet in the world, is a such; the only direct way to do this (so is as we are meet and matron of must knew their extent, the amount of funds required, concerned with the press) is to withdraw our support Lately, in travelling upon the Continent, I no doubt saw that a spirit of resistance exists in the animal economy of cach workhouse, respectively £50, £10, and £25 or £30 and £ and every other information necessary to secure a suc- from that portion of the press which does not represent much poverty; but 1 never witnessed such degraded po- the small ones, or there would not be a sprat left in the annually. Let us view this question of working under protest as only paper—the Star—which most faithfully echo's the accounts just given us by Mr. Ferrand, the state of things fish requires many small ones to fill his stomach, and voice of an insulted people. If you can give the above a place in this week's paper,

o, Yours, respectfully, J. Miller. you will still further oblige, Leeds, Jan. 4, 1847. WARRINGTON "CONSPIRATORS" AND THEIR

VICTIMS. A mechanic forwards us a long letter addressed to the was not the work of a day, a month, or a year, neither fully defend your brethren against the Newton tyrants. can it be removed in that time. The essentials neces. Mr. Duncombe will use his great influence in parliament tude, and untiring zeal. You who glory in singing of supported he will bring off our brethren victorious. Upon the extent of support you afford depends the issue of the struggle,"

THE OPERATIVE BLOCK-PRINTERS OF SCOT-

fellow-operatives to bestir themselves for their own emancipation. The great evil affecting the trade is the vast number of unemployed hands ; the supply of labour work for only about one-half of the year. "A Subscri-

"I would suggest to you a means, which at least to the original earnings left for the ill-used workmen. Let viz. the locating so many annually upon the land, on the was continually aimed at by the people of Rome. I philanthrophists, enlist ourselves in the cause of suffering succeeded law—reports printed—speeches made—politic are actively engaged in reducing to practice as far as you are numerous, a very small contribution, weekly, as many as you think proper, yearly, until you had removed the surplus labour, if you did not choose to go gret, not the comfort and happiness of the rich, but the any further."

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

MINERS PUBLIC DINNER. William Hulton, Esq. and sons, near Bolton,

having given their colliers the handsome sum of Five Guineas by way of a New Year's Gift, it was resolved by the men to appropriate the same to a public dinner. Accordingly, on Monday, the 4th instant, about 100 of the hardy sons of the mine sat down to Marsh, Queen Ann Inn, Dean Church, near Bolton, After ample justice had been done to the good things themselves to their heart's content.

is as it ought to be.

landlord, Mr. Marsh, generously gave the colliers a to be served up for supper, free of cost. The following toasts and sentiments were enthusi-

astically drank during the evening by the chairman: "The People—the source of all legitimate power." "William Hutton, Esq. and sons, God bless them; may they and their families enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year."

"Success to the Coal Trade." "The Miners Association; may the noble objects for which it was formed be speedily accomplished." "W. P. Roberts, Esq., the honest and talented Miners Attorney General, By the Vice Chairman :- "The Miners Advocate.

the miners generally give it their hearty support." "Mr. William Daniells, the Editor of the Miners Advocate, and the honest and independent portion of labour, especially in the case of women and children. the Public Press.'

"The general officers of the Miners Association, and the past and present officers of the Dean Church By the Chairman :- "The Lecturers of the Asso-

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

"Mr. Oliver and the rest of the just and trust worthy agents of Squire Hulton's Colliery." Several addresses were delivered by Messrs. Daniells and Scott. The greatest harmony was kept | be, during a certain period of the week. at school. Ireup to a late hour, when the company separated.

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

SECOND GREAT MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday evening a second public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in the Music Hall for the purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. Oastler and Mr. Perrand, M.P., on the Ten Hours' Bill, and of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of that measure. The hall was well filled by an audience composed of both sexes. Sir James Forrest occupied the chair; and on the platform beside him we observed, amongst others, the Rev. Drs. Candish, H. Grey, James Buchanan, Clason, and Duncan; the Rev. Mr. M'Crie, Dr. Smytton, Mr. Whyttock, Mr. W. K. Johnston, and

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

child in the factory districts, having to earn their bread letter to the chairman of the Dundee meeting, exby factory labour, who was not united in an indissoluble plaining the circumstances which hindered my Bill. (Cheers.) They were backed in this movement by on the Ten Hours' Bill. a majority of the manufacturers of the West Riding of | Still I was anxious to reach Alerdeen, if possible Yorkshire, who were themselves impressed with the and being informed by the Dundee Short Time Comed, every movement which In such a community production could have no other the whole world. They had heisted in Scotland the Monday evening. has been set on foot, having for its object the ameliora- limit than that of the fertility of the soil; and as extion of the condition of the working men, has ever been changes would not depend, as at present, upon gold, the had yet been exhibited it had been halled with gladness night at twelve o'clock, left that town in the unil for and with joy, with every demonstration of sympathy and Aberdeen, where I arrived at eight o'clock in the devotion. (Cheers.) And why, he asked, were the morning. I retired to rest, being very weary, and working men of England so determined to have protection for their labour by a Ten Hours' Factory Bill? Pitkethley's letter, and no meeting could be held. Because they were at that moment the most distressed race of men and women in the whole civilized world. Go where they would, search the records of every country, Look at what they have suffered for half a century. Ever peaceable, ever loyal, ever asking the Parliament and hitherto sued in vain. They had sent them to Scotland having that pleasure. to proclaim their wrongs, which were so well known in people of Edinburgh, that great city, said to contain the started, else, I might have been too late for the and possessed of a natural right to live and be happy on Sir,—In a note which I sent you last week, with the printed address which you kindly inserted in the Star of them back careless and unconcerned about the fate of the back careless and unconcerned about the fate of their suffering fellow-countrymen? He knew he came too late for the pand possessed of a natural right to live and be happy on the various parties committed to the various parties can be various parties committed to the various parties can be various parties can be various parties can be various parties can the 2nd instant, and for which I return you my sincere their suffering fellow-countrymen? He knew he came until I arrived at Edinburgh. thanks in the name of the carpet weavers of Great upon a successful mission, and that he should return to Britain. I there gave it as my cpinion, and I believe tell the poor factory workers that the people of Scotland grateful thanks to all those kind friends in Scotland, that I only gave the prevailing opinion of the working did indeed feel sympathy for them, and were prepared to who supported me in the glorious cause which it is

I have not the least doubt that they will be in a position, at | respectfully requested the e Ator to insert it in the Mer | reduction of the hours of labour in factories was abso

the interests of the working classes, and to support the verty as may be found even in the city; and from the ocean. As it is with fishes, so it is with men; one large of England. And again, England is considered as the and thanks God for a bellyfull, and prays for a happy Trades, the conclusion of which is as follows:-" Where tian character, yet nowhere do we find vice so rampant, green, ready to what their weapons on the emaciated must we look for protection ! 1 say to your union, and and exhibiting such revolting features. Surely, there. | bodies of starving fellow creatures. Here we have the what right have you to exect to derive a benefit from the to Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Roberts. Union enabled fore, there must be something wrong in the constitution toil, energy, and other funds of men? Remember that you to defend the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow of things, or at least in the arrangements of society. I cotton-spinners; and union will enable you to success. cannot but express a sympathy with those who regret the and mitre epicures purloining every bit of fat left in the no means being spared to render it successful. Was you for your protection, and if Mr. Roberts is but properly properly that we discover in different classes of the com- agents hunting and driving them to destruction, and pre- vern Ireland? Arethe poor more effectually relieved than "A Subscriber" belonging to this trade appeals to his with the arrangements prescribed by Infinite and to render destruction still more complete, we have the and—"By their fruits ye shall know them." was number of unemployed hands; the supply of labour prevent the excessive accumulation of property, and again the few remaining remnants of Ireland's mangled corpse! was an unexpected calamity, of which you could have no ing factories and workshops, opening mines, and purchasing land, by which means the working man will be
chasing land, by which means the working man will be great number of workmen, the employed hands have the commencement of every 50th, the year of jubilee, he children to her bosom coffinless!! But, blessed are the lity for good of the principles by which you and your who had been compelled by the pressure of circumstances to sell his inheritance was again put in possession of it. least of landed property, and provided relief for the desti- move the evils of the present, and provide blessings for a failure of a single root-one of the meanest of its class tution of the distressed. (Cheers.) An agrarian law speak not now in praise of such an arrangement. The thing is impossible. Property must, of necessity, be disdegradation and misery of the poor. (Cheers.) I have forth abundantly to supply their want. listened with the deepest interest to our friends who have addressed us, and especially to the affecting speech with which this meeting was opened by Mr. Oastler. No parts of it were more refreshing to me than those which threw some little light on his own personal character and conduct. I had, like others, been led to think on some to propose to this meeting deslares that children of thir- ment, and it is melancholy to reflect that you, reverend a good substantial dinner at the house of Mr. John teen years of age and upwards are kept fourteen hours sirs, whom I believe to be sincere in your motives, should evergreen foliage, and its copious redberries, comes to provided, Mr. W. Daniells, Editor of the Miner's use of additional machinery, which has arrived at great was fashionable to lay all the charge of Ireland's misery Advocate, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. Scott perfection, without any material injury to the employer. to the influence of the Tories; at another time it was laid to the vice chair, when the song, tosst, and senti- (Applause.) Children of thirteen years of age! What to the account of the Whigs; but this seems to have been ment went merrily round, and all seemed to enjoy man of humanity would permit a child of his own to be a pretence only, if we are to judge from results; but now

feetly satisfied with the conduct of the men-both continuous occupation at that early period of life. (Ap- Potato Crop! striving to promote the welfare of each other. This plause.) And we must do the same as regards the females. Is it not melancholy to think, in this civilised We must not emit to mention that the worthy age and country, we are brought to this state, that the women and children are often the persons who, by their labour, by their unseasonable, toilsome, and oppressive labour, support their fathers and their husbands; and

this, in many cases, not from the will of the men them-

selves, but from the unnatural arrangements of the fac-

tory system ? (Applause.)

Mr. M'CRIE seconded the resolution. Dr. CANDLISH then rose amidet the most enthusiastic applause. He said-I will not, at this hour, trespass on the patience of the meeting at any length. I appear here very gladly, at the request of several working men of Edinburgh, to receive the statements and communications of the gentlemen who have come from a distance to address us, and who, while I offer no expression of opinion on other subjects. I have no hesitation in welcoming may its future career be a prosperous one, and may as true philanthropists on this question. (Applause.) appear to express my entire concurrence in the object of this meeting, viz., for shortening the excessive hours of (Applause.) The resolution which I have to propose is That an abridgment of the hours of labour, especially in the case of women and children, is necessary to afford time for the religious, the moral, and the intellectual culture of the labourer, which, under the present system, is lamentably neglected." Now, I am very well aware that during late years some improvement has taken place in this department of society. I am well aware that some restrictions have been placed on the employment of children in particular; and I regard this as a stop in the right direction, the legislative enactment requiring that children of a certain age employed at work should joice in this, as a step in the right direction; but it is a very, very small step indeed. (Applause.) I have a personal knowledge of some of the manufacturing districts in the west, and of the working of that system, and I know how very little real education can be imparted to children hastily dismissed from work, without time for preparation at home. I can see no remedy for the great evil of children being employed so as to prevent their beto read and write; but upon this point I am not required, according to the terms of my resolution, to enlarge. I am sure it must be evident to all, that an abridgment of the hours of labour is absolutely indispensable to the spiritual, moral, and intellectual culture of the community. After some other remarks to the same effect, Dr. Candlish read a letter signed " A Dress. maker's Assistant," and called attention to the wearisome toll and scanty earnings of this industrious class,

whose hard lot was truly d. picted in the immortal "Song of the Shirt," (Applause.) Mr. WHYTOCK seconded the resolution. It was then proposed and agreed to that a petition should be drawn up, in accordance with the resolutions, and after being signed by the Chairman, should be transmitted for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. On the motion of Mr. Oastler, seconded by Mr. Ferrand, a vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman,

RICHARD OASTLER, ESQ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, January 6, 1847. Sin.-Permit me to trouble you with a few words in reply to Mr. J. Macpherson's letter in your last. I did not "put myself in communication with parties in the towns of Scutland." I left all the arrangements with Mr. Pitkethley, and followed his

directions throughout. The road between Dundee and Aberdeen being mpassable for several days, prevented Mr. Pitkethgive notice for the meeting.

been delayed, -but, when I inquired for a conveyance none, either by land or water, but that the mail bags were conveyed on horseback from Montrose to Aber-Finding myself locked up in Dundee, II wrote a

bond to demand, until they obtained, the Ten Hours arrival at that town, and shortly stating my views

they continued the present blood-stained system; and his resolved to wait till the last moment, hoping that friend Mr. Oastler and himself had been sent across the the road might be open, and that I should have the lend himself to the task of doing so. over the pages of history, you will find that every institions between the agriculturist and the manufacturer border by the largest cotton-spinner and manufacturer in pleasure to address, the inhabitants of Aberdeen on I waited three days in Dundee, and on Sunday

> I was, however, delighted to meet Mr. James Macpherson and others, and I hope I paved the way for a future meeting; at all events, for petitions in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill to Parliament during

its next session. I was pressed to remain in Aberdeen a few days. that proper notice might be given and a meeting

Through Mr. James Macpherson's kindness I was Eugland; and would it be said that the enlightened enabled to reach the packet the moment before she I cannot conclude this letter without returning my

classes of this country, when I stated that the liberality demand of Parliament that the working population of the my delight to advocate. To all ranks I am thankto show partiality to none, and I think any other trade press. Sir, subsequent events have confirmed me in the those benefits of protection for their labour which the May I urge our friends in Scotland to finish the

> I remain, Sir, Your's respectfully,

RICHARD OASTLER P.S .- My thanks are tendered to you for the kind were quite right under such circumstances, at all evenes "Leeds Mercury" office—(not without misgivings)—and working men, moved a resolution to the effect that a notices with which you favoured us.—R.O.

Correspondence.

Aggressive parties having seized upon the possessions

IRELAND. RIGHT REV. AND REV. SIRS,

of their neighbours, it followed that those whom they robbed of their inheritance were cast upon the world as The Rev. Dr. HENRY GREY said-The facts that have beggars, to become slaves or vagrants. They were renappears to be still worse in the manufacturing districts swallows them accordingly; fish eat fish, man eats man, most intelligent country in the world; and yet, nowhere digestion. Whenever we turn our eyes throughout our do we find humanity reduced to such a wretched and unhappy country, we may see the truth of this analogy, miserable state of ignorance; and this is to be attributed she is preyed upon by the autropophazi of class legisla- kind of prison uniform. There is no arrangement as to to the impossibility of affording education to those poor | tion in all its hideousness and deformity. First-th-re children who, at the tender age of seven, are introduced is the Ruler, who dispenses the laws which grind her to diet to the inmate as shall be worse than the diet com. to factory work. (Applause.) England, I believe, will the dust, and claiming merit for mercy, where justice is also present to us many of the noblest specimens of Chris. | denied. Then we have his minions in red coats and in ing the savory pottage; and there we have the gown ment, and was introduced with all the usual ceremony, immense difference found not in rank, not in honours, nation. To-day we have the landlords working and starving seriously in earnest when you passed the law under disbut in property, the immense disparity in respect to their famished victims; and to-morrow we may see their cussion fif so, what is its evidence as to your ability to go. munity: that while a few are loaded with wealth, the mature and miserable deaths; and as if her bones were not they were in 1833? Let the present state of Ireland an. great mass are sunk in the deepest destitution. I am already picked clean enough, next comes in all its hideoushappy to find that in this meeting the obligations of reli- ness the "Youmasle" of the Caribe, as a middle man and a the workhouses filled to repletion, and a whole people in gion have been so distinctly acknowledged; and on look rack renter; his repast is squeezed out of her vitals and her z state of mendicity. The Irish Poor Law was passed by ing to the institutions of the Great Ruler of the world- tears, and hearts' blood furnish his asnguinary beverage the political economists and Whigs. You are a Whig, Wisdom for the government of that nation, which in carrion crow and vulture, birds of unholy and ominous I do not assert that the present impoverished state of former ages it pleased God specially to distinguish with aspect, the last and the worst of astrophagi, in the shape Ireland is entirely attributable to Whig government. His favour, I have observed that provisions were made to of political traffickers, devouring with napacious energy, You no doubt affirm that the failure of the potatoe crop for preventing the test of destitution. (Cheers.) I will No wonder, reverend sirs, that starvation is in the land—fore-knowledge. I grant the justice of your statement: martyred dead—the living claim our consideration, and friends, the Malthusian economists, attempt to govern a This law at once prevented a great accumulation at nimity, perseverance, and honesty, exert ourselves to re- barley, and every other necessary for food; but there is

In my last letter, I stated that the land for the people, and political power to secure its possession and advantages, would be found the only true remedy for Irish grievances. I believe there is not one Irishmen in every ten thousand, who would attempt to deny the first part of this proposition; and it is quite certain did they properly underoccasions that he was an agitator, and perhaps something stand the latter, and were in possession of it, the first worse. (Laughter and applause.) How delighted I am | would be immediately achieved. Much time and energy to find him a witness for the truth, and almost a martyr have been lost in instilling into the minds of the people for the truth! (Cheers.) The resolution which I have doctrines which could only lead to their further debase. a day, meal time included, which is a great hardship; have so long been the dupes of the political artifice of de- such perfection that a trunk has been measured nine and that the hours of labour might be shortened by the signing and self-interested individuals. Heretofore, it and a ha'f feet in girth."

or feel the awful certainty that his own dissolution is is a farm named Garnard-kill, which produced eight at hand? Oh No! He sits at "Belshazzar's feast," crops of potatoes without manure." is dressed in "purple and fine linen," and his feet rest many advantages starves! Why is it that potatoes have where wine and oil, milk and honey are in abundance; he upon carpets, and the wails of widows, and the cries of become the principal food of such a people? Is it that orphans are drowned in the dulcet tone of vocal and instrumental music; he sits at the "Rich Man's Table pression and misrule have destroyed the taste of the where Lazarus is denied the crumbs which the dogs pick up!,' Ah! Rev. Sirs, the message has gone forth from Heaven, and already the "Hand writing" is "on the wall." Divine Providence will not be libelled with impunity, for HE does not visit one with hunger, and another with plenty; but it is man who monopolises the right to lock up and dispense at his pleasure the products of the earth for which he never laboured, and thereby frustrated the intentions of Providence who has sent sufficient (even for the present,) to supply the wants of all his creatures. Providence has not taken the corn, and the cattle, and the pigs. Providence built no walls, or erected no chevaux de frise to exclude his children from the land which was to supply them with food; he built no castles or bastions to frown over the fair face of nature; the banners of the Almighty waved aloft amidst the clouds, -his fortress was the snow-capped summit of the eternal bills, and the valleys at his feet were stretched out in native beauty, teeming with life in all its various forms, that man, the "Lord of all," should take, and eat, and live! Providence made no landlords, but man made a lord of himself, and compels his equals to bow down before the "calf" which he set up as the object of their adoration, and this kind of idolatry has become so prevalent that we have calves of all kinds and classes, from the great calf who made a lord of himself down to the wretched "slink" who pockets the price of a dirty summons served upon some unfortunate wight whose means will not permit him to pay tribute to the particular idol he is bound to worship. The great lord (!) gourmandises quirement that every person employed shall have learned turtle and wine on the continent or elsewhere; the lordling calf of a middle man apes the manners of his master, and grinds his tenants to procure luxuries to gratify his vanity and satiate his vulture appetite: the little lord of a landlord, who rents under the middle-man, although he works hard is obliged to be satisfied with buttermilk and salt herrings when he can get them, but the poor wretch who may be employed to labour for either of them dines in a ditch upon "lumpers," and would deem it a luxury to have the appendage of salt and water to dip his worst class of potatoe in, but if this, bad as it is, fail him, if Providence denies this last resource, as at the present, he is left to starve! And why! Because the turtle must still be eat on the continent.

patronage is bartered for liberty. The education of the people has heretofore been such country and would see her happy." You, Reverend Sirs, leys's letter reaching Aberdeen in sufficient time to are placed in a position in which you may render vast forced out to the people these Treasury notes, until I was not aware that Mr. Pitkethley's letter had your flock, and they are ever willing to obey your com. only about 70 cents on the dollar. Government b from Dundee to Aberdeen, I was told there was will candidly inform them that you have heretofore acted will believe you, and follow your advice, in all your future progress for national regeneration. O'Connell possesses their confidence by your suffrage;

so the sooner you dispel the delusion, the sooner will you gain for yourselves honour, and for your country, happi- what the amount will ultimately be." ness. But what should be the basis of this education, you may ask ? "It is moral, virtuous, and religious!" general movement throughout the towns and villages It is consistent with the principles of Christianity, and, therefore, you cannot reasonably object to it. Nor will all the clamour in the world stifle its spirit of truth, even though the denouncer of "Godless colleges" should donsome to the humbler class of the people, and it

which renders to "Cesar the things which ARE Casar's;" but I would like to ask the Casar of Derrynane, what things he possesses which are truly his? I would like to ask all the idle Cæsars who claim things as theirs, and use other people's substance, why they do not produce things of their own, instead of growling for the "lion's share" of everything, which belongs to industrious people only.

I would certainly submit to the "powers that be," Government of the country for protection, they had held. My engagement in Edinburgh prevented me character of your office, if, instead of teaching your still the custom to hold there orgies occasionally in in themselves as men formed in the image of the Creator, of the pride and corruption of human nature; if you strange scene. teach them that the laws which govern him should be made by all, and for the good of all; and that when they are not so they are unjust, and must become mischievous : tell him that labour has its rights, and that the people ought to be the legitimate source of power; tell him that the land which gave him birth, and which will receive back his ashes, and which was intended to furnish his if you tell him that it is criminal to be a slave when free. thine engine three inches lower.' dom is attainable; if you tell him this, you will have [given him his first, best lesson; and if you will only now | cine 'pompous non-ense; specious babbling; wordered fearlessly and honestly inculcat; those heaven-born prin- instead of reasons; and promises instead of results, is,

ciples to your countrymen, there will be no the result of your labours. I am, Right Reverend and Reverend Sire, TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HEIRARCHY OF Your most obedient Bervant. W. H. CLIFTON.

TO LORD JOHN BUSSELL.

The "Act for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland," received the Royal assent on July 1. dered poor by violence, against which they could not suc- 1838. The avowed object of this act is distinctly stated, by Government, free of interest, for ten years, and to The Poor Law Commissioner receives a salary of £2,008; eleven assistant commissioners each receive £700; sala.

The workhouses are described to be the most noble. looking mansions externally, built in the domestic Gothic style, and estimated to contain 92,860 paupers; but, in cases of emergency, this acommodation may be increased from ten to twenty per cent., and the houses are built on plans with a view to their enlargement. The dress is a diet beyond the usual one, the object being to give such monly obtained by the labourer in the immediate neighbourhood.

1 now ask your Lordship when you expect that the Go. vernment will be repaid the immense sum granted on gown and wig cannibals cutting and slicing and stew- loan? Your scheme was a gigantic and coatly experi-

to their interests let us devote ourselves. Let us by una- nation. We have abundant crops of wheat, rye, oats, the future; let us lay down our prejudices, and like true -and the effect is to shake the entire system. Law has humanity; let us labour like men and christians to place | cal economy discussed-true principles enforced-the our fellow creatures in such a position, that hunger will affairs of a nation managed by the exercise of "great henceforth have no power to KILL-or might or mono- facts"-when lo! a creeping, crawling root, not much poly to lock up the land which God declared should bring | better than chickweed for sparrows, fails, and behold the result!—a nation bankrupt, and a people starving! and that, too, in a country, the soil and climate of which enables it to produce grain of every kind, equal, if not superior, to the most productive soils of England. Some idea of the productive powers of Ireland may be formed from the following statement by Sir William Jackson Hooker, which you will find by referring to the section "Botany," in M'Culloch's statistical account of the Bri-

tish Empire. Sir William says :---"We find many plants incapable of bearing the cold of more northern latitudes. Hence the strawberry tree adorning the woods of Killarney and Bantry, with its rich

Ireland is, par excellence, the land of the daisy and cowslip-the region of fruits and flowers. Her worst soils are superior to the sharp gravels and hungry moulds of many parts of Scotland, while she is declared worked for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four ? It is the juggler would endeavour to cheat honest men out of hy competent judges, to contain lands equal to the caree The workmen in this case appear to be quite con. altogether unreasonable. We ought to sympathise with their senses, by laying the blame at the door of Divine of Gowrie, on the banks of the Tay, which are universally allowed to be the best wheat lands north of the Tweed; while Roscommon, Galway, Limerick, Mayo, Do the implous and unhallowed lips which dare to liber and other counties, are equal to any parts of England for the munificence of Heaven, ever feel the parching thirst pasturage; and so singularly combine fortility with firm. which consumes the starving victims of man's injustice; seen rapidly fattening upon them in places where, in headering on the delicitum and the headering on the delicitum and the headers are the wattest account the matter are and the matter account the matter are and the matter account to the matter account the matter account the matter account to the matter account the matter account to the matter account bankering, or the delirium, or the madness of hunger? even the wettest season, the sward would not receive the Does the libelier ever see his children stretched on the bare ground starved, dying, and dead—"food for vermin!" marks on the soils of Ireland, that, "In Longford there

I now ask why is it that any people living under so people for a higher order of food. Potatoes are grown because they fill the stomach-not that they fatten the flesh; they are easily cooked, requiring only to be washed and beiled, and so little has civilization done for Ireland that domestic culinary operations are only required one step above the most savage state of barbarism. The savage eats the raw root, and he has no taste beyond his first desires; he kills game, it is his own, and is savoury to his appetite. The Irish peasant is robbed of the flesh, and receives in its stead the boon of knowing

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

can afford no more, and the people are miserable because they have been robbed of all. The meeting of Parliament is at hand, and your Lerdship must grapple with the difficulties you have helped to create. Fine speeches, about "great principles;" soft words and fair promises will be but of little value-the people want food-all look to the government, all wait for your promises and their fulfilments; all say, "By

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

WAR AND TAXATION,—The New York Evening Express says:—The operations of the last war are still fresh in the recollection of a large portion of the in-Landford Calf Dan, and Landford Calf Noodle must have telligent men of this country. At the commencement their hunters and their beagles (for beagles must eat of that war, it was asserted by those who made it, though christians should starve!); they must be gentle. | that it would be of short duration, and that only a men and M.P.'s if possible, to enhance their dignity; and | moderate sum would be wanted. But before it had all the corn, and the pigs, and every available article progressed two years, government found it necess must find their way to the "big house" to enable its sary to lay a heavy tax on every article consumed owner to sustain his respectability, and to enable him, if from abroad, to lay an excise on every gallon of he is a political pedlar, to attend the auction mart where whiskey made in this country,—and to impose an odious stamp tax. No man could draw a note, or execute a bond to be legal, without purchasing of the as so give sanction to the principle which now operates government a stamp. Every acre of land, every so injuriously against their interests; but it is now time | watch, and every other species of personal estate, that such gross errors should be expunged from your was taxed to an enormous extent. Tax gatherers, national seminary. The quirks and the quibbles, and in one shape or another, were almost as numerous the theorisms of interested pedagogues, must now give as the locusts of Egypt. Loans multiplied until they way before the principles of truth, and "Measures, not amounted to about 180,000,000 of dollars. Every men," must be the cry of "Every man who loves his bank in the country, except those in New England suspended specie payments, and the government and important service; you possess the confidence of they depreciated like continental money, to be worth mands: they give you credit for sincerity; and if you per cents sold for about 60 per cent. on the dollar. Hundreds of capitalists, who commenced buying goin error in lending yourself to the Repeal agitation, they | vernment securities at par, were ruined by the fall. Such was the practical effect of the war we have alluded to. The government now owe 25,000,000 and this war has just commenced, judging by present appearances. It is now proposed to increase the debt to about 50,000,000; and no one can foresec-

of the north to do away with the entertainment usually afforded on the occasion of funerals, so but t which often degenerate into excess. In the remote te 1 like, Reverend Sirs, the doctrine of the Saviour, this custom, in consequence of the distance which it many parties travel in order to be present at these s solemnities. A striking menento of the old Highland funerals may still be seen a few miles from n Corpach, near the western terminus of the Cale e donian Canal. On the southern bank of the canal a is an ancient burying ground, and besides it a curi-ri ous green mound of earth in the shape of a horse se shoe, which was constructed in that singular shape pe some centuries ago, in order to accomodate the at it but, notwithstanding, I hold it to be a bad doctrine to tendants at funerals. After the interment the peo-co teach a man that he should submit patiently, and die ple were seated on the grass in the curve, while the he silently, under the influence of injury or injustice; and I opening gave access to the servants to bring in the be submit that it will not be inconsistent with the sacred wine and spirits consumed on such occasions. It is, is docks to be meek beasts of burthen—"howers of wood this sequestered spot, and many a fervid Gallichic and drawers of water;" you teach them to look upon address and full quaich have been poured out to the hand memory of the various parties committed to thother

HIGHLAND FUNERALS. - There is at present a

An Owner .- A New York paper, announcinging the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says. The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who ownedned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife!

A FRIEND OF PEACE. - During the revolutionaryary war, 'Friend,' said an American Quaker in a sea seasubsistence, is his natural inheritance, but that it has been wrested from him by the ruthless hand of power; sign to hit the little man in the blue jacket, pointaint

MEDICINE. - De Sevigne calls the science of medical:

foreign Mobements.

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

ul ul think I hear a little bird, who sings In The people by and by will be the stronger."-Byzon.

SI SOCIAL REFORM PARTIES IN AMERICA

We think a brief account of those sections of the pr progressive movement in the United States not com-pr prised in the ranks of the "National Reformers" as and "Anti-Renters," will be interesting to our re readers. The two sections we shall confine ourselves te to are the "Communists," and the "Association-

When we have said that the Communists gene-When we Robert Owen, or at least approximate r gally 10110W at to his, we have said sufficient to give the early part of 1845 we find one of the speakers of t their party making the following statement :-

The One-Mentian farm of 800 acres is purchased and p paid for; chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with p paid for , chartered system, constitution and code a genue and part the twenty months that this Community of laws; and in the twenty months that this Community ready for operation; and when the spring opens a number of dwellings will be put up, and manufacturing in a email way carried on so as to make it self-supporting as

What has been the subsequent history of this Community we do not know. There is or was two or three other Communities but of their history we In October 1845 a " World's Convention" was held

at New York, Mr. Owen was the convener of the Convention and its chairman; amongst the delegates present was G. H. Evans, editor of Young America, and several leading "National Reformers." A variety of "plans" were submitted to the Convention, several of which were adopted. The following brief extract of the proceedings is from Found

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

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

other desirable reforms. Mr. Owen's plan also, adopted at the last meeting, is in brief, to establish communities by Incorporate Joint Stock Associations, the Communities to be built and let establish a community of three thousand persons, he estimates at three million of dollars, and he thinks that when one shall be established as a model, they will soon

We have not heard that Mr. Owen's "Joint Stock Communist Associations" have advanced beyond the resolution-voting of the convention, but we fancy they have not. It was resolved that an annual "World's Convention" should be held on the 1st of October in each year, but we have not heard of any such Convention having taken place in October last. Recent American papers show, however, that Mr-Owen is yet indefatigable and undismayed in propa- to the unspeakable benefit of society and of every being gating his views. His cious, more particularly his praises of "democracy" as the great instrument for effecting social reform words of the editor of Young America:- "Communism may be the ultimate size of society, but a restoration of individual rights by political action, or otherwise, is a measure absolutely necessary to hu-

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

Of the "American Union of Associationists," Observing with regret, though without surprise, that misconceptions, errors, and calumnies, are widely circulated in relation to the doctrines of Association-We, the undersigned Officers of the " American Union of Associationists," feel bound once again to state to our countrymen the real objects which we have in view. We are convinced that the Associative movement is a

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

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

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

Thus we propose to reform society, and lay earnest and

time we are assured that if any radical changes are to take place in them they will be accomplished by other men than those of the present times; the chief of these institutions are the Christian Church, Marriage and Re-

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

can he love God whom he hath not seen ?" And so with regard to Marriage; we hold that it is the most sacred and important of existing social ties, and this that it is the pivot on which the order of society de-Pends. Accordingly, our position is that the existing institution is to be maintained in its greatest possible dighily and purity. We believe that with the establishment of Truth and Justice in the practical affairs of society; With the abolition of poverty, and with the guaranty of Pecuniary independence to all persons, the most fatal temptations to debase and profane this relation will be Femoved, and that mercenary marriages and other le-Salised prostitution, with the loathsome dens and stews fedgious communities, and the degrading and brutish railway.

habits which make society a hell, will disappear. But to Purer and nobler generations, more upright, honourable, and generous, we leave all legislation on this subject. It is for us to maintain the institution inviolable. Nevertheless, we shall not refrain from the duty of exposing in the strongest colours the meanness, the shameless iniquity and corruption on the one hand, and the bitter, corps, and other bodies. The ceremony was of the and all the lower streets, the Pantheon, the Arches this relation throughout society.

dern political improvement. We believe that it em- the alliance of monarchy and liberty; it was to make and the flood of the year 1805, the most disastrous bodies a part at least of the idea of human liberty, and nations feel that liberty has need of monarchy, and that it is one of the chief instrumentalities by which to prove to kings and princes that monarchy has of 1846, It is an awful visitation, and the misery Providence is working out its purposes of good in the need of liberty. It is from having misapprehended entailed upon thousands of the wretched inhabitants

these institutions, we regard their preservation as an narchy, and on the other that monarchy was incomindispensable condition of the reform to which we are patible with liberty, that France has been dragged devoted. Our work consists in the Organization of in- into revolutionary storms. May God preserve other dustry upon true principles, so as to bring about a great | nations from the like! May our example convince increase of production or real wealth, and to distribute states and kings that monarchy and liberty may live i) in their views to mis, we are stated and aims. In it with exact justice; in the establishment of an econo- and prosper together, but that they cannot do so exmical and equitable system of Commerce; and in the cept at the price of mutual confidence. If the guaranty to every human being of the essential and in-Education, the right to Labour, and the right to the my efforts would tend to ensure the triumph of this fruit thereof. This work we claim to be the completion principle, and that there was no secret thought to be of the vital movement of the American Revolution, and apprehended from me." bas been in operation there have been some forty agres the application in practice of the morality of the Sa. t has oven in operation of the saw mill is viour, "Do ye unto others as ye would that they should daily assumes a more menacing character." do unto you."

To this cause great and generous souls of all ages have devoted themselves, For the good of the Race they have says the Gazette de Berri, to be placed. They have given their lives in faithful thought or heroic action; never doubting that the day of deliverance would come, they have passed serenely from the stage, leaving for our instruction their sufferings, their deeds, and their words. To all these noble spirits we acknowledge our debt as members of the human family. We revere their memory and look in their teachings for indications of needful

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

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

The plan we propose, while it is strictly scientific, is at the same time peaceful and conservative. We wish to test our doctrines in the organisation of a single township. With a less number of persons than may be found (those of Bovay and Evans,) both of which embraced in an ordinary township, we can make an experiment of our views, in the establishment of a Model Association. We believe that we can so arrange manual and other industry as to render it all honourable and attractive, and abridge a multitude of repulsive, unwholesome, and degrading labours; that we can introduce a system of comto the operatives by the Capitalists, and to have the bined architecture, and effect vast economies in modes of right of redreming the stock, which Mr. Owen thinks living; that we can establish a just division of profits; may bedone in twenty years. The amount necessary to guarantee congenial spheres of employment and a true social position to every person; extend equal opportunities of education of all; bring about unity of interests and general co-operation, and place the social relations of the people on a footing of truth, honour, justice, equa rights, and active benevolence.

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

Honace Greetey, President. James Kay, Jr. PELEG CLARKE. CHARLES SEARS, FREDERICK GRAIN, BENJAMIN URNER, E. P. GRANT.

H. H. VAN AMBINGE, Vice-Presidents. W. H. CHANNING, Dom. Cor. Sec. PARKE GODWIN, For. Cor. Sec. JAMES T. FISHER, Rec. Sec. FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Treasurer. GEORGE RIPLEY, O. MACDANIEL.

CHARLES A. DANA, EDMUND TWEEDY. JOHN ALLEN. ALBERT BRISBANE. JOHN S. DWIGHT, Directors. We learn from the Tribune that there have been

not less than twenty attempts to realize Industrial Associations on the plan of Fourier, of which ten are still in progress. We believe the most important of these societies is the Brook Farm Phalanx in the state of Massachusetts. We have no information as to the progress and prospects of these societies. Some time ago, the Associationists and National

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

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

> We should correct what we have said above as to the Associonists eschewing political means, we believe that this is true of the party, but some of their most talented leaders are wiser. Messrs. Greeley (editor of the Tribune), Godwin. Ryckman, Brisbane, foremost amongst the great intellects at the head of the Associationists, and they do not reject political means. The above-named individuals all advocate the freedom of the Public Lands. M. Ryckman is a leading member of the Reform Association, so is Mr. Van Amringe, and we see he is about to become the travelling lecturer for the society; as to Albert Brisbane, he has delivered some of the most eloquent orations yet uttered in advance of the Agra- therefore, commenced by making a feint, sending a rian cause, and gives his vote for the National Reform candidates, and we have friend Evans's testimony, that "he (A. Brisbane) is a host in himself; a devoted, a self-scriftcing reformer, without vanity or pretension; and the more deserving of credit, if out from Santarem, taking the road to Torres Vedras; there be any credit in doing one's duty, because he various were the reports affeat in regard to this never felt except by sympathy the evils which he aims to remove.'

> the attention of the working classes in Massachusetts it was expected that Bomfin's intention was to apand other manufacturing states and localities. The proach the capital. Saldanha, on the 19th, broke up triumph of the good cause in this country, which at Cartaxo, taking the route to the Caldas da Rainha. and other manufacturing states and localities. The cannot be far off, must have a mighty and beneficial effect for the cause of our oppressed fellow-workers, in America. Surely Republican America will not allow Monarchial England to outstrip her in the race of humanity! Factory slaves of America look

Had time and space permitted, which they do not, we should like to have offered some observations upon the Reform press of the States; we must, howthe specimens we have from time to time given of the fall during the engagement quite unnerved, it is said, rush to escape, but were induced to remain by the lery-lane, and that neighbourhood, and to the hour 19th alt an inquest was held near Drumsna, on the contents of those journals is their best praise. The Bomfin, and from that moment he ceased to manifest interpreter, a Bolloon black, who was familiar with of my death I will never forget the misery I there body of James Byrne. It appeared that the deceased New York Tribune, the principal (New York) organ that ardour and presence of mind which he displayed them and all the tribes in the neighbourhood.

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

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

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

GLASCOW is at present inundated with destitute Irish families, who are daily arriving under an that are tolerated in the midst of the most virtuous and impression that there is work for them on some

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

life-consuming sorrows on the other, which prevail in usual fraudulent character, enriched by an additional of Septimius Severus, and Janus, and the excavated The system of Representative Government, it is hardly who, in reply to the felicitations of the Peers, said: tinues to rise. Should it do so to the height of two necessary to say, we regard as the greatest step of mo- -" As you have said, the problem to be solved was feet more, the Piazza di Spagna will be submerged. Providence is working out its purposes of good in the present epoch.

Providence is working out its purposes of good in the present epoch.

It is from having misapprehended this principle—it is from having believed, or, the So far from aiming at the destruction of either of one hand, that liberty was incompatible with moalienable rights of Man, which are, the right to Integral because the tenour of all my life presaged that all Bread is still rising in price, and the scarcity

Upwards of 1,200 pieces of cannon and howziters destined for the fortifications of Paris, are ready, not as yet been taken to Bourges as the buildings preparing there to receive them will not be ready until next summer.

SPAIN.

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

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

get of receipts and expenses for the year 1847. You will there see the ameliorations and economies which it has been possible to make. I regret that past troubles, and the very reforms themselves which must afterwards produce good results, do not permit of my making at present all the reductions which

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

" Besides these, other laws will be proposed in the course of this session; some with the view to protect the increase of wealth by curbing the abuses which accompany the first impulse of its developement, others with a view to introduce ameliorations in the different branches of the administration, and others, finally, with a view to regulate the arrangements in force relative to the press and to exceptional

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

PORTUGAL.

THE CIVIL WAR.

QUEEN'S TROOPS. Letters were received on Monday from Lisbon oon taining intelligence of an action between the Queen's troops and the insurgents at Torres Vedras, in which the latter sustained a very decisive reverse. The action was fought on the 22nd, Saldanha commanding the Queen's troops, the insurgents being under the command of Bomfim. The loss on both sides in killed and wounded was considerable. A great many prisoners were made including Bomfim. The loss on the Queen's side is stated to have been 386 (including 38 officers) in killed, wounded, and missing; but ther accounts state it at a much greater number. The casualties on the insurgents side were fewer, as

during a great part of the action they fought from behind stone walls and barricades. Even after the for action. Queen's troops had forced their way into the town, the issue was very doubtful, as the insurgents retired into the castle; but three companies of the over in a body to the enemy, and that post—the key of the position-lost, the castle became untenable, was the only choice left. The insurgents were allowed to march out with some of the honours of 3,000 regulars and 500 armed civilians, and who on there under the command of the Marquis of Loulè 2,500 well-armed and trained irregular troops, including about 100 cavalry, acquainting him with

fury against their enemies. Bomfim and his staff were taken to Lisbon on the 24th, and are prisoners on board the Diana, Portuguese frigate, off Belem, where it is said they are treated with more than necessary severity. Count Bomfim has forwarded a letter to Sir W. Parker, urging him to use his influence in order to procure a mitigation of their sufferings. Should the Septembrists and Miguelites heartily coalese the prospects of Donna Maria's government will soon be gloomy Van Amringe, and the Rev. W. H. Channing are enough. The two insurgent parties are now actually negotiating an arrangement of some sort. Each has an ambassador at the camp of the other; Captain Mendez Leite on the one side, and the Miguelite General Macdonell on the other.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. It was hardly to be expected that the two contending armies could remain for a greater length of time in the inactive attitudes each had assumed. Antas, column to the south side of the Tagus to attract, i possible, the attention of Saldanha, while another force, consisting of about 3,200 infantry, and upwards of 260 cavalry, under the command of Bomfin, sallied movement. On the morning, however, of the 20th inst., the new battalions in Lisbon were all ordered Before we close this article, we should say that a te the lines, and joined afterwards by a small brigade short time factory agitation." has long commanded which was detached from the army of Saldanha, as The weather was most tempestuous, and the heavy flooding rains had rendered the roads almost impassable. Antas also had marched from Santarem, to operate in conjunction with Bomfin as circumstances might require. It was destined otherwise It is said that a courier, with a letter from the former

> Mousinho de Albuquerque, late minister of marine, escaped the consequences of it. The Diario of December 30, contains a royal de

dition, conspiracy, incendiarism, &c., &c.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE MIGUELITES. On the 26th of December, an encounter took place between MacDonald, the rebel General, and Casal,

some popular measure.

ITALY,

GREAT FLOODS AT ROME. Desc. 11. For the last week we have had the most maker weather imaginable, rain, rain, day and wight, and as might On New-Year's day Louis-Philippe received the be expected, the city is in a deplorable condition dash of spicey lying on the part of Louis Philippe, ruins in general are sott' asquea, and the river conwithin the memory of man, will be forgotten in that of the inundated streets, is beyond conception.

POLAND.

letter from Vienna of the 22nd, which states that days. the most complete anarchy prevails in Galicia. All the most complete anarchy prevais in Galicia. All survey the located portions of the Borwin river, Heaven, why she did not get, her husband buried? church in a body, because the clergyman had spoken to them of the ten commandments. They ex
To the most complete anarchy prevais in Galicia. All survey the located portions of the Borwin river, Heaven, why she did not get, her husband buried? Hernander was, she had no coffin. I inquired why to them of the ten commandments. They ex
Mohanna a station of Mr. Nolson Lawrence Hernander Wood and the former than the former th claimed, "We have no occasion for so many laws." thin ice, over which the carriage was to be drawn by men, as far as the barge, which was stationed in to cover it with boards, and the Emperor was perthe carriage began to sink rapidly. The Emperor, in 1835, was almost as secure as when crected. to avoid being drowned by the water which was rushing in, was compelled to get upon the coachhox. From thence he was extricated by one of his officers, who waded through the water, which was up to his breast, with the Emperor on his shoulders,

GREECE.

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

outline of the scheme proposed by Austria:-1. Greece is to have a constitution similar to

those of Bavaria and other German states. 2. That in order to sustain the monarchy, and to stiffe, if need be, any revolutionary attempt against force, receiving from the Greek Treasury nothing body. iary corps. As to the regular army of Greece, it is to be incorporated with the auxiliary troops.

3. In case circumstances should render it necessary soners, and were the only ones whose names were known to send a reinforcement of troops, such reinforce- to Carasa of the infinite number who were so saeriment shall take place under an understanding be- ficed; they underwent the same inhuman death and mu- but many years of famine before us.—Sligo Chamtween the Allies and at the expense of the Greek tilation. government. The force so supplied shall be sent back as soon as practicable.

The Brit sh Government is said to have replied to ing to seduce men to abandon his cause. the Cabinet of Vienna in the most positive manner that it would never permit—and especially by means of a foreign armed force—the reversal of all that had been settled by the National Assembly of Greece, and solemnly recognised by England; adding that, even if it should stand alone amongst the Govern- of the latter's horse, his throat cut, his legs and hands sements of Europe, it would unchangeably persevere

It is added, that in pursuance of this announceguese station, has received orders, with the excep-At the same time, a considerable force is to be con- Barrios.

TURKEY. Constantinople, Dec. 19. - It was stated some time back that a revolutionary movement had been 2nd infantry, who had charge of Fort Forca, went got up in the district of Banalunko, in Bosnia, by the chief agency, and at the instigation of Austria. and distressing character as those we have had the The instrument used on this occasion was an Alba- sad and painful duty of publishing for many months nian of Rike, named Mahmoud, who, with some past. We confine our selection to a tew of the most 500 followers, gave himself up to pillage and acts of extreme cases of destitution, disease and death. an account of what had taken place to Count das September, he attached and laid a heavy fine on the flour being 4s. a stone, and Indian meal 2s. 4d.,

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

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN AUSTRA-LIA.

tween New England and Fort Bourke. reached a country possessing peculiar characteristics, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who kindly promised to in during the week was £20 ls. 4d.; remaining unconsidering its position in the midst of an almost i - take me through the habitations of some of those collected. £962 13s. 4d.; balance in bank pass-book terminable flat. It consisted of gravelly undulations poor creatures. On arriving at his house, it was against the house, £37 0s. 7d. abounding with grass, and watered with small with the utmost difficulty 1 obtained admission, springs. That at which the party halted was called through the crowd of destitute men, women, and Naudo, and had evidently been for centuries a fa- children who beset the door. The Rev. Mr. Fitzvourite camping place for the natives, who, with patrick having called one of the most miserable their usual improvidence, had used it for purposes which rendered it unfit for drinking at the time of where he stated he had two children, and was just to Bomfin, was intercepted, which induced Saldanba our arrival; but, by completely clearing it out, we recovered from fever. Upon inquiry I found that cases—comparatively very few—inquests have been ever, insufficient for the horses.

resolute, though patient and conciliatory, hands on the barbarian institutions which the conscience and judg-tolerated, and against which the conscience and judg-ment of Christendom cry aloud.

New York Iribane, the principal (New York)) of the distribution of the 6th November, the part of the action. The exposure of the early part of the action. The exposure of the other hands of the early part of the action. The exposure of the other hands of the early part of the action. The exposure of the other hands of the early part of the action. The exposure of the early part of the action. The exposure of the early part of the But there are other institutions of modern society which we leave untouched, whose beneficial influences we recognise, and whose tendencies to a higher good we recognise, and whose tendencies to a higher good was thought of secondary importance, as there grew as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary importance of the family of possible as the secondary in the country of the order of the family of the secondary of the grew of the secondary of the secondary of the grew of the secondary of the appear to be all able and energetic champions of progress. We should be glad to have a more intimate acquaintance with the above-named papers, and some others (we see occasionally noticed in Young America) published in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio.

The ball was extracted and Ohio.

The ball was extracted and concentration of surgeons, and concentration of attending him during the melancholy consolation of attending him during bush, were with difficulty by means of the interproduct that the remainder of the That night of exposure in the unroofed chapel at- nets, which were found on the river bank. They wretched a condition, while on a table lay the corpse with the influx of custom, and auctioneers find it tached to the castle was the cause of death to many a were much alarmed, having never seen white men, of what had been an able-bodied man, who, on en- an easy matter to dispose of whole chests at a fair brave poor fellow. Few of the seriously wounded and had decorated themselves with green boughs, symbols of peaceful intentions.

"The habits of all the natives of his river are of cree, countersigned by all the ministers, which sus- the most disgusting character, involving a refinepends trial by jury for certain crimes until that de- ment upon cannibalism absolutely sickening. Sufcree be altered or revoked by the legislative body. fice it to say, that this tribe of blacks carried with The crimes which are not to have the benefit of trial them two bodies, from which they had extracted and by jury are those that produce death, wounding with consumed what is termed the adipose matter. When fracture or permanent injury, robbery, rebellion, se- a party dies, a stage is immediately erected, consista party dies, a stage is immediately erected, consisting of a sheet of bark, drilled with holes, like a streets I remarked that all the dogs had disappeared of the various articles in the trade.—Tyrone Constisieve, fixed upon three posts. The body is placed which the poor people were so fond of having about tution. wrapped round the upper portion of it. small fires become of them, the people said they died of starvawhen the former were routed, many killed, and the one undergoth it the two ends of the stage, and tion—but from the reluctant manner in which they when the former were routed, many killed, and the prisoners, by Casal's orders, were slaughtered in cold blood. Casal was supposed to be making towards Oporto.

The Cork-street mapping, and the two ends of the stage, and the tribes one underneath it. A large 'coulaman' receives the matter thus extracted by the heat, and the tribes horrible as the supposition may be, they had made close round and greedily consume, and rub their person, with this horrible extract. After this the person, with this horrible extract. After this the person, with this horrible extract. After this the person, and rub their person, with this horrible extract. After this the person, and rub their person, with this horrible extract. After this the person to the reception of the reception bones and skin are closely wrapped in an opossum equally so in the workhouse, if not to a more fearful tents can be so called—prepared for the reception The Frankfort correspondent of the Morning Ad- cloak, and then rolled in a sheet of freshly stripped extent. There are 974 persons at present in that of the numerous patients for whom there is no acvertiser says :- While a communist plot has been dis- bark. The whole, coved with net-work, is then covered at Berlin, the manufacturing districts of carried about by the tribe for a considerable time, deaths took place there from the first to the 28th of Silesia are breaking out in riots. Prussia is lest it and is ultimately deposited in some hollow log. December. she does not gain the goodwill of the middle class by Numbers of these stages are to be found on Bolloon,

and high up the Mooni Creek.

encamped at a nobie reach called 'Toondi.'

"The natives again encomped with the party

The Frankfort Journal of the 29th ult. publishes a

What happiness his escape affords us! The accident others, distant about 40 miles, E.S.E., with tabubeen removed occurred at Korono. Planks of wood had been laid lated summits, which happen are cognised as Oxley's Table recovering." across the stream, which was only half covered with Land, and thus became aware of his not being more tham 70 miles from Fort Bourke; and certain of the identity of the Darling and Barwin rivers. he plorable and heartrending. the open river. The ice close to the shore was mounted his men upon fresh horses, and made Fort deemed sufficiently strong to render it unnecessary | Bourke the second day. At the first halting-place afflicting:he was attacked by the blacks, who hovered about suaded to remain in the carriage, with Count Or- during the whole night, but no accident occurred. loft. But as the carriage rolled rapidly down the The Forte he found almost entirely burnt down, but steep banks, the wheels instantly cut the ice, and the temporary stock-yard, erected by Major Mitchell "The next day Mr. Mitchell returned to Mo-

THE WAR IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

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

Lieutenant Carasa, an officer who has served under of Vienna has proposed to the three protecting General Oribe throughout the desolating wars of the Ar-Powers of Greece, England, France, and Russia, to gentine provinces, (on which Oribe was sent by Rosas as the novitiate to the invasion of his native country,) was to that of Bavaria, and to occupy Greece for ten amongst the prisoners taken by Rivera in Mercedes, in years with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 Austrian June last. He was carried to Martin Garcia, whence, after some time, he made his escape and proceeded to The publication of this document caused the great- Oribe's camp at the Cerrito, having then two brothers the coast of Ireland—yet not one single exertion is est alarm to the Greek Government, and the Pro- serving in the army, one of them married. His mind had made in behalf of a colony of about 3 500 persons excureur du Roi gave order to seize this number of the been for a long time bent on abandoning Oribe's service, paper at the Post-office, and to suppress its circulation in any shape. The following is said to be the ing to do so until he should be able to rescue them also. He and they have at length succeeded; and it is from these men, who for years have served in Oribe's army, that the declaration of barbarous executions, witnessed by themselves, has proceeded.

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

beyond the sum appropriated at present to the sup- Two sergeants, Sanchez and Yarza, were taken priport of the corps of frontier guards, who are to be disbanded immediately on the arrival of the auxillives being spared. They were executed and their bodies out to devote to that purpose, the home supply were mutilated. Two officers, Costa and Arrismendi, were made pri-

A lady of Montevideo, Donna Teresa de T-, was

A Brazillian subject, who was forced to serve, was seized in the act of escaping; his throat was cut, and his body mutilated. An Italian, taken wounded at Tres Cruces (near Montevideo) by Don Jorge Carreras, was trailed at the heels

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

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The accounts continue to be of the same gloomy

brigandage, and for a long while was the terror of Skibbergen, Dec. 30 .- Since my former visit to men, about three or four hundred, most of whom war—the officers with their swords and the men with the whole province, attacking villages, forcibly this locality, I find that the circumstances of the were labourers, and persons not entitled to relief, astheir knapsacks. During the night of the 22nd raising contributions, and murdering, indiscrimi-people have materially altered for the worse. Procount Bomfim contrived to send off a despatch with nately, all who resisted him. About the middle of visions are daily increasing in price and scarcity, mission. They were told that they could receive no Antas, whom it found at Rio Maior, at the head of city of Trikora, and on the refusal of the inhabitants bread of the coarsest description 21d. per lb., and, to been opened to allow egress to some women who had to accede to his imperious demands, he tortured and add to the difficulty of obtaining it, a new regulation been delivering milk, they rushed in in a body, but eccipt of it immediately commenced his retreat in murdered the several primates and three mollahs. has been entered into by the Board of Works, by were prevented from entering the front door until it The audacity of this chief finally rose to such a which the poor creatures on the road are to receive was secured. Four shots were, thereupon, fired pitch that the immediate attention of the Govern- but sixpence a day subsistence money, until the road within the poorhouse ground; the head constable ment was required, and Halil Kiamil Pacha, at the on which they are employed is completed. On hastened to the spot from whence the smoke prode Vasconcellos, whom he had left at Santarem with head of 3,000 Albanian troops, advanced against yesterday evening, after arriving in town, I waited ceeded, but did not succeed in seizing the perpetrahim. The Porte has now received the intelligence on the dispensary physician, Dr. Donovan, and, tors, though he saw one man escape over the wall. that a battle was fought at Dobrina, between the while in his house, witnessed cenes that would appal During this interval the mob succeeded in forcing what had happened, and leaving it to his own dire Bosnacs and the troops, in which the former were the stoutest heart. The door of the house was lite open the door of the porter's lodge, and subsequently cretion either to defend the place or fall back upon Coimbra, the latter of which courses he has prefered. It is alleged that the news of the disaster that Several of their most influential chiefs were seized while others were clamorous for medical relief for master, armed with a stick—of the porter, armed befel Bomfim, instead of discouraging the rest of the and shot, and the prisoners are now on their way to some members of their family, who were in a dying with a bayonet—and, much to their credit, of some insurgents, seemed to inspire them with increased the capital to be incarcerated in the Bagnio for life. state from diseases brought on by want and prival of the pauper inmates of the house. Intelligence of A great number of the fugitives took refuge on the tions of every description. Some few days ago the this having been brought to head constable Lynn, he doctor was waited upon by a man from Windmill- hastened in, and the combined force, notwithstanding hill, who requested him to visit his step-daughter, a violent shower of stones, which continued without who was unwell. He complied, and when he went intermission for some minutes, charged the mob, and he found the girl stretched on a miserable sop of put them to the route at the point of the sword, straw, alonside a corpse which was green from bayonet, and shillelagh, forcing them over the inner prutrescence, and her hands wrapped in rags. He asked her if she had fits, as he feared she from the premises, and securing the outer gate. A and burned herself, when she replied that she had the wond by the mob, and they left, vociferating not, but that she was lying for two days alongside that they would sack the town. Coming down John the corpse, and that she found it so cold she had Street, they called at some houses, but we have not got up to warm herself, but being weak she fell on heard of any damage done. At Mr. Dunphy's, in the fire, and before she could rise, her hands were High Street, they called a halt, and clamoured for burned as he saw them. But this melancholy busi- broad, but, as we understand, were deterred from ness did not end here, for the unhappy step-father violence by the sight of Mr. Dunphy's blunderbuss. had to take his wife on his back to the Abbey grave- Mr. Winslow was soon on the spot, with the police yard, where he left her stretched on a tomb-stone, force; but before his arrival the mob had dispersed. not having sufficient strength to dig a grave for her, On the previous night a similar mob made a violent and she was buried next day by a poor labouring man entry into the poorhouse, and succeeded in forcing who accidentally passed by. The step-father redinner. To make this matter the more outrageous, turned to his miserable home, and being determined they were people principally in employment, and not that his step-daughter at least should be attended to, fit objects for gratuitous relief, for all the holders of he also took her on his back, and left her at the door | tickets had regularly been feed each day. The son of Major Mitchell, who a short time ago of the Fever Hospital, when she was taken in and started for the Bolloon River; has succeeded in com- died in half an hour after her reception. These are week was 1,426. Discharged during the week, 66; pleting the exploration of the unknown country be not isolated cases of distress, for the whole town and died, 9; admitted during the same period, 176. surrounding country teems with similar examples of There were in the hospital 250, of which upwards of 'The party started from Mr. Pearce's station the awfully wretched condition of the people. Ac(Gnoolomata) in a N.W. direction, and in 30 miles cording to arrangement, I this morning waited on day was 100; rejected 10. The amount of rent paid

looking out of the crowd, he tottered into the hall, quiry, we are informed had been employed under the Board of Works, and had died from hardship and in the market of Dromore with a cartload of guns, cold, not having clothes to cover him from the in-blunderbusses, pistols of vacious sizes, bullet moulds, elemency of the weather. On the Windmill-hill and caps, with all the necessary materials for slaughthere are 23 small houses, and since the first of De- ter, which he soon disposed of to the lower orders of cember eighteen deaths took place in them, from the people, among whom the competition ran high mere hunger. In the town of Skibbereen alone 70 as the sale of the attmetive toys drew near a close. deaths took place since the commencement of the The gun merchants in this town state that they find

under the heading "Diary of a Dispensary Phy- ceeding at an equal page.

"On the 7th November the party proceeded a sician," after describing the scenes of misery which considerable distance up the river, the character of he witnessed at the dispensary on the 28th ult, and the country becoming hourly more striking. They corroborating the above account from the reporter of that paper, says :-

"I now will wind up my diary of the 26th with here; and in crossing from the opposite bank, there; the stastics of disease in Bridgetown: in a single seemed to be the greatest alarm least any of their lane in this town there are 85 cases of fever, out of mummied corpses, of which they have five, should a population of about three hundred persons. Betouch the water, and the most religious care was fore concluding, I must, however, give in; preface to taken to prevent such an occurrence. Three men my diary of the 27th. I was told this day by the were seen engaged in holding up one of them. The police that a man had been for days unbaried in a party was here, as everywhere, supplied with fish house on the Windmill; there one of the mesture in abundance and should be a supplied with fish house on the Windmill; there one of the mesture in abundance and should be a supplied with fish and supplied with fish the supplied with the supplied with fish the supplied with the supplin in abundance, and shown the most friendly feeling. volting scenes I ever witnessed was before, me. Mn a "The information received by Mr. Mitchell from nook in this miserable cabin lay, upon a wad of the various aberigines he had fallen in with, tended straw, a green and ghastly corpse that had been for to show that two white men had been killed up the five days dead, and that was already emitting the in-Bolloon, and one on the Birie; but, being compelled tolerable exhalations of putrefaction. At the cot of to return, he reached Mr. Pearce's station on the this decomposing body lay a girl groaning with pain, 13th November, having been absent from it eight and by its side was a boy frantic in fever. The wife of the deceased sat upon the filthy floor stupified from "It then became necessary for Mr. Mitchell to wantfand affliction. I asked her in the name of Mohanna, a station of Mr. Nelson Lawson's. Here notallow her, for she was naked: the few rags that she Young Nick has Old Nick's luck and his own too; he found the first hill he had seen for many hundred had after the fever had rotted off fand she hoped that he was recently nearly drowned, but not quite. The children have a coffin would be her next dross. The children have a coffin would be her next dross. been removed to the Fever Hospital, and are now

The state of Rescommon, and the rapid increase of disease and mortality, are described as most de-From other counties the accounts are equally

County of Galway .- State of the Claddagh Fishermen .- On Thursday last the soup kitchen, which has been so benevolently established at the West Convent for the relief of the destitute poor of Gladdagh, was opened When the soup was prepared the Very Rev. Mr. Folan, and the Rev. Mr. Rush distributed a sample of the potage with a biscuit, to each of a few orphans. These immediately gave the word through Claddagh, when, lo! hundreds of poor oreatures rushed in with mugs, &c., in their hands, to put in their claim. The rev. gentiemen gave it gratuit-ously to all who applied. The wretched people don't know how to labour at anything but their fishing avocations; and such has been their misery that their nets, spillards, clothing, bedding, in fact every article that could be either sold or pledged, are all parted with; so that they have no other resource but to starve, unless a generous public lend a helping hand in the present emergency; and until it be seen whether the government may not be induced to do something to place them in a condition, now that the fishing season has arrived, to follow their ordinary pursuits. There is a vast mine of wealth and employment in the bay and deep-rea fishery in this disperish unless promptly placed in a way for efficiently following their ordinary avocations - Galway Vondi-

COUNTY OF KERRY. - TRALER. - No less than eight sudden deaths have occurred within the last week in this district; half of which have been attributed to the effects of destitution .- Trales Chronicle. County of Sligo -Sligo, Jan. 2 .- The condition of the people is becoming, every hour, more deplorable. The mortality has fearfully increased in the locality of Sligo, and this increase is solely attributable to a want of a sufficiency of food. We are, indeed, of grain is fast diminishing; the supply brought from

judging from the aspect of things, we have not one, STATE OF THE NORTH-WEST OF IRELAND .- The Lonprevails throughout the whole of the north-west disa parish which there are not hundreds of families who are in writhing in the agonies of famine. The same unvarying tale of unmitigated misery is repeated by all the journals of the district-those of Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Armagh, and Omagh. Even in this city there occur, as the members of the Relief Committee can attest, the most harrowing scenes, arising from want of food. The whole district, in short-though it may not include a Skib-

bereen or a Castlebar-appears to be suffering fully

OUTBREAK IN KILKENNY.

as much as those which are further south.

foreign countries is wholly inadequate to meet the demand, the price of food is hourly increasing, and

The Kilkenny Journal contains the following account of a formidable disturbance at the workhouse. KILKENNY, JAN. 2. - RIOTS AT THE POORHOUSK .- On Thursday, during the sitting of the board, some very serious disturbances, and which threatened to have a fatal result, took place at the poorhouse. The crush was so great at the time the externs were being admitted to dinner, that one woman was very seriously injured, and was only saved from being crushed to death by Alderman Smithwick and some others of the guardians. At five o'clock a large number of dinner, as the hour was past, but the gate having yard walls, and finally succeeded in expelling them tremendous volley of stones was then poured in from

The number of inmates in the house last Saturday

COUNTY OF LEITRIM DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—We had no idea, prior to the last ten days, of the destitute situation of the county of Leitrim. The poor classes, generally speaking, are in such a state of destitution, that death every day seizes its victim. In some few obtained some delicious water, the supply being, how he and three others had been confined to the same held. On the 18th instant, an inquest was held on bed, that the other three died, and that he himself the remains of Thomas Kiernan, who resided near ever, merely confine ourselves to a few passing redied at Torres Vedras of his wounds. He has left a marks. With the merits of Foung America and the large and helpless family. He is reported to have travelling due west, the party came upon five wild relief for his family. I then visited about fifty houses family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family. It was deposed that the man had not eaten the large and helpless family the Anti-Renter our readers are pretty well acquainted; been a skilful engineer officer, and a brave man. His blacks encamped at a lagoon. They at first made a on Windmill-hill, Chapel-lane, High-street, Distil- food from the 14th, except a little stirabout. On the witnessed. In the first house, or rather hovel, I en- had only once tasted food for the last three days.

Fever is rapidly extending its ravages even in the metropolis. The Cork street hospital, one of the building, of whom 302 are in the hospital, and 185 commodation within doors.

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

BALE OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES. The landed proprietors of Sligo, including Colonel Kinnex Gore, the lieutenant of the county, Sir Robert GGore Booth, Bart., Mr. John Wynne (one of the Delevon Commissioners,) Mr. Edward Cooper, of MMarkree, and Mr. Charles O'Hara, have, by reso-Indutions agreed to at a meeting held on the 23rd ult., rerecorded their thanks to Her Majesty's Ministers fofor the liberal propositions embodied in the Treasury MMinute of the 1st December, and declared their intetention to avail themselves without delay of its salutatary provisions. And they further resolved, that tithey considered it absolutely necessary that incicreased facilities should be afforded to the owners

o of their property with as little delay as possible. VOLUNTARY RELIEF. Although the number of persons employed on the p public works are greatly increased since the return n published four or five weeks since, and although d draining and other productive works are beginning t to afford a new and far better source of employment. s still the destitution has so radidly extended, and the d demands for more employment are so urgent, that t the Commissioners of the Board of Works find it e exceedingly difficult-nay, impossible-to draw off t the labourers from the road-work. Some of the public works had been stopped in the hope that the l labourers might be absorbed upon the adjoining est tates in thorough drainage or general farming work; t but the Commissioners were constrained to resume a nortion of those works, or commence new ones, as t the only alternative to preserve the destitute laboureers from starvation.

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

In the east half barony of Innishowen, Clonmany aand Donagh, county Donegal, the relief committee aussembled some days since and forwarded a memorial tt. the Lord-Lieutenant, complaining of delay on the Hert of the Board of Works, and declaring that "if a and don't intend to say anything about what I mean to the Court, and he would take care that any one so speedy remedy be not afforded, we shall shortly see the frightful scenes which famine and pestilence are them. I are able to maintain them. Wife-If my husproducing in the south of the kingdom, for already band will only let me have my children I will take them fever and dysentery are beginning to prevail." In without any allowance at all, I have worked before and reply to this memorial, Mr. Redington, the underreply to this memorial, Mr. Redington, the under-recretary, states that the Lord-Lieutenant has sha'nt give up the children. You may go away if you "called the particular attention of the commissioners to the state of the district."

THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

The Thames police-court was on Tuesday the theatre of one of the most exciting scenes which has ever been enacted in it since the memorable case o Captain Johnstone.

Colonel Richard Wright, Consul-general for the state of the Equadore, and alleged to be the head of an expedition which was said to be lately fitting out from this country for South America, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Evans of the Thames police, with a violation of the 2nd section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59th of George III., cap. 69. Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, and Mr. Shaw, of Furnival's-inn, attended for the defence, whilst Mr. Potbury, from the office of the selicitor to the Customs, conducted the prosecution.

The first witness called was Mr. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. He described himself as having been some time since a captain in the 11th Hussars. He had retired from that service, and about the month of October last, hearing of an intended expedition to the Equadore, he called upon Colonel Wright, to whom he handed a letter, which that gentleman having read, he asked witness whether he was desirons of joining in the enterprise? To which he Tuckett, replied that it would all depend upon the rank which was offered him: to which the defendant replied that he should receive the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel. Witness asked what was to be the pay; to which Colonel Wright replied £20 a month. Witness observed that was very small, but the Colonel told him that at Quito all the articles of consumption were exceedingly cheap, and that a few shillings would be sufficient to provide for a large family. Witness asked what part of little to defray preliminary expenses. Colonel Wright purpose by the commissioners.

fer to some Spanish commission which had charge

Mr. Yardley: Under what government did you suppose you were to act?—Witness: I understood under the Spanish. and not under the English go-Colonel Wright told me that I should like General Flores very much; that he (the general) had been in a hundred actions, in all of to:d me that 1,200 men had been raised in Ireland. and that they should be under my commands, as I was the only person holding the rank of lieutenantco onel going out upon the expedition.

Mr. Yardley: Do you know General Flores? Witness: 1 understand he is by birth a Venezen!an, and ex-president of the Equador. To Mr. Potbury: I inquired as to the uniform.

and Colonel Wright told me it was to be similar t the English Light Infantry uniform, with bright yellow facings, which was the Spanish national colour, cocked hats, and plumes, and epaulettes of a Spanish fashion. At a later period Colonel Wright directed me to go to Mr. Gurney, a tailor in St. James's street, who had buttons cast purposely for the service. I procured some, and found they had the word Equador marked upon them, together with the marks G. Del Pres. Here one of the buttons was handed in by Mr.

Potbury, upon which the magistrate asked the witness what he understood those marks to mean? troop I was to command, viz., "The President's

On the 29th of October 1 spoke to Colonel Wright as to the advance which was to be mace, and on the two months and a half's pay which was cashed at the house of G yn, Hallifax, and Co., after a little hesitation. Witness then proceeded to procure an

Mr. Yardley: Was anything said about arms or equipments? Yes, we talked on the subject several times, and Colonel Wright said that an order had been sent out of rockets, 56 pounders, and 40,000 that to avoid all military appearances the men were ranked under the following heads :- Overseers forcmen, labourers, and youths. The overseers were to receive each £1 bounty on entering, the foremen 17s. 6., the labourers 15s., and the youths 10s. 6d.

I proceeded on board the Glenely on the 20th of

December, where I found 220 men; they were in a

dreadful state of destitution and making a tremendous uprour. I promised them, on my honour, relying on Colonel Wright's word, that they should have money next day, and according to my instructions from the Colonel they were divided into watches, and in every respect treated as soldiers, and regularly paraded as such. On the 15th of December, by the order of the officers of Customs I quitted the Gleneis, and on the 16th I called upon Colonel Wright with the officers under my command, and having to d him how we had been compelled to leave, asked what were his further orders? He replied, we were p ricetly free to go where we pleased, as he had no arther occasion for our services. I replied that the officers were without money, had been put to great expense in the purchase of uniforms, and that it would be most unjust to dismiss them without some provision. I suggested that he had better give me £20 for them, until he could consider the question of turing compensation. In the afternoon of the same day C-line! Wright sent down by Sir James Hay £2. for each officer.

Mr. Ballantine: I presume I may take it, Captain Tucke a that you are the informer in this case ?-Exactly so.

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

the 11th Hussars?-Witness: Yes, about eleven years Mr. Ballantine: Pray was that the last profession

you followed ?-Witness: No; I was a merchant in Mr. Bal'antine: What merchant ?-An East India merchant.

Mr. Ballantine: In what commodities did you deal?-In every thing that you could name, (loud

Mr. B.llantine: Then you are what is called a general dealer?-No; I was an East India agent, and furnished the mosses with wine, plate, and other

Mr. Ballantine: Oh, that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capacity?—I did.

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

Mr. Ballantine: That lady I presume was your wife ?-She is not-she passes as my wite. After some further questions, Mr. Ballantine put in two documents, the one an answer to some newspaper paragraphs, the other a petition addressed to the Lords of the Treasury; in both documents the parties on board the Glenelg, professed to be "emigrants in the strictest sense of the word," and sent for h their anxious desire to be allowed to preceed on their voyage. Captain Tuckett, on being close questioned, admitted that he had been a party to the getting up of both documents, though he knew the statements contained in them to be false. Mr. Ballantine strongly commented on the conduct of the

Police Entelligense.

MONDAY. MARLBOROUGH.STREET .- BRUTAL ASSAULT BY

Rathbone-place, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick for having beaten and otherwise ill-treated his wife, Julia personal injuries he had inflicted on her. She had food, clothing and lodging. three children, the eldest six years of age, the youngest a lowance from her kusband in order to assist in keeping of. Mr. Hardwick asked the husband, a young man, Husband-I'm come here to answer a charge of assault. their support! Husband-I come her about an assault. to do with the children, except not to let my wife have misconducting himself should be properly punished. like, but you shall not have the children. I shall put them out to nurse somewhere. Wife-I hope your worship will order my children to be given up to me, for (bursting into tears), who can take care of them or look after them like a mother. Mr. Hardwick-Your wife wishes to part from you on account of your continued illsome terms with her, I shall certainly put the law in force. Husband--Oh, I know all about that. I'm prepared for anything the law can do. It can't make me give up my children. Mr. Hardwick-But the law can compelyon to restrain your brutal temper; and I will take care that its power is exercised. Look at that young woman's face, and say whether the unmanly brutality you have exercised on her can admit of excuse. If you do not give up the children and make terms with your wife, I will fine you as far as the law will allow for the assault. Husband-I sha'nt give up the children. Mr. Hardwick-At all events, the youngest being an infant must not be separated from the wife. I fine you £5, or two months imprisonment for the assault, and if, after yau come out of prison, you do not support your removed, and a few minutes afterwards the wife came into Court, and implored, in the most earnest manner,

the magistrate to release her husband. Rather than see

him sent to prison, she would consent to him keeping all

the children. Mr. Hardwick said the wife was treating

her husband too well. He could not, however, allow

that such a man should not entirely escape from justice.

The wife was too good for him, and that was the fact.

was then released on paying a trifling fine. South America it was intended to proceed to; to Richard King, a merchant, residing in Warren street, which the defennant replied-to the Equador. Wit- Piztroy-square, was charged before Mr. Broughton with ness asked if there was to be any advance; to which having committed a violent and unprovoked assault upon Colonel Wright replied there would be an advance of Mr. Jabez Woods, an engineer in Bucklersbury. The two months. Witness observed that that was too complainant, a member of the Society of Friends, affirmed that at nine o'clock on the preceding evening he got into scolled that that was the sum appropriated for the an omnibus at Stoke Newington, where he had been dining with a party of friends, and shortly afterwards the Mr. Yardiey: What did you understand by the defendant and a lady entered the vehicle, and seated commissioners ?- Witness: I understood him to re- themselves directly in front of him. In order to sit more which the defendant expressed his dissatisfaction, and desired him to remove them. Witness insisted upon his right to retain them in that position, and the defendant thrust it aside. Feeling indignant at such treatment. witness raised his foot and kicked the defendant, upon which he had proved victorious, I asked the nature which the latter instantly struck him a violent blow upon of the command I should have, when the colonel the temple with an umbrella, and caused a severe wound the turnpike where the vehicle stopped, he was given into custody. The complainant exhibited his handkerchief and various articles of dress he had worn upon the occasion, all of which were stained with blood, Mr. R. Messer, complainant's evidence, and stated that they observed nothing whatever in the conduct or demeanour of the pany that she was subjected to annoyance or inconvenience. In answer to the charge, the defendant said, that first attracted to the improper conduct of the complainant by an uneasy feeling exhibited by his wife, who was sitting next to him, and who at length teld him that the Witness: I understood them to be the title of the and pressing her knees in a most offensive manner. He plainant's legs in a position his wife had described, requested him to remove them, but he refused to do so, and mach; he certainly struck him with his umbrella, and considered himself perfectly justified in resorting to such course of retaliation. Mr. Broughton said he had no doubt that the defendant had acted under the erroneous impression that his wife had been insulted in the manner course was to remove the lady and appeal to the conductor, instead of taking the law into his own hands in the unwarrantable manner he had done. The assault had been clearly established, and he should order him to pay a penalty of 60s., or in default be committed for one month to the House of Correction. The fine was imme-

> Peter Raitt, about 40 years of age who was formerly England note belonging to Henry Lloyd, a seaman. The prosecutor is a native of Aberdeen, where he had formerly known the prisoner. On Thursday afternoon Lloyd and six other mariners, who had been discharged st Whitehaven from the ship Acasto, which had made

the purpose of engaging a passage to Scotland in the day. Lloyd met his countryman Raitt on the wharf, and secutor saked Raitt if he could recommend him and his shipmates to a lodging for a couple of nights until the steamer sailed! The prisoners assured the sailors he gaged in prayer. Presently she saw him put the other would take them to a safe harbour, where they would have a snug berth and good treatment, and accompanied asked Lloyd if he had got any money, and advised him | given into custody. John Webb, 845, said that, finding to be very careful, as there were plenty of land-sharks a letter in the prisoner's pocket, he went to his residence, about. Lloyd said he had a £20 note which he had re- | Thomas-street, Grosvenor-square, and there found his ceived of his captain, and the prisoner advised him to wife, an old woman, in the greatest distress, unable to deliver it into his charge until the steamer sailed, get up, and evidently near her dissolution. The woman's Lloyd accordingly handed the note to the prisoner, who | sister was in attendance on her, but she said, as her only locked it up in his presence. On Saturday morning means of subsistence was by doing a little charing, she Lloyd asked the prisoner for his note. Raitt unlocked should be compelled to go out and do something, and the box and feigned the greatest astonishment on find- consequently to leave her dyidg sister by herself. Alder ing it empty. He said the note was gone; that he had man Hooper said that, if that was the case, it was reloss. The prosecutor, however, would not do so quietly, for their relief. He then instructed the officer to proceed and gave the prisoner into the custody of a Thumes | at once to the parish in which they resided, and call the police constable. That officer gave a bad account of attention of the officers to the destitute state of the poor the prisoner - said he had been leading a dissipated life. l and cohabiting with a woman of loose character at a manded until Saturday, and be taken care of until it ers had been lodging. Mr. Yardley asked the prisoner what he had done with the £20 note? The prisoner said, he left the note in a box on his mantelshelf, and it it was stolen during his absence from home.-Mr. Yardley: I don't believe a word you say. Will you give up the note?-The Prisoner: I cannot do so. I have Elizabeth Brown, the former with an infant in her arms, not got it .- Mr. Yardley: I believe you have appro- were committed for having rtolen a purse, containing priated the note to your own use; and if it is not restored I have the power of punishing you severely. The the person of a gentleman named Gooding, they were prisoner having Persisted that he could give no information about the note, Mr. Yardley said, he should enforce the provisions of a very useful act of Parliament, the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 116,- being, "An Act for two females near London Bridge, and robbed of a valuathe Protection of Seamen entering on board Meichant ships;" and make an order on the prisoner to restere the £20 note he had illegally detained, and, in default of doing so before the court closed, to pay in addition a penalty of £10. The prisoner refused to comply with

labour, which was the maximum punishment awarded by the act. TUESDAY.

CLERKENWELT .- DISTRESS .- A poor widow with witness, and claimed the liberation of his client. The three children, one a boy 10 years old, a girl 6, and an magistrate, however, decided as remanding the case, infant in a sickly state in her arms, entered the Court calling on the defendant to put in bail, himself in and applied to Mr. Combe for assistance. She said her soph Callaghan, three powerful-looking young fellows, £400, and two sureties of £200 each. The securities husband was a soldier named Thorton. A short time

was a very bad one, sentenced the prisoner to be impri-

soned for six calendar months, and be kept to hard

ing no means of subsistence she resolved on tramping smashing a policemun's head in with brick-bats, besides was advixed to make this appeal to his worship. The poor creatures were quite exhausted, with scarce any HU-BAND. - Harry Thomas, music publisher, No. 29. she answered in a manner that gave the face of pro-Thomas. The complainant, a young woman of mild bability and truth to her story. Mr. Combe ordered manners and prepossessing appearance, with a tremen- that the family should receive every immediate assistdous black eye, stated that the continued ill-usage she ance and comfort through the poor box, and that they received at the hands of her husband, had at last in. should be provided for until the case might be properly duced her to seek for a separation. As the readiest investigated, for which purpose they were placed under means of effecting this object, she had, at the suggestion the direction of Mr. Duke, the Chief Usher of the o of estates encumbered with debt of selling portions of her friends, taken out an assault warrant against her Court. They appeared grateful for the kindness shown husband, although she had no wish to punish him for the towards them, and they were instantly supplied with

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- DARING ROBBERY .year and nine months. It was her wish to have an al- William Cooper, who described himself as a clerk in the service of a tradesman in Mile-end, was charged with the children, which she earnestly desired to have charge the following daring robbery. Miss Ann Burnell, of No. 3, Hartland-terrace, said she was crossing from Foleywhether he would listen to the proposal of his wife! place on Saturday afternoon last, when the prisoner suddenly came in front of her, snatched a parcel out of Mr. Hardwick-Who gave your wife that black eye! her hand, and ran off. She pursued and called "stop Husband (in a surly tone)-Why, I did. Mr. Hardwick thief," and, in a short time, the prisoner was stopped. -What for ! Husband-Oh, I could say if I chose, but | The parcel contained some cloth of little value. She I don't choose. Wife-I do not make any complaint was positive that the prisoner was the person who against my husband for the assault. Blows from him snatched the parcel from her hand. A piece of brown have been too customary for me to think anything fur- paper was found in the prisoner's pocket immediately ther of them than the disgraceful marks they leave. If after he was apprehended, witness, to the best of her beblows were all I had to complain of I should never have lief, declared to be the paper in which the cloth was appeared in this Court. It is his shocking language to wrapped. The prisoner, who treated the whole affair me that wounds me far more deeply. It may be pre- with perfect indifference, said he should defer his desumption in me to say it, but I have been a good wife to fence. He was committed. One of the witnesses, White, him and a good mother to his children. Let him, if he applied to Mr. Long for protection against the friends can, say one word against me. Mr Hardwick-You and relatives of the prisoner. While in Court, the parhear what your wife says. Do you mean to let her have ties had conducted themselves in a menacing manner tothe children and to make her a reasonable allowance fer wards him, and anticipated further annoyonce from them Mr. Long said, if any one molested him, to come

MARYLEBONE .- THE NEW TWOPENNY OMNIBUS CON-VEYANCE.-Richard Prior, Thomas Hobbs, and James Clarke, drivers of omnibuses belonging to the Metropolitan Joint Stock Conveyance Company, and whose carringes convey passengers for the small charge of 2d. from the Star and Garter, Edgeware-road, to Hungerford Market, a distance of two miles and a half, appeared spector Hunt, of the D division, charging them with having stopped in certain thoroughfares, viz:-The treatment. She is justified in refusing to live with you Edgeware-road, for a longer period than was necessary on those grounds. If, therefore, you do not come to for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers. Police constable 95 D, gave evidence in support of the several complainants, and two of the defendans were fined 5s. each. The summons against the third party was dismissed. Mr. Crawford, the manager of the Company's vehicles, complained that the pelice did not act impartially, inasmuch as summonses were continually issued against the new company, whilst the proprietors of the original 6d. omnibuses were left unmolested by the Police, although they were daily acting in opposition to the law to a much greater extent were immediately paid, and after the case was thus finally disposed of. Mr. Grawford resentered the Court, and was about to set forth to Mr. Rawlinson the shameful will send you again to prison. The husband was then he was told by the magistrate that the cases brought beat liberty to indict any parties for a conspiracy if he

her, from feelings of misplaced affection, to overlook the her on the 16th and 17th ultimo. Mr. Wontner apgeneral misconduct of her husband. He was determined peared on behalf of the prosecutrix, and Mr. Humphreys for the defendant, a warehouseman in Wood-street. Cheapside. Mr. Wontner gave an outline of the case, master had three children, the youngest being still in into bed, and put his hand up her clothes. She told him that was very improper. On the next day he came into the nursery at dinner time to wash his hands. He then threw her on the bed and effected his purpose. He told her if she made any noise she would loose her place. Two of the children were playing in the passage, and running in and out of the room, and the room door was bed. She laid it by her side and tried to get away. Mr. not received notice to quit, nor had her master and mistress been continually finding fault with her. Her miswhat it was for. It was for not putting clean drawers witness had done with it. There was another occasion about 3d, wrong in change for some potatoes. Her mis-On the 16th her mistress was out all day. Her mistress's father occupies two rooms on the same floor with the nursery, and her master sleeps in another room, but her came and told witness that the deceased was bein the 16th. She supposed her mistress's father was in his immediately, if she would not have her killed. With rooms. He was in his rooms the next day when her prove the shuffling and fencing way in which the charge had been got up, after which Mr. Hunter of Milnersquare, Islington, surgeon, said he examined the girl on the 28th December. There were then no symptoms of under the grate, and burnt her forehead; she showed violence, nor means of determining whether any intias a test had no existence in some cases. Humphreys addressed the magistrate at considerable length, contending that the motive which prompted the girl to make the charge was the fear of being dismissed and sent home, her father being out of work; and she while his children were playing in the passage, and running in and out of the room. He fortunately had witmesses to show that his client did not dine at home on the 17th. Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said he would save

the evidence of the surgeos, and the girls statement em-braced such extreme improbabilities, and she had predence. He must dismiss the charge. WEDNESDAY. GUILDHALL,-Suicide Prevented by a Woman.-An old man, 70 years of age, named Edward Stuart. was charged with having attempted to threw himself off a yellowish mark upon her back, the effect of a bruise, about four o'clock the previous afternoon, while passing | had been made. The Coroner said it was absolutely been robbed of it; and that Lloyd must put up with the quisite that prompt steps should be immediately taken woman. In the meantime the husband should be re-

him the trouble. The charge was totally unsupported by

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, apparently unsoncious of all that was going ou in the Court. SOUTHWARK .- FEMALE HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- TWO respectably-dressed femules, named Mary Keefe and eleven sovereigns, a pair of gloves, and some silver from gentleman holding a situation in the Stump Office, and that one night in September, 1845, he was attacked by ble gold watch. He identified Keete as the female who knocked him down, and he believed that the prisoner, Brown, was with her. His watch had not been found. The gentleman above alluded to exhibited to the magistrate a scar on his temple, resulting from a wound he rethe order, and Mr. Yardley, after stating that the case ceived from Keefe, so desperate was the blow he received They were committed for trial.

GENERAL FLORE'S EXPEDITION .- Four squalid looking young men covered with filth, who formed a part of General Flore's expedition, were charged yesterday, with having broken some windows in St. George's workhouse. They were committed to prison for 14 days each.

THURSDAY. SOUTHWARK .- Dennis Sullivan, John Muir, and Jowell-known thieves, were placed at the bar before Mr.

with her children to her native place. She had applied dreadfully injuring several others. It appeared from the to a parish for assistance, but they refused her, and she evidence that on Sunday evening one of the prisoners' companions named Witty (who has since been transported for seven years) stole a quantity of cigars from covering, and had evidently undergone great fatigue a shop in Gravel lane, Southwark. He was taken into a shop in Gravel lane, Southwark. He was taken into custody a short time after the robbery in the Red House public-house, when he was rescued by the prisoners and his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two his associates and the means by which they are to be obtained." The members of the Co-ope. and want. The woman was closely questioned, and custody a short time after the robbery in the Red House or three hundred persons surrounded the police to notice, a synopsis of the Reform and Registration mostly thieves and bad characters, and commenced, Acts, also a letter prepared for the overseers of the throwing brick-bats and stones at them. Richards, 44 parishes of England. He commenced by saying-The throwing brick-bats and stones at them. Richards, 22 parishes of England. 22 commenced by saying and throwing a brick-bat, and knowing subject of registering the compound householders has day next, the 10th of January, 1847, on business of m, perceiving Muir throwing a brick-dat, and knowing subject of registering and attention for three or four great importance. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock in hold of him, when he was kicked by several persons be- years past, and I am happy to say, that great the evening. hind, and was struck in the forehead with a brick-bat, success has attended my labors. Gentlemen, I con- Huddenser which rendered him insensible. He was carried in that tend that if you pursue the same course that I have operative Land Company in the Huddersfield district, state to Guy's Hospital, when it was ascertained that his done, you might cause that righteous document, state to Guy's Hospital, when it was ascertained that his done, you might cause the People's Charter, to be enacted in the space of Hill, on Tuesday the 12th of January, when it is had been forced in. Sofrightful was the wound that his three years. In the parish of St. Mary, Newington, eyesight was despaired of, and he was ordered to remain the constituency has been doubled; and in the parish He also received several kicks on the lower part of the voters in one year. In the year 1845, I called toge-Police sergeant 7 M said that when he was informed of Society. We met regularly every week, and at- day evening at 8 o'clock. They are specially rethe riot he proceeded to Gravel-lane and found upwards tended to the work we chalked out to do. A depu- quested to attend regularly. of 200 persons surrounding the constables. As soon as tation attended the parish vestry, and referred the of 200 persons surrounding the constables. As soon as Lation abscude the parish vestry, and testing of the shareholders will be held in the arrived they attacked him, and while he had Muir parochial authorities then present to their duty, as it general meeting of the shareholders will be held in in custody a brick-bat struck the latter (evidently inregards the placing of every compound householders) the large hall, Haywood Street, Ancosts, on Tuesin custody a brick-bat struck the latter (evidently in-tended for him), and rendered him insensible. Wit-ness was compelled to convey him to a surgeon's to re-line the parish on the rate book; and every compound day evening, January 12th, 1847, to commence at 8 householder or occupier of property of the clear o'clock; for the passing of the accounts, and the elecstore him to his sensos. The other prisoners and those yearly value of not less than ten pounds per annum tion of a new Board of Directors for the ensuing who escaped were the worst. William Morgan, a lad on the list of voters for members to serve in year. about ten years of age, said that he saw bricks thrown | Commons House of Parliament. We also waited | STOCKFORT. -Mr. D. Donovan of Manchester, will about ten years of age, said that he saw pricks thrown about from all parts. Sullivan threw a large one at upon and corresponded with the overseers of lecture here at six o'clock in the evening, on the about from all parts. Sullivan threw a large one at upon and corresponded with the overseers of leading the parts, and informed them that a society was in- 10th instant; subject—" Reply to One who has He saw the prisoners and the others who escaped throw stones and kick the police. In answer to the charge the ceived, both at the vestry, and by the respective overprisoners said they knew that Witty was not guilty of the seers with great courtesy, and at our suggestion they their room, at half-past two in the afternoon, when offence they charged him with, and that was the reason they rescued him. They did not deny committing the assault, but they did it n self-defence. It was stated the qualified persons on the list of voters, which them. by one of the constables that the prisoners were most passed the Revising Barristers Courts. We acted Nottingham.—The Chartists' meeting, at the Sedesperate characters, and had been frequently in custody only partially on the parish of St. George's, and ven Stars, will commemorate the birth-day of Thofor felony and other offences. Mr. Secker said, that it yet we thereby obtained the right for one thousand mas Paine by a public supper. Tickets and every for felony and other offences. Mr. Secker said, that it yet we thereby entained the right for one buousand made and of a phone support and every was a most diabolical and brutal outrage on the police. five hundred persons. So you see Gentlememen, the information can be obtained on application being The officer was in such a state that the loss of his eye plan is very simple, and also very efficient; if the made at the bar of the aforesaid house. A meeting was expected from their brutality towards him. He parochial authorities neglect to do their duty, your of the Land Company will be held at the above should commit them for trial, but as other men were

PRIDAY. MARYLEBONE .- RUFFIANLY OUTBAGES ON A MAR-

officers an opportunity of apprehending them.

BIED WOMAN.-Richard Hosken, a confectioner, in Albany-street, Regent's Park, and Samuel Corns, a cigar dealer, in William-street, in the same neighbourhood, were charged with assaults of a most violent and brutal nature on Mrs. Catherine Hosken, wife of the first. named defendant, who was taken into custody by the po lice for the outrage which he had committed. The other defendant was brought up on a warrant by Whipp, the officer. Complainant, who had evidently sustained very severe injury, gave evidence to the effect, that for a long time | make an appeal to the country for carrying the printhan their less favoured rivals were, The fines inflicted past her home had been rendered completely miserable, in consequence of her husband neglecting his family and husiness, and spending the greater portion of his time at the shop of Corns, where be was in the habit of and unjust means resorted to by the old company, with smoking and drinking, and he afterwards ill-used her. wife and child, upon an application from the parish, I the view of putting down the low priced vehicles, when On the same morning, (yesterday), at one o'clook, she to you, and the Chartist public, the propriety of went to the house alluded to, and requested him to refore him had been disposed of, and that he was of course turn home; when, after being abused by Mrs. Corns, she therance of this great and desirable object :was laid hold of by the defendant Corns, who thrust her into the street with so much force that she fell with her GUILDHALL .- FALSE ACCUSATION .- Mr. Richard | head ever the kerb stone into the mud, and received Thomas Tubbs attended to answer the complaint of Sarah Marks, his nursery maid, for indecently assaulting call in the aid of a surgeon. It was further stated that the a trial of strength, since it is only through the coprecisely.

Complainant on retiring to rest, lecked her door, and operation of the entire Chartist force, (by way of Borough and Chartist force). Thomas Tubbs attended to answer the complaint of such severe hurt on the back, as to render it necessary to that, at three o'clock, her husband, who had returned contributions and otherwise,) that successful results be held in the splendid amphitheatre, known as the home, burst it open, and, laying hold of her savagely by the throat, attempted to drag her out of bed. He also The husband's brother consented to enter into an which, he said, did not warrant him in preferring a struck her several times, and on cries of "Murder" proarrangement satisfactory to the wife. The husband charge of rape, but established an assault on one day, ceeding from her and her children, all of whom were terand on the other an assault with intent to violate. She ribly alarmed, Hill, the officer, entered the premises, and mentioned the matter to her fellow-servant the next day | took the husband into custody. Hosken was fined 50s., Her father immediately took her away, had the girl exa- recognisance in £100 to keep the peace towards his wife mined by a surgeon on the following Monday, and pre- | for six months. The other defendant, Corns, who said ferred this charge on the next day. Sarah Marks | that he put out complainant gently, and that she slipped down, was fined 40s. The penalties were paid, and the commensurate pecuniary resources for the legitimate Commensurate will assemble at 83, Dean-street, Soho, on vice of Mrs. Tubbs, as nursery maid, five weeks. Her required surety having been entered into, the parties left

> MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A MERITORIOUS WATER-IAN.—An inquest was held on Monday at Rotherhithe, on the body of Thomas Cornish, aged 28. The deceased was a waterman, and plied at the King and Queen Stairs. He had been the means of saving many lives. On Monday night he went down to moor a boat, or alter her position, and he was no more seen alive. A watchman heard a splash in the water about the time the deceased went after the Humphreys cross-examined the witness at great length boat, but the night being dark he could not see what but quietly, so as not to perplex her. She said she had it was. The deceased was not missed till the next day, and as it was found he had not been home, it was feared he had caused the splash the watchman tress found fault with her one day. Do not recollect heard. His body was subsequently found near the stairs, and it is supposed that in passing along a boom to get his boat he slipped and fell into the river Verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned, but without evidence to show by what means." CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL BY HE body of Mary Ann Campbell, aged 14, who, it was tress came home and told her about it. Her master alleged, died from ill usage she received from her and mistress had frequently complained of her being | mistress, Mrs. Ann Levy, fruiterer, of North-row Covent-garden. Ann Campbell of 19, Church-court said, that the deceased, her daughter, had been in

> Mistress —On Monday, an inquest was held on the the service of Mrs. Levy, in Covent-garden for the last eleven weeks. On Wednesday, December 16th Mrs. Hughes, who keeps the shop next to Mrs. Levy mistress was down stairs in the parlour on the night of dreadfully beaten by her mistress, and to interfere ness went, and found the deceased in the shop, master assaulted her. Further evidence was adduced to screaming. She asked what was the matter, when the deceased answered that her mistress had kicked her in the back, and that while she was scrubbing witness the ashes still on her hair. Witness went up stairs to Mrs Levy, and asked what the girl had done to deserve such punishment, and the reply was, that she (deceased) would not clean the place, and that 'she had not been treated bad enough." As her mistress promised not to beat her again, she went away, leaving the deceased; but at twelve o'clock that night she ran home to witness, and immediately upon entering the room fell down in a fit. After recovering a little, she vomited a large clot of blood the size of her hand. Her back and shoulders were quite red and black with bruises. Deceased remained in bed for several days following, attended by Mr. Brooks, the parish surgeon, and on Wednesday last was taken to King's College Hospital, in which she died the next day. Mrs. Eleanor Hughes, fruiterer said she resided next door to the deceased, in Coventvaricated so much, that he could not trust to her evi. | garden. On Wednesday fortnight, she heard deceased cry out "Oh! don't beat me," and oh! don't burn me," at the same time heard Mrs. Levy make use of the most horrible language. Mr. Walter Gill, house physician of King's College Hospital, said, the deceased was admitted on Wednesday last. He found She was then too weak to allow of an examination. at one o'clock she died. No post mortem examination over Blackfriers Bridge, she observed the prisoner sit- necessary that the cause of death should be proved by a post mortem examination, and adjourned the inquest for that purpose. On Tuesday the inquest was resumed, when medical evidence was tendered, upon which the jury, after a long deliberation returned a verdict of "Died from disease of the lungs and with the following remark :-- "And we are heart." of opinion that there was great cruelty on the part of

SUDDEN DEATH IN A POLICE CELL .- An awful instance of the above kind occurred in one of the cells of Vine-street Police-station, on Sunday morning. The deceased, whose name is supposed to be Thomas Distant, was brought to the station about seven o'clock on the previous evening, in a state of intoxication. He was locked up in one of the cells, and steps to cause it to be inserted in as many papers as by the jailor every half hour during the possible. night. On Sunday morning, when the jailor vi ited him for the last time, he found him dancing and which a reply was ordered to be sent. inging, and told him to be quiet. The deceased made use of an indecent expression, and turning house in Smith's-place, opposite the one where the sail- was ascertained what the parochial authorities intended round towards the jailor, fell to the ground with great as many as possible. violence. The jailor picked him up, and placing him on one of the seats, was alarmed to find that the man was dead. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced that death had taken place during a fit of apoplexy.

Mrs. Levy in her conduct to the said Mary Ann

Logic of Drunkenness.—A disciple of drunkenness, when charged before the magistrates with his favourite offence, made the following defence:—"11 from on board the steamer to have capsized off the then I war not drunk.

A CURE.—Corpulent persons, desiring to regain their shape, should apply to some newspaper estalishment for the office of collector. THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL .- 'How long did Adam

wife," answered the husband calmly.

Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 5.] M. C. Johnstone, Lamb's Conduit street, draper-W. Southampton, painter, plumber, and glazer—J. Terry, Wych-street, Strand, licensed victualler, — J. Davis

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH TO POSSESS THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

At a meeting of the Central Election and General Registration Committee, held at the Assembly Inn, Church Lane, on Sunday evening next, at six Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Scho, on Tuesday evening, o'clock, when the following subject will be discussed.

in the hospital. Police-constable 134 M was struck with of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, one thousand becoming members. a brick-bat on the head while assisting the last witness. five hundred electors have been placed on the list of pody, rendering him incapable of performing his duty. ther a few friends, we then formed a Registration hononrably performed their duty as by law required, and canvassed the whole of their parish, and placed next step is to arraign them before the Barristers house on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock prebefore Mr. Rawlinson upon summonses obtained by In- implicated, he would remand them for a week to give the Courts, and also before the Courts of Westminster ciscly. for "wilful neglect." I would recommend the

> Circular to the Sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association.

Chartist body earnestly to press the attention, and

lay themselves out whenever opportunity serves to

carry out this most important movement. The

speaker concluded by submitting the following cir-

cular:---

The Central Election and Registration Committee would feel themselves guilty of a derilietion of duty were they not, at this juncture of political affairs, to 10th, in the Democratic Temperance Room, 33, ciples of the Charter into the Legislative Assembly of the Empire. The dissolution of parties, and the perplexities of class legislators, offer a fair field for will deliver a lecture at the above hall on Sundar, contesting and carrying elections in favour of the Chartist interest, the committee therefore suggest the evening. adopting the following means without delay, in fur-

I.—The formation of Election and Registration Committees in all Chartist localities, not only where the Election may be contested with a fair prospect of lecture at the Pewter Platter. White Lion street, success, but even where it is not intended to attempt on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at eight o'clock can in any instance be obtained. Moreover it will Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, on Wednesday evening be advisable to make a public stand, and to proceed next, January 19, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. as far as a show of hands, (even when a contest is Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, two of the directors of not contemplated,) thus to take the sense of the the Land Company, will attend and address the community, and promulgate the principles of the meeting.

where the Chartist party possess sufficient elective o'clock precisely. power to ensure success, but are not possessed of expenses of a contest. Some such plans have collected large, but not adequate sums, and the subcommittees will see the necessity of a general subscription to make available the local power of such III.—The carrying the registration of compound householders and others into effect, thousands being

deprived of the franchise, through the neglect of the parish officers. The Central Committee refer to the fact, that in the parish of St. Mary Newington, and St. George the Martyr, Southwark. Voters have been put upon the registration lists, who were hitherto disfranchised, owing to the neglect of the Paronor expense, since the parish officers are bound under

severe fines and penalties, to carry into effect the amended clauses of the Reform and Registration Acts, for the purpose of better enabling you to define the powers and provisions of which, a synopsis of the | January the 10th, at 7 o'clock. same in subjoined Enclosed you will receive a circular letter, which you are requested to send without delay to the parish

officer, of your several locality. To effect a careful revision of claims before the revising barrister at his court, should an election not previously have occurred.

The committee cannot conclude, without expressing their earnest hope that this appeal will be suitably responded to. Now is the time to prepare for the general election, which will probably take place | ter, White Lion-street, Norton Folgate, on Tuesday before the usual duration of Parliament has ex- evening, at eight o'clock precisely. Mr. Mitchell's pired. It will soon be too late for adequate preparations. Again you are reminded, let the opponents find us not only willing but ready for the contest. THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELEC-

TION COMMITTEE, 83, DEAN STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

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

Local Registration and Election Committee Chairman.

Sub-Secretary. Committee Room.

To the Overseers of the parish of GENTLEMEN. I hereby inform you, that this above Committe

was formed for the purpose of seeing the objects of the Reform Act and Registration Act carried into effect by the parochial authorities, in reference to placing the names of compound householders and others on the rate book, and on the list of voters for teresting episode, taken from the events of the French members to serve in Parliament. I am further directed to inform you, that by

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

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

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

The circulars having been moved, seconded and adopted, together with a synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts, (which we will give next week)the secretary was authorised to take the necessary A letter was read from Colonel Thompson, to

the necessary operations, and secure the franchise to The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday eve-

ning, January the 12th.

HUMANITY OF BRITISH SEAMEN. - Lately, whilst her Majesty's steam-sloop Bloodhound was lying at anchor in the Bosphorus, a Turkish caick or small

skiff, laden with pappucci, or slippers, was observed the person of a gentleman named Gooding, they were I war drunk, and said I war not drunk, then I war Seraglio Point, and three men and a boy were seen also charged with the following highway robbers:—A drunk. But if I war drunk, and said I war drunk, buffetting with the current. Half a dozen British Seraglio Point, and three men and a boy were seen tars, as though with one accord, immediately plunged overboard to rescue these unfortunate beings from a watery grave. A stoker, of the name of Rowe, showed himself to be the most expert of the party, being the first to reach the spot, when he had the satisfaction of seizing two men by the hair, whom remain in Paradise before he sinned ?' asked an amia- he contrived to keep affoat until he reached the ble cara sposa of her loving husband. 'Till he got a steamer. The third man was also saved, but the boy from his diminutive size, was lost sight of by the seamen in the water; not so, however, from the vessel; Captain Phillips, seeing that there was not a moment to be lost, threw off his coat, instantly jumped overboard, and, making direct for the urchin, reached him at the very moment he was sinking into a watery grave. This act of humanity was for several days the sole subject of conversation in the Richards, Old-street, retailer of beer—E. Snowden, Alton, the Sultan—by no means parsimonious in costly gifts for services of much less importance—did not were immediately entered into, and the case was remainded for a week.

| Secker, charged with two others not in custody in restriction of the gallant act in the manner manded for a week.

| Secker, charged with two others not in custody in restriction of the gallant act in the manner in which it richly merited.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTISTS OF HULL will meet at the Ship o'clock, when the following subject will be discussed evening at 7 o'clock. Bolton.—A general members' meeting of the

Chartist and Land Association, will be held on Sun.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A meeting of the Chartist Cowill be held at Turner's, Temperance Hotel, Chapel proposed to form a second section, to give those persons who have made applications an opportunity of

The Chartists of Bristol are informed that the Nichol's Coffee-house, Rosemary Street, every Mon.

MANCHESTER PROPIR'S INSTITUTE. - The annual

every member is particularly requested to attend as there is business of importance to be brought before

HALIFAX. - Mr. Alderson will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock, The Anniversary of the Birth day of Thomas

procure the energies of the Chartist Executive to Paine, will be celebrated by a soirce in the Hall of Science, Rockingham-street, Sheffield, on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1847. BETHNAL GREEN .- Mr. T. Clark, director of the Land Company, will lecture, at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, on Sunday evening, at eight

> Sheppield.—The adjourned discussion on Co-operation will be resumed, on Sunday evening, January Queen Street, chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. South London Chartist Hall .- Mr. E. Jones

> next, January 10. Chair taken at eight o'clock in THE DEMOCRATIC Committee for Poland's Regeneration will meet on Friday evening next, January 15th, at the Chartist Assembly Rooms, 83, Deanstreet. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clook. BISHOPSGATE. -- Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a public

Borough of Greenwich .- A public meeting will

THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COM-MITTRE will hold its next meeting at 83, Dean-street tee are in correspondence with several boroughs Soho, on Tucsday evening next, January 12, at eight

THE AGED PATRIOT, VICTIM AND ORPHANS RELIEF Wednesday evening next, January the 13th, at eight o'clock.

South London Chartist Hall. - THE CHARIST DEBATING CLUB still holds its meeting every Wednesday evening, at the above Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock; one of the important subjects agitating the public mind is invariably selected for discussion. South London Chartist Hall .- Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver an Historical Lecture at the above Hall

on Sunday evening next, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely-subject, "The Last of the Tribunes." Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho.—Mr. Philip M'Grath will deliver a Public Lecture on Sunday evening next, January the 10th, at half-past 7 pre cisely—subject, "The Benefits to be derived from the National Co-operative Land Company."

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. T. Clark will deliver a Public Lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church row. Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, Somers-Town.—Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a Pub. lic Lecture at the Bricklayers'-arms, Tonbridge-

stree:, New-road, on Sunday evening next, the 10th of January, at half-past 7 precisely. MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Ruffey Ridley will deliver a Public Lecture-subject, "The History of Democ-

racy." on Sunday evening next, January the 10th, at the Coach-Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at 8 o'clock precisely. MR. C. DOYLE will lecture, at the Old Pewter Plat-

committee are requested to meet at the above house, on the same evening, at seven o'clock.

LAMBETH.—A quarterly general meeting of the shareholders will take place on Sunday evening next upon business of importance. THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS will hold an extra

meeting on Monday evening next, January 11th, at the German Society's Hall, (White Hart), Drury Lane, three doors from Holborn, to hear an address from Christopher Doyle (of the Chartist Executive), on the state and prospects of democracy in Scotland Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Ernest Jones will preside. The new rules and regulations will be submitted

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This elegant and commodious temple, in which momun sides, has been exceedingly well filled during the holidays, we recently witnessed the representation of "Robert Le Grange," a smartly written and deeply in-Revolution of 1792.3, and rarely have we seen a piece better placed on the stage, or better acted. The Pantomime continues its popular career, supporred as it is, by excellent scenery and splenid tableaux.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, WESTMINSTER

At this theatre the Demon Horse continues to rul his highly popular and successful career, whilst the Pautomime spectable of "The Forty Thieves; or, Harlequis and Ali Baba" is, to say the least, equally successful. One attraction consists of the Wellington Statue drawn by forty real horses. Crewded audiences nighty reward the manager for his spirited exertions to please

THE COGITATORS .- A number of friends under the above denomination, meet at the house of Mr. Geo. Willand, the White Hart Tavern, Murket-street, Oxford street, every Wednesday evening. The question for Wednesday evening next is, should the franchise, or a system of rational education take the precedence. SEVERE.—' Doctor, why have I lost my teeth?'

inquired a talkative female of a physician. 'You have worn them out with your tongue,' was the re-A Bull.-Was there ever a better bull perpotrated

than the following one ?-"A new stove had been invented, and a gentleman

soliciting order for its was praising its comfortable and economical qualities, in the highest terms to Mr. O'Shaughnasser, who listened with the greatest attention. As a climax to his eulogium, the interested party declared that the use of one of the said stoves would save the purchaser one half the quantity of fuel he at present consumed.

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

half my fuel?'
"Most decidedly I do. I will answer for it.' Then give me your hand, my friend, and he

delighted, 'and I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll have two stoves and save it all." LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The general delegate meeting of Lancachire miners will be held on Monday next, January the 11th, 1847, at the sign of the

Legs of Man Inn. Market-place, Wigan, chair to be taken at cleven o'clock in the forenoon. The half yearly Conference of the general association will commonce immediately after the termination of the county business, at the above mentioned house, and continue sitting each successive day, till the propost tions sent from the different localities are discussed and decided. All communications for the Conference, must be addressed to Mr. John Hall, Legs of Man Inn, Market-place, Wigan. There will be several h public meetings during the sitting of the Conference, which will be addressed by W. P. Robers, Esq., and delay conference are the graph of the conference of the other gentlemen.

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Saturday, January 9 164 .