My Friends,

These are the times to try men's souls. have evaded the pursuit of the cunning and malicious enemy, aided by their staff of spies. detectives, informers, and seducers; and, when the reign of terror commenced, I told you that one man at liberty was worth a thousand in the dungeon; and now, to prove to you that I have not preserved my liberty in vain, or merely from a regard to personal safety, but that it may be devoted to your service, it is my again after the sacred holiday, and the reso-during the whole period of the Commission, to do it in my presence, but I did make a tour Next week I shall publish my tour, compride to inform you that, at great personal in- lutions which I submitted to that provisional until every man associated with them was to puff the "Evening Star." I then devoted mencing at Aberdeen, as I wish to kiss the

gow Convention, and who was the founder of panied me to my hotel. And, my friends, always bear the fact in mind, his movement, and my answer was "to go to fees. that the more desperate and damned is the the devil." character of an influential person belonging to the low party, as it is called—the more valu- through its exhausted exchequer, every dele- prisoners, the very man who had led them on, able is he to their opponents, and the more certain is he of employment in their service.

The Scotch people must recollect the tour and pay for his witnesses; many got large sums of the remainded the money—and a reporter at Liverpool—and, had I not the remainded the money—and a reporter at Liverpool—and, had I not the remainded the money—and a reporter at Liverpool—and, had I not complete, a more conclusive answer to the scurvy vermin who live upon prostitution, and made by Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Salt, and but employed no counsel. I should state that curred by one of the Yorkshire prisoners—he who, nevertheless, dare to charge me with Collins, in the same year, and they must red in the midst of the enthusiasm in Birmingham, threatened to turn informer, and hang all the editing a newspaper for profit? And again, let collect their words, their acts, and their when the Convention adjourned there, and Bradford men—and this threat he repeated it be borne in mind, that I stated at the comobject; they must recollect that the Glas- when we heard that in the north all was terror three times-and, let it be borne in mind, that, mencement of the French Revolution that a gow committee proposed to invite me, but and conflagration, I postponed my visit to at that period, those men were to be tried for friend of mine had offered to place 1,000l. in that the middle-class bagmen objected; they Blackburn, and left Rochdale in the dead of High Treason. must recollect Collins's words, spoken at a the night, after a public meeting, to be in Bir- Now, my friends, I wish you to bear these Paper, and that if a sufficient amount was sublarge meeting in Birmingham, before he started on his tour—namely, "That the course for the people was forcibly to arrest the magistrates, the officials, and the aristocracy in every neighbourhood, and retain them in eustody until the Charter was carried;" they through the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry must recollect that Muntz and Douglas tra
the Parson-Magistrate refused to take bail and the other is, that your confidence in a velled with a sample of cheap rifles, and for him at that hour, because he was in bed; I leader must ever be based upon his prudence liamentary news, and other intelligence, and the direct admissions of the working men's cause; property of the shareholders, and not my protrol over the disbursements—the loose manner in which and the earliest parthe Parson-Magistrate refused to take bail and the other is, that your confidence in a perty. You would have had the earliest parthe public funds are dealt with in all directions, would be positively incredible if it were not authenticated by the liamentary news, and other intelligence, and the direct admissions of the openly boasted of having established rifle clubs sent for Mr Collins, the member, secured his throughout Scotland. They must recollect release, left Warwick at eleven o'clock at fact, I need only state, that every man who did communicated with you and the Government find the audit office so far in arrears with the public act. that Attwood's object was to secure support night, amid the jeers and hootings of a set of not belong to the order of labour, and who was daily, would have taken place. And I now counts that when the Commissioners of Woods and that Attwood's object was to secure support night, amid the jeers and hootings of a set of for his one-pound note principle; that Muntz's shop boys and middle-class ruffians; I arrived incarcerated in 1839 and 1840, sought to make tell you what I offer; if the working classes object was to recommend himself to his towns- at Birmingham at one o'clock in the morning, merchandise of their martyrdom upon their re- and the trades are prepared to establish a bring they cannot, because their dollags they are necessarily obliged to admit that they cannot, because their dollags they are necessarily obliged to admit that they cannot, because their dollags they are necessarily obliged to admit that they cannot, because their accounts that they cannot, because their accounts that they cannot, because their accounts that they cannot, because they cannot they cannot, because they cannot they cannot they cannot they cannot be accounted to the counts and the public they cannot th men upon the strength of popularity; that not a soul would give me a bed, and I was lease from prison, and their stock-in-trade was Daily Paper, they may manage their own AUDITED FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS! What have been the Douglas's object was to make profit of the obliged to start by the mail-train for London. | abuse of Feargus O'Connor. " Birmingham Journal," and that Collins's object was just what he achieved, the establishment of himself in a bacon and butter shop, Bury and at Wakefield were to take place on upon a loan from his new associates, and with the same night. I learned that the Cobbetts, fool of myself—nor do I think your confidence cipal security lies in my being YOUR UNa prospect of their custom, and that the ge Stephenses, Richardsons, and the whole clique in my courage would have been increased, if I PAID SERVANT. A word as to the repetineral object was to destroy Feargus O'Connor were to meet at D. Fletcher's house, and, build-had placed my life or my liberty in the keep-tion of the old system of spying and informing, and the " Northern Star."

ing at Oldham, who now denies it.

process for blowing England up with water. It is a stout fellow went up to him with a case and a good situation by a Government official, pikes and other weapons, witness then left them and a good situation by a Government official, pikes and other weapons, witness wife and williamson spoke to the went home. Witness wife and williamson spoke to the would put the rope round Feargus O'Confact of the prisoners meeting on the night of the 14th of printed and published and discussed at public man, "You villain, it was you that brought us nor's neck, printed and published, and discussed at public man, "You villain, it was you that brought us nor's neck, meetings. Then came Peter Buzzy and his cut, and you told us that he was to know notwo-pence a head charge for hearing his letter thing about it." He jumped out of bed, forgetting the rheumatism, and ran behind a sack the came the transportation of Frost, Williams, and Jones—Peter Buzzy having assured Frost that he had a hundred thousand armed Frost that he had a hundred thousand armed in any scheme of which Feargus O'Connor the charge of the cha

I am now taking our movement chronologically, and we will see what has been the result: who have been the sufferers, and who have been dared to come to Preston, all upon the question

Every man of the Birmingham party who now we come to the result. represented their townsmen in the Convention, I was the first that was tried in York in has become the bitterest enemy of Chartism, July, 1839, upon the following charge—for as renegades always do. Every man of the having published the following extract, from a Cobbett party who was elected to the Conven | Wiltshire paper, in the Northern Star :tion has deserted us, except George Rogers. Every man of the London party who represented London in the Convention has deserted sented London in the Convention has deserted to death. The poor little fellow during his confinement, us, except Henry Hetherington. Every man actually est, in consequence of hunger, two of his fingers who advocated physical force in that Conventant the flesh frem his arm." who advocated physical force in that Convention has deserted us, except Rider, Harney, and Marsden. And, without an exception, the and for that offence I was treated to a special twelve o'clock that night, to aid a fire brigade. To use the language of my informant, "His deserters have one and all feathered their nests, jury, and I was convicted as a matter of that was to set fire to that locality. I thought speech was most horrid." "Was there no and have become our greatest enemies. Now, course. I was to be called up for judgment it odd that if the message was genuine it one," said I, "to muzzle him." "God bless

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

were then amongst them establishing secret trance to the Theatre, were all crammed to not a host would give me lodgings. societies, a reliance upon physical force, and receive the traitor; one man upon the stage Well, in 1840, I was tried again, and was instructing the people in the mode of commu-attempted to stop me, but a little physical treated to another special jury, the Attorneynicating sedition and conspiracy with invisible force brought him to his senses. I positively General of the Whigs, Lord Campbell, attendink, that the confiding would become victims stood alone in that vast assembly. I made ing in person to prosecute me, and mark what to these treacherous rascals—that they would proclamation for my accuser, and summoned I was tried for—for the publication of two be the first to desert them, and the first to him into court, but he had absconded. I spoke speeches—the one of O'Brien, and the other of betray them; and that I did not form wrong over two hours, and concluded amid enthusi- Dean Taylor; of course I was convicted. But estimates of their intentions, was proved by astic applause. I received a general apology, did I then separate myself from the Chartist the fact that the man who disgusted the Glas- and the generous people exultingly accom- cause? On the contrary, after my trial at Liver-

When the Convention was broken up peared then. Harrison against the Bradford

ing upon my absence, were to denounce me. ling of misguided enthusiasts or base inNow, that was the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of these who would charge me for housing near the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartists I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their of the first time that the Chartist I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, the first time that the Chartist I got out of a sick bed, we will be a sick bed, we will b Now, that was the first time that the Chartists | 1 got out of a sick bed, went to bury, to their vour of physical force. It was discussed in the first to address the first to address the people to physical force for my have Powell in London, and others whose people, and was the most loudly applauded by own gain, is, names will shortly be mentioned. You have I believe, have long since discovered the folly of measuring questions by other men's enthusiasm.

Then came the torch light meetings, and that his injunction to all was that I should know nothing of the transactions, and that, if you are, tuck up your sleeves like me." This I heard a gentleman say at a torch-light meetings.

I believe, have long since discovered the folly of measuring questions by other men's enthusiasm.

"Senatus Consultum"—that I was aware of the middle classes, but not respected by the working classes; and they have been from the beginning, and shall be till have been from the beginning, and shall be till sall, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leech, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leech, Thomas William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shorrocks, Thomas Latimore, James Wrigley, William Shopley, Robert Farnworth, James They replied, that "if that was my resolution to all was that I should have been from the beginning, and shall be till have been from the beginning, and shall be till sall, Thomas William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shorrocks, Thomas Latimore, James have now mapped out for you the history of Chartism, during its advocacy by the middle classes in I838 and I830, and I think the distinguished the delegate meetings, when they gave their names, proceed by the working classes; and they have been from the beginning, and shall be till sall, Thomas William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shorrocks, Thomas Latimore, James have now mapped out for you the history of Chartism, during its advocacy by the middle classes in I838 and I830, and I think the distinguished the delegate meetings, when they gave their names, the delegate meetings, and that it is not not respect to the delegate meetings, and that it is not not respect to the delegate meetings, when they gave their names, the delegate meetings, and that it is no it would be dangerous for me to return to classes in 1838 and 1839, and I think the dis- Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, and William Then came the recommendation of drilling and training at the Halifax Theatre, showing the people how to walk in rank and file, without jostling Lord John Russell if they met without jostling Lord John Russell if they met." I did return to Yorkshire. A large without jostling Lord John Russell if they met.

It would be dangerous for me to return without josting Lord John Russell II they met.

him in the streets, and which I violently denounced.

Then came the proposition of the London

Then came the proposition of the London

The prisozers met at his house, and on the night of the night of the murder at Ashton several of his men came faccording me; they denounced the traitors that had denote the one, or the sycophancy of the other.

And, I dare say, my Oldham friends will result to appointment; those who did not come he went to fetch out of bed. Several of the misguided men so brought into the scrape were prisoners against whom the witness Then came the proposition of the London Delegates, to refuse the payment of rent, rates, and taxes. Then came Dr Taylor's chemical process for blowing England up with water.

meetings. Then came Peter Buzzy and his out, and you told us that he was to know notheir hands. The times were not only threatenwas not cognisant, and, thanks be to God, the
men of Dewsbury, as good Chartists as there
in England, have never since been en
Tost omice, under the reiormed rule, £1,195,520 is. 64d.; upon yeu, the veritable Chartists of Great Britain
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
and in deductions from pensions and salaries, £93 los. 10d.; and Ireland, to buckle on your armour in the cause
of humanity and justice; to stand by the Charter
Sill was charged with conspiracy. He was remanded in collecting the said several taxes, but in
this day (Saturday.) Thomas Hunt and William Winterbottom were committed for conspiracy, bench warrants
bottom were committed for conspiracy, bench warrants
bottom were committed for conspiracy.

The narries against the prisoners, and he asked that they might be re.
and in deductions from pensions and salaries, £93 los. 10d.; and Ireland, to buckle on your armour in the cause
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in deductions from pensions and salaries, £93 los. 10d.; and Ireland, to buckle on your armour in the cause
in deductions men ready to take the field at a moment's in any scheme of which Feargus O'Connor their hands. The times were not only threaten-Then came the sacred holiday; then came men of Dewsbury, as good Chartists as there the secret delegate meetings in Yorkshire; the secret delegate meeti then came the reasonable fenthusiasm of the men of Dewsbury; then came persecution, prosecution, imprisonment, destitution, and was joyously and heartily received by those prosecution, imprisonment, destitution, and who were taught to believe that I had betrayed vention to leave, and my acts there are before special constables in attendance. or deceived them.

Well, the epidemic was general, it ran throughout the country, and I was actually the gainers; what the effect has been, and what of physical force; I went to Preston, however, to the Conference, and the other a working of the Conference, and the other a working of the Conference, and the other a working of the Conference, and the Conference, and the other a working of the Conference, and the conference of the Co

the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to p nearly unanimously. Upon my return, I saw of my conviction, and in order to arrange my paper, and prostitution to live upon, and then I shall be overpowered with votes of the object of those resolutions. I was met by affairs. While I was in Ireland, I attended who have the insolence and audacity to thanks and confidence, for I am resolved, all but the country party with a scowl and a some large public meetings, and expounded talk of Feargus O'Connor creating excitetions and the Chartist principles, and upon my return ment to make profit of his newspaper.

Now was more feeling and that was one of disappointment, the Ruzzy revolution had burst out in Weles. trown; and amongst the deceiverstuere was but one feeling, and that was one of disappointment one feeling, and that was, that being foundguilty at York, judgment was not instantly passed. I found Mr Carpenter, the editor of "Lloyd's;" with Mr Carpenter, the editor of "Lloyd's;" with Sword and blunderbuss, as the arms of Chartism, sather the close of the secondary of the secondary in the Chartist principles, and upon my return and desolation, which the sets guarantee against anarohy and confusion, want to make profit of his newspaper.

Now, pray mark my answer to these minions. I am resolved not to fight persecution by open and avowed shall be rendered; to fight persecution by open and avowed shall be rendered; to fight persecution by open and avowed shall be rendered; to fight persecution by open and avowed to fight persecution by open and avowed shall be rendered; were not aware that such two of our most talented and esolation, and the month after the close of the such that two of our most talented and esolation, and the month after the close of the stern the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and desolation, and the month after the close of the stream and the stream and desolation, and the month afte sword and blunderbuss, as the arms of Chartism, placards to be posted in Lancashire and York-before railways were generally established, and disc my principles by threatening me with sitting in the chair, and I sat mute till shire. That spy did come to Mr Heywood in when travelling was expensive, I made a tour danger,—nay, with assatsination, if I do not sitting in the chair, and I sat mute till shire. That spy did come to Mr Heywood in I heard what all had to say. I heard the resolutions read, and I thought it most prudent course to take another night to consider. I did so, and upon the next merning I proposed the appointment of example and in the chair, and I sat mute till shire. That spy did come to Mr Heywood in when traveling was expensive, I made a tour with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of the Treasury first called to the fact !—'In the dead hour of the night with his posting with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of that paper. In 1842 the dead hour of the night with his posting with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of that paper. In 1842 the dead hour of the night with his posting with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of that paper. In 1842 the dead hour of the night with his posting with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

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If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of that paper. In 1842 the dead hour of the night with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of the Treasury first called to the fact !" In the dead hour of the night with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to subscribe to their madness and folly.

If my injunctions had been followed, not a stention of that paper. In 1842 the dead hour of the treasury first called to the fact !" In the dead hour of the treasury first 2 committee to reconsider those resolutions; the spy of the Newport magnetates; who use principles. I ented it for fine months that the proposed counter-resolutions; and finding created all the excitement in the bills; whose it turned Tory. Upon one occasion I paid that took place in Europe, and making allow-fraud?—(EIGHT THOUSANU POUNDS!) that an empty exchange had produced a full name was so often mentioned upon the trial, 100% out of my own pocket to procure stamps and enthusiasm, and being Q. 4,919—(Can you state during what period this fraud). that an empty exchequer had produced a full name was so often mentioned upon the trial, bag of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming. For the debug of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of but who was never forthcoming.

hill side; that if they were scattered on the Scotland. In Carlisle I was not only de-military being in readiness, and enthusiasm at would rally them in the river. I told them gloriously hissed and hooted when I made my blage after I had addressed them; and I was last month—you shall have it weekly: that if they lent themselves to deluders, who appearance on the stage—the streets, the en- obliged to start in the middle of the night, as

General of the Whigs, Lord Campbell, attending in person to prosecute me, and mark what I was tried for—for the publication of two speeches—the one of O'Brien, and the other of Dean Taylor: of course I was convicted. But did I then separate myself from the Chartist cause? On the contrary, after my trial at Liverpool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, and mark what I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, and mark what I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed, for I was to be tried there pool was postponed at the contrary and the ditto ditto ... 9,300 and searching article from the "Manchester The finable offences are so multiplied that no one can calculate the following very able, critical, and searching article from the "Manchester Times" of Saturday last, as illustrative of the manner in which the accounts of other Company, have been systematically kept; and we merely ask what the judgment upon Mr Feargus posits of the proportions.

We give the following very able, critical, and searching article from the "Manchester The finable differences are so multiplied that no one can calculate the following very able, critical, and searching article from the "Manchester Times" of Saturday last, as illustrative of the manner in which the accounts of other Company of fines is amount of their weekly subscriptions.

The finable ditto ditto ... 9,300

The finable ditto ditto ... 9,300

The finable ditto ditto ... 18,860

The fine amount of their weekly subscriptions.

The finable ditto ditto ... 18,500

The fine star pool of the section of the following reverses are so multiplied that

Well, you remember the informers that ap-

I have now shown you what traitors, spies,

formers—the one a reporter of my own, the grove, on Monday last:other a Secretary to a Branch and a Delegate ( lead the people on-were the witnesses against us.

Star," the circulation of the "Northern Star" hill side, I would rally them in the valley; nounced but threatened, if I dared to go there, its height. I went to that meeting, and I was 13,810. Now you shall have it in the first myself. and if they were dispersed in the valley, I I was there in twenty-four hours after, was walked through the town with a vast assem- month of my gratuitous service, and in the

1st Week of 1st Month 2nd ditto ditto ... 3rd ditto ditto ... 4th ditto ditto ... 1st Week of Last Month . .. ditto .. ditto .. ditto ..

this secret conspiracy and correspondence, and I then came to London, and Major Beno- again in April, and without a farthing in the words, "Who dares open his mouth, when O'Connor would have been if the Select Comthis secret conspiracy and correspondence, and without a farthing in the who had drawn largely on my private purse, wiski, as the representative of a very large Exchequer, I remained with Mr Clarkson, aidwas one of the first to desert, betray, and sell meeting-held, I think, at Lambeth-sent a ing him, taking care that all should have coun you shall have the following month's circulation ment of the Company's finances? We would the Chartist cause to middle-class demagogues. delegate to me demanding 500l. to carry on sel, and paying 85l. in one sum for traverse of the "Northern Star" after I abandoned the editorship of the "Evening Star."

1st Week ... ... ... ... ... ... 9,085
2nd ditto ... ... ... ... ... 10,600
3rd ditto ... ... ... ... ... 11,700

and Taylor who were discharged. The whole of the others were committed to Chester for trial on the charge

eight days at Lancaster, and the three in-Oldham, who communicated it to me at Broms-

"Before the meeting of the Manchester, annum. man, who was taken out of the workhouse to place at Manchester, a man of the name of of the system of income and expenditure in different great majority must continue to remain the starved gainst us.

Then I come to the last emeute. But, in assing—as these things cannot be too often to which he exultingly pointed. He despended—let me also remind you that just required the coward seef who would not be something to be seen the second of Education. Is it possible that the £1,525,000 voted for the relief of the Irish, to be expended in public works in that country, or the £4,939,000 voted for local works in the country of the £4,939,000 voted for local works in the country of the £4,939,000 voted for local works in the country of the £4,939,000 voted for local works in the £4,000 for the expended let me also remind you that just required the coward seef who would not be \$20,467 voted for public works in Ireland 1847, £8,709 for the expenses the second of the Irish, to be expended in public works in the £4,000 for the relief of the Irish, to be expended in public works in the £4,000 for the expenses the country of the £4,000 for the relief of the Irish, to be expended in public works in the £4,000 for the expenses the £4,000 for the relief of the Irish, to be expended in public works in the £4,000 for th Then I come to the last emeute. But, in large horse-pistol peeping above his coat, and passing—as these things cannot be too often repeated—let me also remind you, that just nounced the coward serf who would not be known Harboar, or the £27,628 voted for salaries and nounced the coward serf who would not be known Harboar, or the £10,000 or voted to the Lord. For the Lord, or the £100,000 ful, pursue your course with caution, discretion, and voted to the Lord Lieutenaut for education in Ireland, or the £100,000 or voted to the Lord Lieutenaut for education in Ireland, and when spies if necessary. He commanded all who were if necessary. He commanded all who were lieutenaut for education in Ireland, or the £100,000 ful, pursue your course with caution, discretion, and voted to the Lord Lieutenaut for education in Ireland, or the £100,000 ful, pursue your claims with society on the just-and many other similar sums can really be expended in Ireland without the control of the Lords of the Treasury to be for any measure, or Navar vote for any measure, or

the convention, and, after a stormy discussion, tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my the resolutions were rescinded—mine were dopted—and the Convention was dissolved; accommittee being, appointed to eat up the accommittee being, appointed to eat up the fragments, call the Convention together fragments, call the Convention together forms and size of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of those men I padd 1,060L out of my tence of the summed up in the "Emancipation of Later of the summed

When I commenced to edit the " Evening row limits of the narrowed constitution, I will neither commit you, your cause, nor

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

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

ment of the Company's finances? We would also call the attention of the members to the letter of James Orange, taken from the "Nottingham Review" of Saturday last, as an illustration of other Land Companies—the high anticipations held out in their prospectuses, and the slight condemnation—or rather no William IV. c. 32. s. 2.

The expenses, including fines, to the poor man may, in not a few instances, reach thirty per cent; and the average profits that thereby are put into the pockets of the moised speculators, I should put down at fourteen per cent. per annum. As the public-house money clubs are now extensively detested, it is not unlikely that building clubs and land clubs will be adopted by the same class of usurers, on a scale quite as extensive as the former, as the modus onerandi are the same, they may be, and are and the slight condemnation—or rather no condemnation at all—that they receive at the protecting hands of the "Birmingham Journal" and the confederated Press of the empire, while the National Land Company, that held out no such prospects, has become the stock in-trade of prostitute hirelings :--GROSS MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC

TAXES, The report of the Select Committee on the miscel-laneous expenditure is very volumineus, but it contains a vast body of information relative to the mismanagement

of our financial affairs, and shews the necessity for a thorough and searching investigation into the fiscal departments of the state and how imperative is the demand or financial reform. The utter negigence with which every department is superintended—the absence of all adequate check or con-

obliged to start by the mail-train for London.

Well, when the torch-light meetings came I attended every one of them. The meetings at think that your confidence in my prudence Star" unnecessary.

Star" unnecessary.

Consequences of such gross mismanagement? Why, that ger, and would speedily render the "Northern years in the royal Forests — that timber has been regularly sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests deep regularly sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private benefit—that fat deer lary sold off the Forests for private lary sold off the Forests for private benefit at lary sold off the Forests for private lary sold of have been abstracted from the royal property and sold in the markets by those to whom they were entrusted, for that her Majesty has been regularly charged for the deer used at the royal table! For these frauds several per-sons are now in gaol—but they are subordinates! The great malefactors have been allowed to resign their places and quietly to retire from the searching inqui-

first National Convention, and the proceedings ef that body are still upon record; and, at hard of my popularity, when it was mooted hazard not my popularity in the most bombastic manner, in the most exciting times, and by the most enthusiastic speakers, I invariably set my face against it, and of all the delegates who advocated physical and the delegates who adv force in 1839, William Rider, Richard Marsden, and the morning the market place of preformed in the morning the market place of gain, if I had sought to make merchandise of gain in the market place of gain in the market place of gain in the marke sion of the system of income and expenditure in different not the coercion of one portion of the community by offices, such as the Board of Works and the Commissioners Forests in England; the expenditure of prisons and hulks, and many other matters of that sort, which ought from time to time to be looked into and revised by the circumstances will allow, an unity of feeling and treasury.' His argument is that they have not officers action. sufficient in the treasury department to do the work. In point of fact the affairs of the departments of the revenue are so grossly mismanaged, that the Select Committee

solution, moved by Dr Bowring :That in order to give effect to a proper system of Financial Reform and Retrenhment, it is necessary the various sums not paid into the Exchequer, and which, for the year ending 5th of January, 1847, amount to Exchequer and be placed under the direct control of Parliament, accord.

wrongs of the people of these Isles; a falling revenue—an increasing debt—a starving people—growing pauperism—an imbecile ministry—a short-sighted and unmanageable house of representatives—are fit ng to the recommendation of the Commissioners of iblic Accounts, in their report of 1831. Here we have a sum of seven millions of money raised in the shape of taxes never accounted for to parliament; never revised by the Lords of the Treasury; nor recognised by the Chancellor, or controlled by Lord Monteagle.

millions of meney, with no one to revise their establish, ments or control their accounts? And yet such is the fact. In the Customs the sum of £1,650,290 6s. 5d. was thus abstracted from the gross receipts in 1816.7; in the the storm has come, we are prepared to take thus abstracted from the gross receipts in 1816.7; in the ur part in the midst of its tumultand strife; and as Excise, that fruitful source of vexatious annoyance, the sum of £1,020,083 3s. 14d. was paid out of the gross receipts in their passage to the exchequer; in the Stamp department, £163,838 18s. 2d.; in the Taxes, including property and income taxes £364,004 16s, 11d.; in the Post office, under the reformed rule, £1,196,520 1s. 64d.; in the veritable Chartists of Great Britain But I did go; and I was the last of the Convention to leave, and my acts there are before you; and what again was the result? Why, that I was tried, with fifty-nine others, for eight days at Lancacter and the three inc.

Were ordered to give twenty-four nours notice of bail, it, which C. B. I the conditions of bail, it is made account. Sccretary to the Treasury, states the Lords of the Treasury, states the Lords of the Treasury, and only inquire into for small of the Lords of the Treasury, states the Lords of the trolled by local boards. These millions must be con-

-, from Reyton, attended a large preli- offices, such as the Board of Works and Commissioners Wiltshire paper, in the Northern State.—A little boy, last week, for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells below during his confinement, to death. The poor little fellow during his confinement, to death. The poor little fellow during his confinement, at little fellow during his confinement, and told me that it was and that he would lead them on, and desarrous of hunger, two of his fingers.

The poor little fellow during his confinement, and told me that it was and that he would lead them on, and desarrous of hunger, two of his fingers of them. taxes so voted pass uncontrolled through the fingers of news of purpose. Never vote for any measure, or and that parliament has no knowledge whatever of them beyond voting for them in the lump, as a mere formal committee of supply.

The Board of Works in Ireland,—including that eld

auditors of Poor Law Unions, costing £182,000 per

and have become our greatest enemies. Now, and deny this? And now for the charges who can deny this? And now for the charges brought against me, and for the manner in which I met them.

While I was upon my trial in July, 1839, the Convention went mad. The exchequer was nearly convention of the facts of the open and in such cases, with judg-should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "his language was so fiery should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "his language was so fiery should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "his language was so fiery should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "his language was so fiery should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "his language was so fiery with salaries Commission, and the Fisher Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commissioners with salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commission, and contain the salaries of £1,000 go, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commission, and contain the fold that if the message was genuine it you, "he replied, "his language was so fiery went of bythe Commission, and contain the fold that if the message was genuine it you, " empty, and all wishing to take advantage of affair subsequently occurred. I was to be sent their heels.

empty, and all wishing to take advantage of affair subsequently occurred. I was to be sent to grison in November; in October I went to the next subject to which I would the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in to prison in November; in October I went to the following evidence towns and villages where they do not already aviet

Q. 4,895-' Are you sware that no accounts have been rendered to this (audit) office !'- 'Yes : the accounts are very much in arrear!'
Q. 4,897—'Does not the 46th Geo. III., c. 142, make it

They are very considerable in arrear!

Q. 4,902—'Inasmuch as the Shannon Navigation accounts are TEN YEARS IN ARREARS, when was the

attention of the Treasury first called to the fact ?'- In

yast expenditure of public taxes is wholly uncontrolled. the accounts unaudited for ten years past,—frauls com-mitted by those who were appointed to watch over the accounts, and other gross neglect of public duties and mismanagement,—and yet Parliament in its blindness could go on year after year voting supplies to carry on this Shannon job, out of English taxes, without any reference being made to the subject of this gross mismanagement.

FREEHOLD CAND FOR WORKING MEN.

To the Editors of the Nottingham Review. Gentlemen.—In a recent number you refer to the one-ations of the Birmingham Land Society, in that town, Wercester, and Coventry; will you permit me to make a few brief observations on this deeply interesting subect, that your numerous readers may be the better enabled to form a correct judgment, than etherwise they might be able.

Communications were exchanged between this effic and Mr Scholefield, M.P., and other gentlemen of B i mingham, at the time of its formation, and it is probab that it may be devoted to your service, it is may pride to inforce you that, at great personal inconvenience to myself, it is my intention on the scarced holiday, and the resolutions which I submitted to that provisional convenience to myself, it is my intention on the sacred holiday, and the cause of my opposition, are always associated with them was sociated with them was sociated with them was convenience to myself, it is my intention, on the sacred holiday, and the cause of my opposition, are always as a present from Mr O'Connell, that I would prove myself worth your acceptance.

In 1839, when the middle class had shaken the Charitst movement, and when Scotland furnished its share of traitors, I told the Scotland furnished its share of traitors, I told the Scotland propose in Dundee, that if they were routed on the hill top, I would muster them on the to men of capit al, who, as members, are enabled to obtain enormous profits from members in less fortunate

I have paid some attention to the acts passed pre-fessedly for the encouragement of industry and previ-dence; the objects are most excellent, but some of the provisions are execrable, being framed by capitalists who originate both building clubs and money clubs, both of which in principle are identical.

The expenses of most of these building clubs are eno-mous, and this at Birmingham forms no exception. Th charge for secretaryship alone appears to be one twelft of the entire amount of their weekly subscriptions.

about £19 each, which they are enabled, he informs us to let on lease at annual rents varying from 55s, to 65s This is deing wonderfully well for the allotment landlords, if true, and but insifier eatly for the tenants of these lots, which scarcely average half a quarter of an acre each; perhaps when the rent-day comes, some of these allotment tenants will be non est inventus. The Birmingham society is said to number 1,700 shares taken; out of these 195 members have been accommodated with their allotments. As the weekly contribution is only is. 6d. per share, these 195 fortunate members have only paid

£2 14s. each for a real property which the secretary affirms they can let on rent for—say £3 per year.

The poor man cannot pay any sum weekly for objects so remote from the requirements of himself and family as the purchase of land or a house. He can scarcely calculate the lesses to which he means to which he calculate the losses to which he unconsciously exposes himself by entering one of these land or building clubs There is, however, a chance that he may have an early draw, in which event he thinks he can sell for several pounds that for which he himself has only paid a few shillings. That is the snare; and it is sufficient to en-

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently, Land Savings' Bank, Nottingham, Sept. 6.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -The sittings of Parliament have just closed, and the total inadequacy of our present representative system, is once more made manifest to the senses of the most obtuse of our fellow citizens. Comment on the acts of the past session would be a useless waste of time: the fact that the ministers of the day can only felicitate themselves on their success in carrying coercive measures for Ireland, after a protracted session of ten months, is clearly characteristic of our political government. of all political government should be the preservation and prosperity of the members of the state, and a section of the residents of the same realms, which. if wisely controlled, must have an unity of interest, circumstances will allow, an unity of feeling and The people are starving—the middle classes bor-

dering on bankruptcy—the rich trembling from fearhave been obliged to commence the great work of Finan. winter, which to the poor means horror and death, is call Reform by placing on their minutes the following reat our doors, and what is to be done? is the query winter, which to the poor means horror and death. is asked by every thinking man. The Whigs have proved their inability to remedy the accumulated wrongs of the people of these Isles; a falling revenue subjects for reflection, and will become a fertile source of declamation for party politicians of all grades and shades, for the next six months. We look forward to no social amelioration of the

condition of the people for some time to come. Can it be supposed for a moment that Lords of the Treasury do their duty to the public when they allow the government officials in the Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes. Post-office, and Crown Lands to disburse seven their establish. The political and social relations of this they have done so in vain, and now, from the legislature, can do but little to relieve trolled by a board of Poor Law officials, with their erratic your pressing wants and necessities even for the present, and nothing for the future; for until such time as your institutions politically, and your circumstances socially, are changed and improved, the paupers of to-day, to become in due time the overworked slaves of the propertied few.

support any party, who do not at once, and frankly too, support the principles of the People's Charter. Interested and ignorant men have misrepresented

your objects, and wilfully maligned your motives, practical in all they do. The growing opinions in favour of the People's Charter are destined to gain ground among all classes; and we must teach a knowledge of the Charter, as fitted for all, and the minister that their talents and energies might have had an injurious effect on the continuation of the Whigs in office. The imprisonment of your chosen friends and acknowledged leaders should alone stimulate you to renewed exertions, and make you astive, careful, and thoughtful for the destinies of the movement. Hoping, therefore, that you will patriotically and manfully do your duty, we assure you that we will, on all occasions, do ours, and remain, as

ever, servants of the people.

Signed, on behalf of the Excentive Council,

Landon, Sept. 10th, 1848,

DEPTFORD .- The Chartists of this locality are re-Certainly not. Here we have it recorded, before a quested to meet every Sunday evening, at 39, But Select Committee of the House of Commons, that this cher-row.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. ttracttract of a Letter from Mr William Gardaer, of Hang-ing Ing Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

meanteans, which is a great mercy.

WILLIAM GARDNER.

D DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

istractract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-istre street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September to Professor Holloway.
Sis Sis — I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A

consionaldson, Esq., an emisent merchant and agriculturaist, ast, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on
the libe 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the moureount of FOURTEEN Pounds to be forwarded to his theetheep stations in New England. He stated that one of meemeep statument was a state of state sive iver and Kidneys — that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, mithrithout any good resulting from the treatment; the man henhen in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was comeleteletely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surpurprising cure was effected in about ten days. J. R. HEYBON. (Signed)

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

Extextract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, Si South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March

To To Professor Holloway. S Siz, -A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of tof the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that shows had the greatest difficulty or breathing if she cook a littlittle cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly Rottotal loss of appetite, together with such general debility of of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but prome flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills ababout six months since, and I am happy to inform you to be a state of the state o

> A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

Er Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of

(Signed)

Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1345.

To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—The pills which I requested you to send me were or a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of bi breath! and had only taken them a few days when he s; appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and u natural, and he is increasing daily and strong. DAVID WILLIAMS. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. E Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:— To Professor Holloway.

Siz, -Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politones uding me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the sarve time, to add that your pills have effected a care of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all ever the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have ano ther box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,

ALDBOROUGH. (bongi2 These colebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague Asthma Blotches on Skin Bowel Complaints Headache Colics Constipation the Bowels Consumption Debility \ Dropsy Erysipelas Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggist and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civi-

Bilious Complaints Female Irregu- Scrofula, or King Fits Sore Throats Secondary Symp Indigestion Tic Douloreux Inflammation Tumours Jaundice Liver Complaints Venereal Affec Lumbago tions Worms, all kinds Rhematism Weakness, from Retention of Urine whatever cause

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. The extensive practice of Messrs R. and L. PERRY and o., the continued demand for

ared and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been solds and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to asthe Work and names of the Medicines. The public is cont's brother. Miss Beaumost and the young man bereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way Lendon, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establish-TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on

Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Harriage. new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 7s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 2s. 6d. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obser-vations on the married state and the disqualifications

which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured en gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford street: Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Asimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. wton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, Arket place, Manchester. Part the First

s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiclogy of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings. Part the Second Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, pro-

duced by over indulgence of the passions and by the prac-

tice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgenc operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nerveus and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This ction concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and Die directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of Part the Third

by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and ondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, rime, gleet stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this Their treatment is fully described in this section. Pho effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the e system, which sooner or later will show itself u one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease its most frightful shape, not only on the individual aimsnif, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tensected in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot ail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven teen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica

tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life. Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-

tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the hap iness or misery of those who have entered into

of matrimony. D squietudes and jars between instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfecshown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the neces nce. The causes and remedies for this THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM epressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of

indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner-ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses,

the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such assurptions on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the throat, tossils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the cose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 23s. per bottle. The bl. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Basence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-

the patient is entitled to rece we advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51. Perky's Pulifying specific pills Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhosa

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Leadon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on

#### Folice Report.

the 25:hof August, when the fire took place. On Mon- charged. day, the 4th inst., the prisoner Fatzgerald came to his

he reduced to writing, in the presence of Sergeant of 4, Lamb's passage. The complainant, a tall, good you speak of ?- Prisoner: No. sir, with my father, who Thompson, the officer. It was as follows :--September 4th, 1848, "Jane Pitzgerald-I heard Miss Busumout say to request of the defendant she left in his possession a table, magistrate advised her to leave off gin drinking and dis. as his fare,-Mr Norton, in dismissing the case, observed ring, also a gold hoop, in which was set a pink coloured Baxter that she would give him £20 if he would set fire six chairs, three boxes, and other articles, of which to the house—this was three months ago. She said she he was to have the use, on condition that he charged was highly indebted, and she owed three-quarters' rent, no rent for taking care of them. On her return from and her landlord would not grant her a lease, and there. the country she removed some of the things, but the fore she would injure his house. Accordingly she kept bexes had been opened and several articles stolen from sending me out withher clothes to pledge. This was them. The defendant rafused to give up those things about last Saturday fortninght, but others were taken and one of the boxes .- The defendant said that he had about three weeks before. She told me it was to pay no property of the woman's. He had become acquainted | Cannon-street-road, and felt a person's hand in his | P. Pigor, the owner of large household property in Gold- | waistcoat made of worsted cloth, with a small red flower her landlord, but instead of that, when she received the with her, unfortunately for himself, about fifteen months | pocket. He turned round and saw the prisoner imms | smith's row, Hackney road, attended to answer an infor- on a light ground, and small metal buttons. On the money and the tickets she told me she would ago. She was then a widow, and after courting a tit distely behind him, and threatened to give him in cus- mation laid against him for having suffered a dangerous weedding-finger was a gold ring marked on the inside take them to Mrs Robins, of Oxford street, she left his house, but in four menths she returned. tody for attempting to steal his pocket handkerchief. nuisance to exist upon his premises. The summons was | with the initials 'G. W.' Round her neck was a double sho maker. On last Thursday week a young man called | She was an out-and-outerfors weethearting, (Laughter.) | The prisoner said he had not stoken it, and told him to partly gone into about a fortnight since, when the magis- row of coral neck beads with a gold class, and her arms apen Miss Beaumont, and took her out, as they said, After residing with him for some time, she said she was | icel in his pocker. He did so, and found the handker- trate allowed it tentand ever upon the express understand appeared much scoroled. This woman had been thrown to the Haymarket Theatre. On that day, before they going into the country, and left her things in his shed! of the pri- ling that the cause of complaint should be effectually into premature confinement, and was partly delivered of went, she sgreed with Batter to set fire to the house, but but she sold most of them to a broker of the name of soner, who struck him a violent blow on the mouth. He abated within ten days, -Mr G. King, one of the medical a obild, which was brought with her on shore. She and he never said he would do it. She laid down £5 on the Stevens, who took them away; and on Saturday last held the prisoner tast, and a severe struggle t ok place gentlemen who furnished the necessary certificates for peared to be about forty-three years of age. dresser, and said to him, 'Bext'r I can't give it into she took the remainder away —Aldermen Lawrence: between them. The prisoner attempted to throw him the prosecution, now intimated, that upon visiting the your hands, in case that I should be put to my oath that But how did you become acquainted with her, and what on the ground, but wirness was too strong for him and place that morning he found that the means adopted by head of auburn hair. Her dress was a dark claret, made I gave you any money. Bexter took the money up, sweathearting took place between you !- The defendant, hurled him to the ground six times in succession. The the defendant for remedying the evil complained of had of Orleans cloth, fitted up to the neck. Under her dress After that Miss Bosumont and her young man went with the utmosthorrer, exclaimed, 'Swe thearting with prisoner, finding he could not get away, kicked and been wholly itseff ctual. For upwards of twenty years, she were a white skirt and white flannel pett coat : she away, leaving myself and Baxter in the house. When me, your worship! No, no, not so bad as that, although plunged in a most violent manner, and his companions, the deleterious effects of the nuisance in question, which had also on a pair of white socks. Round her neck was Miss Beaumont was gone, he turned to me, and said if I had enough of her. (Laughter.) Why, I have a deli- who surrounded him, called out Gouge the \_\_\_\_, which was originally a clay pit, but had been converted into some black tage, attached to which were two apparently he could get £50 to do it, he would not do such a thing cate little wife of my own, and this ere woman has the young villain attempt d to effect by fercing his fing r the common receptacle for the soil and refuse of numer | common box keys. and he would go offinte the country before she could pull frightened her out of her wits. (Laughter ) Why, this against the corner of his right eye, and put him in great rous houses adjoining, had been a fruitful course of fever The fourth was a girl, apparently about neven or eight him up for the money. He then went away. In the course | woman lodged with me, and I oculon't get quit of her; pain. By a desperate effort he relieved himself of the and other contagious complaints, with which the inha- years of age, having on a green plaid overcoat open at of the day I heard Miss B sumont and the young man she would stop in my house whe her I would or no, and prisoner, secured him again, and called loudly for the bitants were almost constantly affinited. — In rep.y to this the frent, light bine sooks, and a pair of new ankle strap in conversation about setting fire to the house so to get quit of her I had to leave the house. She stole police. The rest of the gang endeavoured to drown his the defendant ado itted the offensive nature of the accu- shoes. The young man said to her, get £3 worth of powder my saw, my chopper, and other things, and she fixed voice, and hustled him. The prisoner finding he could mulation, but assured the magistrate that he had done and put it in some greasy paper, and place it near the herself in my house like a post .- The Alderman : But not got away seized his right hand with his teeth, and a lin his power to remedy it within the short time ale men cast on shore :fire, and it will blew the roof up. Miss Beaumont re- what do you say to keeping the things?—Defendant: bit and lacerated it severely. Witness then simed a I wed him, and he believed the Inspector of Nuisances, turned in half an hour after Baxter had gone. The The things! I never had her things. She took them blow at the prisoner's face, and it took feet and felled who was present, would be able to corrotorate his asseryoung man came the next morning to breakfast, He all away, and sold the rest to S. cycns. (Languer, ) I bim to the ground. The prisoner sot up again and then.—Mr William Hawes, the inspector, said he consiwas there taiking all day with Miss Benumont about the never charged her a farthing of rent for the eleven grappled with him, and he was severely kicked about the dered there was no further cause of complaint, as the two p irs of woollen cloch trousers made of fine cloth. fire, settling how it should be done. She promised him weeks they remained with me. She is a most dangerous legs and brdy. He was becoming exhausted, when a obnoxious matter had been covered over, and the de- the colour of the under pair being light blue, and of the £20, and also that when she got her mency she would woman, I assure your worship.—The complainant said, go to Australia with him, and if I would like to go with with a sigh, that she was still a widow, at which the de- ner was captured.—Mr Yardley: Did no one come to duct the drainings from the contiguous houses to the worsted atockings. Height five feet eight or nine inches. her she would take me as her servant, or if not are foundant shock his head. She refer a door your assistance while you were engaged in this conflict main sewer .- Mr King said, that the material used by would give me some meney. I told her that I did not the goods being still in the c'ef adant's possession. - with the prisoner. - Mr July : No one, sir; his compa- the defendant to cover in the nuisance was such as to on a blue flannel shirt, a pair of blue pilot cloth tronwant the mozey, and that I would never be bribed to do The Alderman, unable to adjudicate between the parties, mions formed a ring about us, and whenever I called reader it even worse than it was before, as it chiefly seers and a pair of sailor's boots. Round his body he such a thing. Miss Be umont sent me out for a three directed Ree, the efficient, to go to the defendant's hour, for the police they drowned my voice by their shouts and consisted of manure and other refuse, which was of so were a leathern belt, in which was a sheath containing a penny stamp, on which they wrote semething, which that the complement m gut identify the articles that bethey told me was, 'By the God above, this secret was longed to her. MANSION HOUSE, - A DOTOR THIEF, -C. V. not to be revesled by either of us.' She signed this p-per after he had done so, and then made me put a Rigendary, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged his defence, said he was welking behing Mr Jolly, and of lime and rubble to furnish a coating sufficiently concross to my name to it. After doing this, I got fright: with baving sto en Dut h henk-notes and securities for needlentally touched his heel, on which the prosecutor solidated to obviate its baneful effects, as it had so of age, having on a jacket and trousers, made of drab ened, and ran away, and went to my cousin. Miss Beau- money to the amount of between £1,500 and £1,600. A turned round and struck him on the face. He obtained mont came after me there, but she did not see me, as I reward of £50 had been offered for the apprehension of his living by hard work, -Mr Yardi y said he had no named Kerr, that he complained he had been actually dark coloured material of the same description. had hidden myself. This was in the afternoon, from the prisoner, who, it was conjectured, had immediately power sufficient to pulsa the prisoner for the savage poisoned since the operations had been going on. The one to four o'clock. I returned to Long zere about after he get possession of the property, set off for Lin. assault to had committed, and would advise Mr Jolly to number of fever cases in the neighbourhood was absohelf-nast four o'clock. Miss Besumons went out and don, in order to get it exchanged. Amongst the stolen indict him at the cessions. For the attempt to steal the lutely frightfel,—Mr Arnold consented to allow the washed up near Norbreck. The following are a few

beme ske would ring double. When I was at tea, Mrs | Dutch bang-notes for 100 floring each. In consequence Robins came in. She, Miss Boaumont, and the young of information which I had received relative to the steward of the ship Patriarch, was charged with assault. man went up stairs, and remained there mere than an ideacription of the party who presented the notes. I had hour and a half. Before Mrs Robins went, she took resson to believe that they had been stolen, and I sent stated that on Friday last some men were larking on and after the number which the omnibus was licensed cloth boots. In the pocket of another (who was attired three or four large books out of the bar, and a little box for an officer and gave him into custedy .- Mr C. Horg. the deck, and appeared about thirty-five Mrs Robins said they were new books, and it was a pity son, superintendent of the polico force, said, I receive! | rel, he interfered to separate them. The defendant told deavou ed to interfered to separate them. The defendant told deavou ed to interfered to separate them. they should be destroyed. And I said, do you know information respecting the prisoner, in consequence of complainant he had nothing to do with the affair, and by the passengers, and on complainant pointing out to ling, three combs, (including one tortolseshell for the that my mistress is going to do such a thing ? and she | which I kave taken steps for his apprehension, and I have then etruck h m. Complainant returned the blow, and him the inscription in the carriage, in order to con- back hair), penkn fo with pearl handle, a purse, and a answered me, and said, she never was astoniched so much | now an officer in pursuit of him. The name of the owner | they struggled tegether for some time, when the defen- viace him that he had no right to carry more, defendant | wrist-ouff. The body of a third seemed to be that of a as when she returned into her own house, after she had of the noise which the prisoner tonderd for sale is Jul us dant, finding he had the worst of it, ran to the gall. The noise it was to them (the passengers) young person about fourteen years of age. Two of the been out during the day, and found a large parcel of Miss Rindskiff, who, I expect, will be in town on Friday and deliverately taking off the cover of the boiler, filled if he chose to put in fourteen being above had on plaid dresses, and one a fine bonnet with Besument's, containing duplicates, and money, and rext .- The Lord Mayor .- Do you believe, if I remand a large vessel with boiling water and poured it over his toe number he was licensed to carry). He then abut veil attached. Three cut of the four, we understand, cothes; a percel, also, containing two £5 notes, gold the prisoner until Friday, that you will be able to pro- neck. and silver, and the policy. Mrs Robins left Longfixed world, at the following prices :- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. acre about nine o'clock. Miss Beaumont, before she | The prisoner, who does not appear to be more than eight | time stated, that his back and shoulders were in a still lot to ride seven miles for 31., and refuse to take an 5d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable left, gave me strict orders to put the kettle on the gas. and leave the boilers over the fire. I did as she told me, that Miss Besumont had laid any trap for me. At atter a word. It was stated that the prisoner was a about a quarter to twelve I was awoke by the ringing | messarger in the house of Mr Rindskeff, and had been | to the captain, who was away from the vessel at the and knocking of the police. My room was full of smoke. I go: up the steps of the cock-left. I could not get any farther, and Mr Tucker sent two of his men. I had only my night-gown and cap. My gown I slipped as

> ing. Next day she wished me to keep with her, and to | Friday. say everything that she wished about the clothes, her money, and other things that had been destroyed. I baye been here and made a statement, some of it is true from a brother sweep. The complainan: had, it appeared, and some she told me to say, which is not true. Buxter took my box away on the Tuesday previous to the fire. away from the house he was invited by a confederate of I slept four nights (commencing on Saturday) at Mrs the prisoner to take a pot of bear, an invitation which day night I slept at my cousia's, at Deptford, his name vard. He is a gardener. Miss Besumont's sister grought me a pair of shoes. She is Mrs Mathew, the wife of a salesman in the Borough market. On Thursday

bedrooms. I went that night to the house of Miss Beau.

night, and conduced to do so. Before the fire, Miss long time degraded them by going about with a sonty Beaumont gave me, to take care of for her, a file face, which his habits of pilfering by no means justified; of bills, two brass work backets, her own likeness and in their opinion.—The Lord Mayor: Dues he refuse to having been brought forward, Mr Clarkson said he hav adduced sufficient evidence to apply for a remand, and he did not consider it inconsistent that the prisoner Fry should be admitted to bail. - The prisoner Beaumont here said, 'He ought to be detained, for he is as guilty been an immate of Guy's Hospital, stated that on the as myself." Mr Jardine said, after such an admission the greatest caution shou'd be exercised in such an im-

servant, were re-examined, charged with setting fire to where he remained for some time, and was informed a coffee shop, No. 53. Long acre, then occupied by the that he was too late to get into the hospital. Finding former; and James Fry, with being an accessory before | that he could not procure a bed for the night at the pubprisoners were committed for trial.

GUILDHALL,-IMPORTANT TO OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS AND THE PUBLIC -Mr Berjamin Sinclair, of 29, Gerefusing to pay the sum of 2s. 6d. for himself and four others, under the following circumstances:-William Freeman, of No. 1 York-terrace, Barnsbury-park, conand four other parties entered his omnibus at the Ele- He, however, had sufficient strength left to give an alarm, phant and Castle, and rode as far as the Post Office, and called out police, when two of his assailants com-On their alighting, he demanded his proper fare of six- menced running, but the prisoner walked quietly along, pence each, which Mr Sinclair refused giving, on the and only began to quicken his pace when he saw a police. ground that it was only a threepenny ride, and therefore | man approach the spot. The prisoner was committed he was not entitled to any more. Witness told him that for trial. he must pay the sixpence each, but the defendent would

Challis observed that, whetever fare was painted inside Battersby, 4 D, deposed that on Saturday night, between errors, and the means for their removal of | leidit distinctly down that where there was only one fare | prisoner walk to the other elde of the way, and endeavour son's inspection. Me (the Alderman) thought the present practice a most undestrable one. The chief olerk She was much agitated at what had happened, and obthought it was rather unfair to the public to represent | jected to go to the station. Mr Broughton: What becontract, and then to turn round and charge the inside going towards her, thinking, very likely, that Emight be Ithe bench on Tuesday evening last, a reverend gentle-

> charged with refusing to pay the full price for a shoulder belonging to Mr Venables, meat salesman, in Newgate

was a very hard case that he should have been locked prisoner denied all knowledge of Mr Lowe and of his up from Saturday night because he refused to give a shop; and, the attendance of other witnesses being ne of a coffee-shop, in Long Acre, Mary Firsgerald, her tend to take Mr. Venables' money, but merely keep it examination. servant, and James Fry, were placed at the bar, the until his half-crows was returned, and a half-degen of two female prisoners being charged as principals, and Mr Venables' men sprung upon him like so many bull-

BEWARE OF 'WIDDERS.'-William Brennan, butcher.

return before one o'clock. She said that I had better go side, tullion dealers, said: This morning the prisoner advice, and said he should most certainly act upon it. to bed, after the shop was stur, and when she came called at our counting house, and tendered for sale four for he had been seriously injured by the young this fire cure evidence as to his identitity ?-Mr Hicgson, I do -of the nature of the charge against him, but did not them cashed, but never returned. When he found at Mr Bull's house that it was all up with him, he dropped outside my night dress. I went this one of M. Tucker's land particulars of the notes that he had stylen. An officer was despatched to examine his trunks at his property will be recovered. He was remanded till

A GOOD FOR NOTHING SWEEP, - Pailip Rochfort was charged with having stolen a chimney sweeping machine been engaged in sweeping a chimacy, and upon coming known to refuse after s job in the flue. The next public was of course left outside whilst the two friends went in to enjoy themselves. When they came out the machine water and take furnished lodgings. I told her I would | found. It was a source, of congratulation amongst the not go, but would stay at Mrs Moore's where I slept that trade that the prisoner was detected, as he has for a work?-Several sweeps: He docs, your lordship; he won't do nothing: he an't no good at all, -Committed

alias Channick, was examined, charged with highway morning of the 26th uit, he came un from Rochester for the purpose of cheaining admission into one of the Borough hospitals. He had upwards of thirty shillings in his pocket, and after leaving the train he went to a public-house he left it, and went in quest of one elsewhere there, however, before three men came to the spot, one of whom cjaculated, 'This old fellow has tin about him.' and at the same moment the prisoner grasped him by the throat and nearly choked him, and held him, while one of his essociates turned his pockets incide out; and robbed him of all the money be had in his possession. The

MARYLEBONE -INDECENT ASSAULT. -Amongst the which only was painted inside the omnibus,-Alderman out, however, that his name is Whitelow,-Serge and it was lawful for the conductor to demand, but he could eleven and twelve o'clock, as he was in duty in Baker. ing he was in the habit of taking passengers for 2d, and) hand in a grossly indeer at manner. She called out, and 51. the latter being the only fare painted up. The law upon witness crossing over to her he observed the

shoulder of mutton, which weighed 6lbs: 180z., and croft, residing in Yerk-street, Marylebone. On the 17th

but it was refused by Mr Venables, and he thought it other hands, had been stopped at the Bank. - The supposed to have knowingly or intentionally passed a

A FEMALE WABBIOR, -Au old woman, who gave her name Jane Morris, was placed at the bar, charged by a wearing apparel, which was found pledged previous to the custom of the trade. The prisoner must be dis- enough to know better, Mrs Morris. What do you say for yourself !- Prisoner: I was wounded in the head in and teld him his duty is the first place was, to have of the bodies :the last American war; the bullet hit me on the head, house, when she made a etatement respecting the fire, of Cook-lane, appeared on a summons to answer a charge and whenever I take a little drap of gin it completely ago sho, obtained a situation in the country, and at the short distance from him when the ball hit me .- The charged ber. THAMES .- A DESPERATE THILF -John Williams, a youth, who is well known to the police, was charged Under the circumstances, he (Mr Norton) thought the | 2nd,-This deceased is of slender make, having our with attempting to commit a robbery, and assaulting kenticman had noted perfectly right in refusing to return her head a Dunstable bonnet, and a dress of blue ball-

Mr Philip Jolly, a gentleman residing in High-street, the change, as such an act, as he ha Wapping. — Mr Jolly, whose hand was handaged b. taken as an admission or guilt. stated that on Sunday night he was passing along bought a pair of boots and brought them to me. She property were two Russian bonds, each of which was handkirchief he should commit the prisoner to the defendant four days to suppress the nuisance in the particulars respecting these;—In one of the women's teld me that she was going to Cremorge Gardens that for 1,000 floring, and payable on the 1st of September .- H use of Correction for three mon to, and to be kept to manner indicated by the medical gentlemen. night with the young man, and that she would not Mr E. Clarke, clerk to Mesers Bult and Co., of Chenp. hard labour, -- Mr Jolly thanked the magistrate for his

> ATROCIOUS ASSAULT .- E. Nicholls, alias T. M Fedder, (Here the presecutor exhibited his neck, which sent on Monday, the 4th inst, with the coupons to get | time, but the captain's reply was, 'I should be happy if Mr Burrell fined the detendant 40s., or in default fourhe served you ten times worse.' Before the defendant | teen days' imprisonment a bucket. The complainant went on to state that though totel, and it is expected that almost the whole of the was unable to produce them; as the captain would not highest penalty it is in my power to ighict; and I must at the came time observe that the captain, in not allowing

the previous evening he heard that a young woman had been run over in Whitechapel, and on hastoning to the spot he found the prisoners standing by a heavy curt, such as are used by wine merchants, and of which the sergeant proceeded to the hespital to accertain the fate of the young woman, and was informed that the had occurrence to k place. - Susan Lowe, of Charlottestreet, Whitechapel, witnessed the transaction, and saw the horse running at a furious rate, and the two prisoners standing up in the cart. The deceased woman was in the act of crossing the road when the wheel struck over her neck and back. The woman had not time to her. Witness was about to cross the road after her, and was stepping off the kerb stone for that purpose wilon the woman was knocked down.—Mr S. H. Francis. furrier, proved that the horse was galloping at a furious reins first one way and then the other. After the accident the persons in the cart still drove on as far as the new street. Another witness named French, who picked up the young woman, deposed to the fact of the of a door in Wellington-street. 'He had not been long furious driving. He called out to one of the prisoners, who was smoking a pipe in the curt, saying, You are for the defence, cross examined the witnesses, but did not shake their evidence. He merely elicited the fact that the deceased was looking on the ground at the time. The prisoners were remanded until after the coroner's inquest.

CLERKENWELL -INNOCERTS - R Mould and D. Dacey, well known thioves, were charged with attempting to pick pockets. - Sergeant Harris said that on the previous evening he saw: the prisoners in Upper street. Is ington, following ladies and attempting to pick their. pockets. Witness watched them for some distance, and Dacey repeatedly put his hand into the peckets of several ladies, but did not succeed in extracting anything. At witness pounded upon both prisoners, and took them into custody. The prisoners, witness added, were well inown characters, and it was that which induced him, took thom to the station bouse. The prisoners, who not take more. He might, however, if he chose, take street, Portman, square, he saw the prisoner walk up to made the most horrible faces, and pretended to cry, but the charge against them, gaying that they accidentally months. On leaving the bar they suddenly got rid of all care for a dragger (three months), let alone two, which they could easily perform on their heads. TAMBETH -A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN -As Mr Norton was about to leave

one of 6d .- The proprietor said that the fare of 6d, was after her to take hor; to the station, Witness also added men, the rector of an extensive parish in Kent, was meelf indecently to brought into Court and placed at the bar, on the charge, must recover how you think proper .- All parties then been in any serious trouble before .- Mr Broughton gave test it he applied both his nose and teeth to the coin, and of mutton, and assempting to possess kimself of moneys | Hornett, a servant out of place, was brought before Mr | have his 1s. 6d. back, and also his fare; but he refused Broughton by Sergeant Pearce, an active officer of the to do either, and he, in consequence, gave him into the street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s., and market.—Mr Venables stated that on Saturday right D division, on the charge of being concerned in stealing charge of a policeman. The accused gentleman, whose last the prisoner came into his shop, and purchased a property to a considerable amount belonging to Miss Nor. name, as there was not the slightest ground for the charge, it would be cruel to give, in reply said that, which at 41d, per 1b., came to 2s. 7d, it The prisoner gave ult., prosecurix missed from the upper apartment in about an hour before, himself and a lady who socom. 24 6d., and refused to give the odd panny. The mean her house a derk, containing, amongst other valuable passed him got into the camibus in Oxford street, and gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price

23. 94. 45. 6d., and lise per dox.

Consultation fee, if by letter, it.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance delig at 19. Personnel of the prisoner still refused to the conductor to take

Attendance delig at 19. Personnel of the urinary organs. Price

Was weighed a second time, and the weight was found property, several £5 bank-notes and two sliver watches, as the vehicle was approaching its destination ho, at the correct. The prisoner still refused to pay the 24. 7d.

Soon after the discovery of her close a young women and of York street, Walworth-road, moved from the top quested to be as minute as possible in the description of the trace is lengthened inquiry, she was for want of sufficient and contended that the custom of the trace is lengthened inquiry, she was for want of sufficient and contended to the conductor to take was weighed a second time, and the weight was found property, several £5 bank-notes and two silver watches, as the vehicle was approaching its destination ho, at the end of York street, Walworth-road, moved from the top much -Mr Venables said that the custom of the trace a lengthened inquiry, she was for want of sufficient his fare out of it, having not the slightest idea at the wis that when meat came to within a fraction of 2 evidence liberated.—The sergeant now stated that, in time that it was a bad one. He observed that the con-

piece of base coin -Mr Norton observed that he clearly saw how the thing happened. The half-crown was so good taken the name and address of the parties, and if they

Tham s police constable came to his aid and the priso | fendant was now engaged in laying down pipes to con. | top (which but oned up in front) black; brown knitted aries .- A Thames police-corstable, No. 60 stated that 10086 a nature that the most injurious gases would be whittle knift. He appeared about thirty years of age. he found Mr July struggling with the pris ner, who had | constantly permeating through the upper stratum, and | and had long block hair. In his pocket was a small the pr. socator's hand in his mouth,-The prisoner, in he considered it would require at least fifty cart-loads box key.

WESTMINSTER .- OMNIBUS RUFFIANISM .- Mr G. about like one mad. Complainant, who stated that he | three separate times to produce his badge, but he required | pored to be E izabeth Steele. was a married man, and had a wife and f mily at St to show it. Shortly afterwards one of the gentlemen John's, whither he had articled to return, stated his case in the omnibus observed the backs just below the de- three women, one man, and two boys. In the pocket rendant's waistcoat, and the number was then taken --

ATTEMPIED MURDER.—TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, Fri-

day Night-Considerable excitement prevails in the neighbourhood at the present time, in consequence of a man named Samuel Tompkins having cut the throat of his wife with a razor, and so seriously injured her that it is doubtful whether she will ever recover. It appears that a few days back, as the occupied by the unfortunate woman, the husband vicinities. came up to him and said that his wife had cut her throat. The officer entered the building and found the woman lying on the floor in a pool of blood and three wounds in her throat. The man said, 'So help me God, I did not do it.' A surgeon having been called in, examined the wounds, and at once pronounced them to have been inflicted, not by the prisoner T. Jones, admitted he was the driver. Having woman but by another person. Upon being quesconveyed them to the Leman-street station-house, the tioned, the woman as well as she could articulate, said that her husband had cut her throat with the azor which was lying at her side, and which was covered with blood. The man was therefore taken into custody, and having been taken before the magistrates, he was remanded for a month, to see

whether or not his wife will recover. railway travelling, lately took his seat in a third class from Forfar to Coupar Angus, which place was passed perfectly unknown to him, and also all the intermediate stations, until he arrived at Luncarty, where the tickets were finally returned. The guard observed his ticket was only for Coupar Angus, and demanded the additional payment. The passenger answered, 'I payed my ticket a' the way to Coupar, and I am sure I am not half roads yet.' On being convinced that he was a dozen miles beyond his original destination, the poor man walked away in the direction pointed out as nearest to Coupar, muttering to himself, 'Diel tak it, they see wi' a Snaw, situate in the Woodbridge road, and known body as far awa' past their journey's end as they as Belle Vue House, by which one of the inmates had to gang athegither when they cam frae bame.' ALLINGTON .-- MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .-- On Wednesday week last, as our respected rector, the briefly narrated :- A woman named Mary Bullman, Rev G. F. J. Marsham, was out shooting with his brother, the Rev J. J. Marsham, he fired at a Shaw's for some years, was on Monday last placed in partridge, which he killed, but some of the shots at the yard used for exercising the patients, with a girl the same time wounded his brother, and one entered about twelve years, named Susan Bennet, a confirmed the ball of his eye, of which the sight was instantly | idiot, and, from her distressing affliction, perfectly deprived. Other shots entered his chest and hody. helpless-in fact, she was unable to talk, walk, or

entertained that he may recover the sight of his eye. and Bullman was leaning over her. On getting -Maidstone Gazette. Poor Law Removal.—On Monday week last was twisted round the child's neck. She was quite; an Act to amend the statute 9th and 10th Vic., still and appeared dead. The moment Bullman saw cap 66, for amending the laws relating to the removal of the poor (11th and 12th Vic., cap. 111), came into force. It repeals a period in the Act mentioned in relation to the removal of wives and see the last of her.' When requested the second children, and substitutes the following proviso;-That whenever any person should have a wife and so silly; if you do I will serve you the same, at the he children having no other settlement than his or her same time showing the apron-strings, and added in own, such wife and children should be removeable from any parish or place from which he or she Durrant, the visiting physician to the asylum, said in their gil-f, commencing laughing, and said they didn't would be removeable, not with standing any provisions that the woman was in such a state as to be unablede of the said recited Act; and should not be removeto distinguish between right and wrong .- An inquestest able from any parish or place from which he or she

would not be removeable by reason of any provision and the above facts having been sworn to, the woman ar in the said recited Act.' Suicide in a Shooting Gallery.—On Saturadmitted to them that she had strangled the child,ld day last an inquest was held on the body of a man but assigned no reason for so doing .- The jury hav-avoutside. A'derman Challis: Do you mean to say that wards another female, who had an in ant in her arms. as it appeared in the police sheet, of passing a counter unknown, who shot himself on Friday evening in ing consulted, they returned a verdict that the do-deyou do not cometimes charge two fares !- Preprietor: He was drunk! When I inid hold of him he put his feit half-crown piece, with intent to defraud Charles Nil- the shooting gallery of Mr Clark, Williamson-square. ceased was strangled by Mary Bullman, and thathat has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in them. The deceased and and of cases To those persons who are prevented en. table of fares — Proprietor: We have not, only the 61, twen us? And on my telling him that it rould not, be plainent, who is conductor of one of Henry Figher's course of the evening, and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. The deceased and and the second course of the evening and appeared to be in liquor. the case were all strongly of opinion that the pistol only 2,100 cubic feet of air, being little more that the could not have gone off by accident, but must have ene-fifteenth part of that allotted in our gaols. - Li-Li been fired by design. His demeanour was not in erpo of Health of Towns Advocate.

THE WRECK OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.

During the past week upwards of fifteen bodies have BOW-STREET.—Arson,—Emily Beaumont, keeper halfpenny more than the meat came to. He did not inordinary way might take it, and according to the evi Lytham, and Norbreck, together with charred timbers dence given by the complainant himself, he submitted it and plank, evidently the wreck of the ill-fated Ocean to an additional and somewhat extraordinary test-a Monarch. On Wednesday, the wind, which had previthe male prisoner as an accessory after the fact, in set.

The professor Holleway.

The professor to the time of his taking the money which was additional money.

The professor Holleway.

The prof

> 1st .- A portly lady, apparently about thirty years of refused to do so, and he had reason to suppose they age, of middle stature, with auburn hair. She had on without any threat or promise being made to her, which of unlawfully detaining property belonging to Mrs Low, | gets over me. - Were you with your husband in the battle | gave a wrong name and address, it would be then quite | a mouraing large plaid cotton dress, and round her neck time for him to charge them for the offence,—The com- (an elastic guard, attached to which is a small camphor looking, elderly woman, stated that about eleven weeks | was a quartermaster in the 102 Regiment. I was a very plainant said the gentlemen had refused to give him up bag. She appears to have been a married indy, as there the change he had given out of the half-crown, as well was on the third finger of her left hand a gold wedding that the reason given by the rev. gentleman for not re- stone or place of glass, stamped on the inside with the turning the change was to him perfectly satisfactory, initials 'J. C.'

> > the change, as such an act, as he had himselfsaid, might showered print, blue cotton skirt or top petticoat, and red flannel under-petticoat, and a red and white wooller. WORSHIP-STREET .- SANITARY PROSECUTION,-Mr plaid shawl. Under her dress she had on a man's

The fellowing are some particulars respecting the

lst. An aged man, with baid head, without upper garments, having on a linen shirt, plain at the breast, with born luttons at the neck and wrists. He had on 2ad. This was evidently the body of a sailor, baving

3rd. The body of a boy, apparently about seven years materially affected the health of one of his patien s, cotton cord, each knee of which was patched with a In addition to the above seven (two of which were cast up near South Shore,) four bodies, all women, wers

pockets was found a scent bottle, a coloured band purse containing sixteen shillings, one wedding and two orns-Bookham, 39, Epury-syreet, Chester-equere, attended mental rings; a silver watch, black braid watch-guard o prefer a complaint against William Lynes, conduct and riband, and small gold watch key and gold chain, tor of a Pimlico omnibus, for using acusive and insult- five keys and one lock. On the person of this deceased ing language:-Mr Beckham said that he got into de- was a pair of light blue jean stays, a purple silk dress; -A. Stuart, one of the seamen belonging to the vessel, fendant's commibus, on the 5th inst., to ride to the city, white petitical trimmed with lace and a good pair of were interred yesterday afternoon at Bispham. The appeared as if it had been just flaged, and at the same addressing the passengers, called them a ragged beggarly other body will be kept until to day or to morrow, as it is expected it will be owned by some of the relatives. porse condition). On sustaining the injury he jumped oxtra possenger. Complainent called upon defendant From the articles found in her pocket her name is sun-Six bodies have been cast upon the Lytham const-

> of one of the women was found a passenger's ticket, issucd from the packet office of Mesers Harden and Co. with the names of James Mantagh, Mrs Mantagh and infant, and Jane Mantagh, written on it. In the pocket of another was found a dark rosery of beads and a crucifix. The last-named was about thirty years of age. There was nothing particular about the dress of the man. The boys, both about the same age, sixteen, were dressed in plain freckcoats and trousers. Their bodies were interred at Lytham parish church on Satur-

A body has also been washed ashore on the Fleetwood coast, and, should the westerly breezes continue, there superintendent of police was passing by the house is little doubt many more will be washed up in the same A correspondent, whose letter is dated Heysham

Tower, near Lancaster, writes as follows :-- 'A dead body has been washed up near to my house, perfectly naked. I su pected from a paragraph in the Italia-TRATED LONDON NEWs of the 2nd of September that it might prove to be that of a young man who was missing named Coombes, who was lest from the Ocean Monarch, highly respectable medical man, and his opinion is that the marks of violence have been caused after death by the besting about of the body upon the rocks. Another body has been picked up, and from a letter and hook found in one of the pockets it appears to be a person of the name of John Curly, who has a brother and elster named James and Catherine Fallan. Raxbury (Massachu. setts. America. There was a card in his pocket o Michael Ryan, 9, Dublin-court, Carlton-street, Liverpoolf BEHIND THE AGE .- An old man, unused to apparently a lorging-house. The letter is dated Roxbury, July 14, 1848, and the Liverpool postmark is August 2nd. 1848. His clothes are carefully preserved; they are not in good condition. According to the act of Parliament 48 George III., c. 75, both these bedies will be decently interred in the churchyard of this parish, and the necess sary expenses charged to the county,

If you will give publicity to this in your widely-extended journal, the relations will know that the remains of these poor re-sons have been properly cared for.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—An occurrence of a very nainful and unparalieled character has taken place at Woodbridge, in the lunatic asylum belonging to Mr came to a sudden and violent death. The circum. of unsound mind, but generally of a quiet and peace. able demeanour, who had been a patient of Mr Mr Woolcott, of Maidstone, surgeon and oculist, feed herself. During the temporary absence of one of the attendants, Mary Bennett, a nurse, went was immediately sent for, and we are happy to into the exercising yard, where she saw the state that the Rev. Gentleman, under his judicious deceased lying on her back on the grass; the treatment, is going on favourably, and hopes are chair on which she usually sat was standing up, nearer she found that an apron, worn by the woman. the nurse, she took the apron off the deceased, and wrapped it round her arm. The nurse commanded Bullman to go to her room, when she replied, ' No. I will stay and see if the dies. I will stay and cime to go, she replied, 'Oh, nonsense, do not talk li these are what I did it with. Medical aid was as called in but life was found to be quite extinct .- DrD

saids of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early
restrict is invaluable. Price its per bottle, or feur
nantities in one for 35s.

THE CONCENTEATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE
An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from
venereal cantamination, and is recommended for any of
venereal cantamination, and is recommended for any of
venereal cantamination, and is recommended for any of
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Lade of fares in Proprietor: we have not, only the 63,
two navy tening numbes it rould not, be
plainent, who is conductor of one of nearly
painted, as I before said.—Alderman Challis: Then,
the of fares in Proprietor: we have not, only the 63,
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painted, as I before said.—Alderman Challis: Then,
the of fares in Proprietor: we have not, only the 63,
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to together. The prisoner on being saked what he
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At has omnibuses, deposed that, a short time before, the
two together. The prisoner, who was a passenger in his omnibus, gave him,
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two together. The prisoner, who was a passenger in his omnibus, gave him,
two together. The bead or in the vening and in two time before, the comment in the two time before, the comment in the two time before, t must recover how you think proper.—All parties then been in any serious trouble buf. re.—Mr Broughton gave left the court, the complainant evidently not at all him a severe lecture, and flesh him forty shillings, or a pleased with the result.

The penalty was engaged in reloading it he took up and the severe lecture, and flesh him a severe lecture, and flesh him forty shillings, or a change. After doing so, however, he applied his teeth the assistant was engaged in reloading it he took up and nearly bit it in two. He the nisted which had been again charged, suddenly 1,000 cubic feet of space should be provided for exception. orthight in the House of Correction. The panalty was change. After doing so, noncret, ac appearance was engaged in recogning to the color, and nearly bit it in two. He had been again charged, suddenly prisoner, as being essential to health and ventilatila then told the prisoner it was a bad one, and requested to raised its muzzle to his head, fired, and fell. He tion; and yet it frequently happens that thirty by hu was conveyed to the infirmary, where he died shortly man beings will voluntarily lay themselves down trn t after 12 o'clock the same night. The witnesses in sleep on the floor of a wretched apartment containining

Bullman was placed before the jury, and she at onceice

the least insane. The deceased fired 15 shots in the shooting gallery, for only one of which he paid, Coblentz, that it merits repetition. Upon the nightight and when searched he was found to have only one of the homage to the Central Power, Coblentz was we half-penny in his pocket. Mr. C. B. Wilson, the illuminated. Among other houses that of a unitenite house-surgeon to the infirmary, proved that the butcher was conspiouous, and attracted crowds. Th. Th bullet had entered by the palate, gone upwards, and precisal slaughterer suspended an immense transpansp of deceased's state of mind adduced. From inquiry all the reigning German potentates, and underneatheau at the infirmary we learn that the body of the deceased has not yet been claimed. He is proved to have nawned some articles in the name of William.

Leadon, from elever to two, and from five two eight; on sind from five to eight; on si given into custody.—The prisoner sain that the chount of taken a £5 note of the prisoner, which, after passing into convenience he might be put to rather than he should be him, all bearing different names.—Liverpool Albion. pieces by the mob.

### Poetry.

THE SPIRIT OF WAT TYLER, BY CHARLES COLE.

Taxation burthens ev'ry thing By art or nature given ; The sick man's rushlight, twinkling, The glorious beam of Heaven-Our all of wear and all we est, To glut the scheming spailer; There wants to make our list complete But a poll-tax, and a TYLER.

A Tyler, murmured from the grave A voice the sound repailing-Peace! would-be Briton! Dastard! Slave! And from his carebly dwelling The shade of Tyler stood confess'd: His back was gored and riven; But not a mark was on his breast

The same they hail'd immortal steel! Renowned in civic story! Satanic badge of servile zeal, Converting shame to glory! Dost mark the wound,' the spirit said, 'Neath which slaves saw me stagger From horse to earth? 'tis well repaid. For Lendon wears the dagger!

By Waluorth's degger given.

Now to the purpose-I am He, Who not for fame competed, But would have seen my country free, And have her fors defeated: Mine was a deed the good desired, The shackled chain was round us: We rate at once, like men inspired.

And burst the links that bound us ! But what avail'd it ! Soon the youth Whose kingly craft entrapp'd them, To trust his hosour and his cruth, Again his chains enwrapp'd them, And still ye owards ye are bound, As 'twere a serpent coiling Its dreadful weary length around

Your limbs, all faint with toiling!

Long, long we proudly bore the load.

Lit up your laurell'd casement. But now the burthen brings the goad, Reward of self abasement! Mark! Man that would be-PETERLOO. WEXFORD in slaughter charing-MERTHER, and NEWTOWNBARRY 100. And think of Co-X and Baring! Whilst ocomotives move by steam, (Barth shudders at the stery) You waggon boasts a Auman team, And this is England's glory!

And this is Britain! Worms like these

Upon its surface creeping-

Had none in viler keeping.

The tyrant of the Portuguese

God save the Queex; -Your dogs I see Have supersaded donkeys; Age of p-ogressive industry! Of course you work your monkeys. God save the Queen! Still Britons alaves .-In this the land of bravery: Ye sing, Britannia rules the waves.

Yet bow to basest slavery. A shedow call'd REFORM, I see Exulting o'er the nation ; Though Cabe was slain ingloriously, For seeking reformation ! Mus and his fellow martyrs brave, Their mem'ries unrespected; You scarce can trace FITZGERALD'S grave. And EMMET lies neglected;

The world contains the graves of men, All trait of whom hath vanished; Their spirit must revive again, Or freedom's ever banished. And thou, who said'st, to be complete, Your list requires a poli-tax; Dog! that can'st lick a tyran's feet, Out, thou would'st pay a soul-tax.

The spirit passed in bitter wrath, With eye indignant blazing; And wailing Walworth track'd his path, Still on his death-wound gazing. May kindred spirits still survive, To rouse for coming glery; Till not a Briten bat will strive To profit by His stery

### Reviews.

The Ethnological Journal. September. London 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

We are rather disappointed in not finding a confinuation of Mr Burke's revelations of the Atlantean | courts. mystery in the present number of the Ethnological Journal. We must warn Mr Burke against the yer who has made a fortune, should be clevated to the danger of having too many irons in the fire. The peerage, is this any reason why his descendants for ever Critical Analysis of the Hebrew Chronology,' commenced in the first, and continued in the second. number, was not resumed in the third, and is again wanting in the fourth number. Again, the Inquiry as a brewer's horse. Take for instance the present Duke into the Nature and Causes of the Physical Differ- of M-riborough with his annual pension of £5,000; or ences of Mankind, commenced in No. 1, and con- the thick headed sons of the Dake of Wellington! The finued in No. 2, was not resumed in No. 3, and is only quality for which the Dake of Mariborough is disagain omitted in the present number. Entirely new tionuished, in his extreme meanness. Then what great questions are started in the number before us. This lawyer peer has been succeeded by an heir of any note sort of editorship may serve to show Mr Burke's ability to grapple with and illustrate a variety of subjects, but, we fear, is also too likely to confuse and discourage his readers-not, we submit, the best method of ensuring the success of the Ethnological is one only of brass-of brass in the pocket, brass on the Journal.

In offering these remarks, it must not be inferred that we undervalue the contents of the present month's number. The article on the 'Nature and Origin of Mythology'-the first of a promised series On the other hand, it makes them exclusive, proud, of Mythological sketches-volunteers explanations hostile to popular rights and liberties, place hunters. of the principles and origin of Mythology at once pension-seekers, abase-preservers, tax-consumers, courtnovel and convincing; and contains abundance of hunters-giving more regard to a bit of Ribbon or s curious information of great interest to the student | Garter conferred by the Monarch, than to the peace, of history. From this article we give the following the lives, the preperties and the liberties of their fellow extract :-

THE ANCIENTS NOT " IDOLLTERS." All inquiry leads to the conclusion that the religion of primeval civilisation was simple and sublime :- the worship of a great ruling intelligence, infinitely exalted in nature, infinitely beyond human conception in wisdom, and goodness, and power. It is natural for lofty minds to borrow the language of poetry, when dealing destinate. with vast ideas, and of course the attribates of the Deity were often illustrated by images derived from physical phenomena. In a variety of ways, the sun became a beautiful type of his providence, and the etherial fire of his nature. In the process of time, these types became so habitually associated with the idea of the Deity, that admiration became reverence, and reverence superstition. Thus arose what is termed the fire werebip, and the worship of the sun, the followers of which, however, neither in ancient or modern times, did or do worship these bodies, in the sense supposed by the advocates of other creeds. It is a most shaued prejudice to suppose that the Persians, for instance, worshipped the San, or Fire, as if these were living, intelligent beings capable of hearing and seeing them. Their writings and practic s plainly show that they merely regarded these bodies with high and superstitions respect, as the most appropriate symbols of the great ruling light and intelligence of the noiverse, Ormund. The same remarks are applicable to the superstitions of ancien: Greece, Italy, and Egypt, and to those of the modern H'ndu, and other races. It industry, property, labour, and well-being of the indusis one of the most extraordinary evidences of the childish trious millions. 'Filthy lucre' is their object. Scarcely song, and the choicest recitations, much to the delight predulity which religious antegonism is capable of producing, that the Christian world has almost universally believed that Pagan nations worshiped animals and statnes, in the sense of actual gods. The ancient Greeks rankest of all Jess in this job-ridden country. and Romans were not idiots, who believed themselves capable of creating Gids; nor were their seases so obscure as to lead them to suppose that a block of wood how the Peers fill their own pockets; how they er marble was a living, spiritual being, capable of quarter their relatives on the public by giving them hearing their supplications. Had they believed their snug births in the army, navy, church, &c.; how moved the following resolution:— That this meeting only commenced to date from the day when I constructed statues to be gods, they would have teld us the House of Commons (?) is rendered an under is of opinion that the prosecutions recently instituted to have the power of efficient action upon the people. that there were thousands of Apolios and Jupiters, House of Peers, &c., &c. Another twenty pages is for sedicion, are contrary to the spirit of English In- and it is I whom they would hold responsible for those whereas they believed that there was but one Apollo in the universe, and one Jupiter. People have lifted up their eyes in astonishment at the folly of the Exputance of things; and the author was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks was that the folly of the Exputance of the appears that she and her son were about the folly of the Exputance of the appears that she and her son were about the folly of the Exputance of the following of the their eyes in astonishment at the folly of the Egyptians. who regarded oxen, and crocadiles, and even lesks and onions, as gods. The folly lies in their own craduity. The Egyptisms believed nothing of the kind. These ani mais and ve etables were indeed viewed with a superstitions respect, and in the minds of some, ideas of my tic of a pint of ale) should be in the possession of every power were connected with them, but no one ever forgot | working man. their real character notwithstanding. The American Indian regards with superstitious respect, or even awa the contents of his medicine bag, but get he is a pure theist, who worships the one Great Spirit of the universe. In a word, polytheism has «Xisted, and does exist; but idolatry, in the vulgar acceptation of the term, is impos-

sible, even to the lowest saveges, A review of a number of American publications, throws some light on the 'Progress of Ethnology in the United States.' The article on the 'Real Nature of Animal Mechanism' is logically and forcibly written; but we warn the author that if-in the unanimous opinion of his readers—he succeeds in demonstrating what he calls 'the grandest and to emigration, as a 'national remedy' for the disto the improvement of the masses. most important truth in the universe, he will then tress and increasing pauperism of the masses of this have settled nothing; a child may at any moment, country, is too well known to render a repetition of by the simplest of questions, render his theory of

non-effect.

This is another of the valuable little publications issued by Mr Strange, and devoted to the showingup of our 'wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best,' author. who rule the besotted people of this country through the medium of that blessed institution the Parlia- of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese; its ment of Lords and Commons. The opening chapter of this very excellent little book will best explain its character :--

THE HOUSE OF HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS. The House of Lords, or House of Proud Flesh, is an Roglish people allow themselves to be governed. We faces the title-page. mean the valger idea of PROPERTY OR WEALTH, sliled to the mere accident of birth.

Dies any one suppose that filness forms any part of the qualifications of the member of the House of Lords ! It really forms no part of his qualifications. For the only one is this that he has been born a peer! - a heroditary owner of land, to which a title is attached! Born a he is of opinion that the Cape can never become a peer, it at once follows, that he takes his seat in the great country, owing to the small extent of arable Dirds at twenty-one years of age, as a kereditary legis- land in comparison to the whole, and the general Ateliers; the recent debates of the French Assembly; lator of twenty-seven millions of peogle.

hereditary philosophers, hereditary lawyers, hereditary doctors! Who would dream of such absurdities! Yet the painter, the peet, the philosopher, the lawyer, and good, and the remuneration for labour far superior against my will, in opposition to all my principles, and later does not ! or that these require a special education, knowledge, and experience, to fit them for the performance of their functions, but that hereditary legis. lators stand in need of no such qualifications?

Is there any farmer who would trust his sheep to a bereditary shepherd, or his swine to a hereditary gelder ? Who is there that does not scout the idea as applied to the most ordinary business of life, requiring the most ordinary qualities? Yet we quietly submit to the centinued infliction of this remnant of barbarism—this rag of the feudal system; and consign ourselves, and ali our interests, to the keeping of men whose sole qualifi- dashing the Nations to shivers as a potter's vessel; cation to govern us consists in the fact that that they are with reflections on the first and second Woss; the end in the possession of certain heritable lands which their of the civil power of the papacy; and the second com-ancestors robbed from the people and made hereditary ing of the Lord Jesus Christ? in their own families many centuries ago, —and who are designated by certain titles or nicknames, far too much henoured, fixed upon them by the reigning monarcks of

the time being. The last hereditary occupation in Europe was that of hereditary hangman, now long since abolished; for it was found that even hangmen required ortials 'gifts' and practical qualities which did not descend by birth. The only hereditary occupation which is still tolerated is that of legislator ; and it were full time that the hereditary legislators, like the hereditary hangmen, were put quietly upon the shelf.

Inquire into the origin of our oldest prerages, and what do we find it to be! Successful thievery! That is the qualification, which the law has made eternal. Lords stole our lands,-they were then chiefs of Norman Free tions to their friends, and the event 'came off' in HAND. Their sole title, originally, was the sword. The the vocation of the aristocracy. 'My crown by the spear,' auspices of Mr Graves, the master of the school, boasts the Middleton family. 'To my power,' says the who, with his pupils, delighted the audience by exhiwith a nation. 'The profits of industry increase,' says Heytesbury, whose industry has brought him in a pension of £1,760 a year, with fat places for his relatives in the army and the church. Honi soit qui mal y pense,-Lords of the Garter, who fill their pockets out of the Mr John Hornby, of Somers Town and O'Connor. public taxes! 'Nothing that belongs to man but belongs | ville, was unanimously called to the chair. After a B see siens. 'Prepared for every chance,' says Eurl \_\_ 'The Sovereign People, and may they soon obtain the titled head of the house being, appropriately enough, on to respond. He clearly demonstrated that all alieutenant-general. The dragon's creat is to be feared, moral, social, and political pewer strang from the says the Marquis of Londonderry -and fearful enough it people, and that consequently the sentiment justly and his family absorb largely. 'Over, fork ev.r,'- want of the Charter, they nevertheless did not exerquaintly but emphatically says Marquis Congogham. cise the power of which they were the fountain. Mr Granville, whose son was ejected even from the corrupt how easily the people could obtain the Charter, and Nobody.—For myself, I willingly persuade myself, that at Derby. 'Spare nought,' says Marquis Tweedale, who certainly spares not our pockets. 'Thou shalt want ere applause. Song by the Band-Base Oppressors!' I want, says Baron Cranstown, -which last might indeed | The next sentiment was - Feargus O'Connor, Esq , 'It is thine own,' says Earl Cowper, a hereditary pen-

While the fertures of many of the peers have been founded in the dark ages of physical force and despotic a brief sketch of the allottees of Charterville, and such a proposition may appear, oppressors and oppressed crime, others have obtained their titles and estates by servile toadying of kings; some by treason to their located, they had not forgotten their democratic

Allowing that a successful general, or a successful lave which he did in excellent style. It is as follows:-should eit as peers too! How many eldest sons have inherited the ability and fame of their fathers ! Look at the representatives of our great military lords now! What are they? Mostly dolts, as unfitted to be legislators whatever? What philosopher has the House of Lords produced? Is there a single one? But how many boobies could we enumerate, who have sprung from it! We would respect an aristocracy of virtue and of goodness, and even reverence it. But where the aristocracy heels, and brass in the face, -we can feel for it only in-

dignation and contempt It is right that the best and ablest men should govern. But making legislators hereditary gives no security whatever that the legislaters shall be either good or able men,

The majority of our House of Peers de not pessess the qualities of legislators. They are good hunters, horse jockies, courtiers, some of them great warriors and la = yers, great lovers of display, good living, and large estates; but in sympathy for the mass of their fellow men, knowledge of their condition, lofty guiding principle, and high moral character, they are woefally

In fact, goodness and virtue have had nothing whatever to do with the creation of the House of Lords, or of any single individual peerage. The Peerage has been a great JoB from the first to the last. Was a great owner of land ambitious of title-be was made a hereditary legielator! Was he a great owner of rotten boroughs—he was made a peer! Was he a large proprietor of church livings-he was forked into the lords! Was he a slavish tawyer-he was added to the pecrage! Was a large Isndowner troublesome as a 'patrie.'-he was bought off by a title! Thus the Peerage is, and has ever been, the Treasury of Corruption. Hence a large portion of the Peerage now consists of upstart men-but of men who were rich. To be rich and powerful owners of boroughs and consequently of votes-have, in recent times, been he main qualifications to be a peer.

Thus, it happens, that the House of Lords is a house full of pensioners, placemen, and sinecurists, who employ their position and power, mainly for the purpose of providing for themselves and their families at the cest of the remainder of the evening was spent right joyously and one of them but eagerly aspires after the unclean thingnot ev. n excepting those pillars of Christian self-denialthe well-paid Bishops. The peerige is, indeed, the

Some twenty pages of closely printed matter tells demonstrates that Charter-Suffrage is the only re- given to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved. medy. The arguments in support of the principles of the Charter are urged with great force and eloquence. This little book (obtainable for the price

\* Let will ng slaves in galling fetters lie, For none can save the men who wish to die-But some there are to tyran:s tamely bow, Who fain would break their chains if they knew how And they from these truth-telling leaves may see How they wear bondage when they might be free,'

Emigrant's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope. By J. C. Byrne, Esq. London: B. Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

Emigration by enterprising individuals—singly or associated—we have no objection to. Our hostility to be found in this gigantic temple, so nobly devoted our reasons for that hostility necessary on the pre- word, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road, the sent occasion. Of course, we differ from Mr Byrne printed sheets immediately. we are glad to observe that the Ethnological Journal has received a very flattering and encountry. We to England if no other raging welcome on the other side of the Atlantic; and that at home its popularity is steadily adwithstanding that we seriously dissent from Mr again.

Peerage Jobbery; or, the Houses of Corruption, and Byrne's views of the supreme importance of the emi-how to cleanse them. London: W. Strange, gration question, we must do justice to his evident candour and sincerity in publishing these Emigration ' Guides;' \* which really carry with them the

This little book contains a sketch of the discovery settlement by the Dutch; occupation by the English; climate, seasons, and character of the country; divisions of the colony; government; description of the eastern and western divisions; produce of the colony, &c., &c. An interesting account of the setembodiment of the mean and vulgar idea by which thement of the late Caffre War, by Sir Harry Smith, England is governed, and by which, we regret to say, the is added to the above contents. A map of the colony

This work lacks the instructions to emigrants which constituted a valuable feature of the 'Guide to New South Wales.' We observe that Mr Byrne admits that the colony cannot healthily absorb a greater number than 4,000 emigrants annually; and scarcity of surface water. 'Yet, unquestionably,' Think of hereditary painters, hereditary poets laureste, says Mr Byrne, there is arable land to support a Enquete; -- all these have not convinced you that I was population twenty times as great as that at present not the person who organised the National Ateliers !scattered over it. The return for capital invested is that they were brought into existence against my wishes the doctor require brains, and that the heredi'ary legis- to what it is in great Britain.' For further information respecting the advantages and disadvantages sir, no! Absolutely I was nothing in the creation of the (and the latter are neither few nor inconsiderable) of Nitional Ateliers. It was M. Marie, then Minister of emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, we must refer | Public Works, who established them; it was M. Emile all interested to this 'Guide.'

noster-row.

The full title of this black-bordered, ominousooking pamphlet, is as follows:--

'The third Woe just began, and universally felt; or

rors in the queer time coming.

\*Mr Byrne's 'Emigrant's Guide to N w South Wales,'

### O'CONNORVILLE.

The Band formed from amongst the allottees, having resolved to hold a 'Harvest home' featival on now. lords ever-once a thief, always a thief. First, they | Monday, September 11th, accordingly sent invitabooters. Bab Roys and Caterans-Turpins of the Rap | the School-house, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, some of the choicest dahlias of the season, motto s of the oldest noble houses unblushingly proclaim and banners bearing appropriate mottoes, under the Stamford family, under six gaping boars' heads, with biting during the evening beautiful pen-and-ink cusks exposed. Furth fortune and fill the fetters, says sketches, some of which gained him a money Atholi, whose scions and assectates have filled their fetters prize from Queen Adelaide, and a letter written by command of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Chartist band filled the orchestra, and played an appropriate selection of music on the occasion. The allottees were met by a few friends from a distance, accursed be he who thinks there's evil in it,' say the who were desirous to 'take a cup for auld lang syne. to me, say the Talbots-large owners of plundered few remarks, he gave the first sentiment as follows: Combernere, who peckets an annual pension of £4,116. their rights, as defined in the People's Charter. The red hand of Ireland, is flourished by the O'Netils, Mr G. J. Harney, amidst loud cheers was called · Following the example of his Ancestors, says Baron Harney concluded a most brilliant address by showing House of Commons the other day, for practising bribery become the controllers of all power whenever they willed it, and resumed his seat amidst rapturous be adepted as the motto of the entire aristocratic class. M.P., and may the People be speedily located on the 'It is thine own,' says Earl Cowper, a hereditary pen. Land,' which was responded to by an old Veteran signer at the rate of £1,600 a year-but it is 'his own' from the Midlands. The Chairman then introduced —the public spoil—the taxes—they are his heritage the following sentiment:—'Charterville, Lowbards, and the heritage of his class. 'Watch and pray,' says and Snig's End, and may the efforts of their allottees Viccount Castlemaine—watch and prey is the true be growned with success. The Chairman then called upon Mr Edmund Stallwood, who had long worked in 'legitimate' princes; others by success in modern war-rights or duties. (Great Applause.) The Chairman fare, and others through the slimy avenues of the law next called on Mr G. Wheeler to deliver a charge. teristic recitation, written by himself for the occasion,

> THE O'CONNORVILLE HARVEST HOME. So, friends and neighbours, you are come, To celebrate our barvest home-And have a little feast to day, (But at a price which scarce will pay)-And spend an hour in harmless glee, With music, dance, and harmony; And, that we may not quite forget The cause for which we oft have met, We'll toast the Charter and the Land, O'Connor and the noble band, Who long have struggled in our cause. The VICTIMS NOW of unjust laws -Laws that disgrace our Statute Book Laws that we should not longer brook, Laws that'll make each honest man a marlyr, Until we get, as law, the People's Charter. Then Labour's rights will be respected. And working men no more neglected. But I must cease this cort of strain. And come to matter mere germaia Unto the business now in hand-The harvest supper of the band, Who, having harvested together. And made the best of this bad weather. And carried out co-operation-A plan that yet will save the nation, This being their first farming season. They thought they should but act with reason To spend a night with friends and neighbours, At this, the close of harvest labours. And, though our friends who come from town, May scarcely get their supper dewn, And think one course is hardly right Of simple food on such a night, Yet beef, carrots, parsnips, and potatoes too, With 'hunger sauce' may surely do. For though quite simple is our meat, Our trimmings, they are fit to eat. 'Just gathered fresh from off the GROUN', Not pulled about by half he town, Or piled together 'gainst a wall, And messed about upon the stall. I wish that each man in the land, Could sup to night as sup the band. But I must new leave off this talk, Or else you'll all begin to walk, At this I see the ladies smile. They've thought of dancing all this while, And, unless I'd better said or sung, They'd rather far I held my tongue,

I'li make my bow and sit me down. The Ladies' was the next toast, which was ably responded to by Mr Christopher Williams. Chairman' was given with acclamation, and the of all present.

So, as I dread a lady's frown,

liar institutions to which we can with perfect confidence call the attention of our readers : it is, indeed, a temple dedicated to the 'Arts and Sciences;' and praved of wretches. here art and science is imparted with a grace and which is wel worth the hour spent in listening when the constitution was about to be discussed. thereto, the Cosmorama, and the innumerable things

LOUIS BLANC. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sis, -Three months are passed since, in the National impress of truth and good faith on the part of their Assembly, I accused the party of reaction in France of a studied determination to mislead public opinion, of misconstraing and twisting the sense of my ideas in a most odious manner, and of having warped against me the most dangerous of conspiracies-that of falsehood, Here, in this country, I find the deplorable effects of this conspiracy in the decelt practised upon your good faith. When, sir, you shall be better acquainted with the facts. you will have occasion to regret, on your own account, the violence of your own attacks; for it cannot be doubted that every one must feel unhappy in having committed an act of injustice.

Ateliers—which you call my Ateliers—the miseries of

the present situation of my country. Allow me to repel.

with all the indignation of an honest man, wounded in the most sensitive part of his heart, such a horrible responsibility. What! sir, my public asseverations, twenty times repeated, never contradicted; the official declarations of M. Emile Thomas, director of the National the documents published in the second volume of the even with the avowed object of counterbalancing the influence over the people that was attributed to me. No, Thomas who was by M. Marie appointed to the direction of them. As for myself-I affirm it, and I dofy contra-The Third Woe, &c. London; W. Strange, 21, Pater- | diction-I took no part in the formation of the National Ateliers, neither in their organisation, nor in their direcim, nor in their superintendence. If, then, there has been imp udence-and I believe there has-in assembling pell-mell, in the National Ateliers, workmen taken by chance from all professions; if there has been folly tu giving them an uniform unproductive task, and in paying them for this unproductive labour wages which were but alms in disguise; if this deplorable institution has become for the state so flagrant a cause of ruin that This religious rhapsody is an attempt to show the | it has been necessary to crush it; if the workmen of the fulfilment of Old Testament 'prophecies' by the re- National Ateliers, when they ceased to receive their havolutionary events of the present year. Turning oftual wages, fell into despair; if, in short, a party prophet himself. the author predicts all sorts of hor- among them have produced the insurrection of June. ander the influence of the most terrible misery-by what strange reversal of all the laws of justice can be imputed to me such results ?-- to me, who-I repost it-was a complete stranger to the National Ateliere, who disapwas noticed in a late number of the Northern STAR. proved of their being called into existence, who never put my foot iato them, and who never interfered in what concerned them, neither in their establishment nor in their organisation, in their direction, nor when the question arose of their dissolution? To each, then, belongs the responsibility of his own works,

Paris. I may remark that my system has, up to this condemning my doctrines, these two partial applications form the most striking justification of them ; for, the acsociation of journeymen tailors, and that of journeymen saddlers, which I founded, still exist; they prosper, notwithstanding all that has been done to deory them, to desiroy them; and it is to be remarked, that they did not join in the insurrection of June-a decisive fact which I recommend to the attention of all men of good

Is it meant that the popular agitation emanated from the very nature of my principles—from their moral influence? It is this that you assert, sir; and you reproach me with an imputation of having sought the happiness of the capital of the Company, and the speedier location of one class at the wretchedness only and the misery of the members, Members will have every chance given another. As I do not, sir, doubt your honour or your gentle loyalty. I ought to believe that you are unacquainted with my writings, and that you judge me only by the calumnies of my interested detractors. It is, then, by quotations that I shall request permission of you to reply-s kind of answer evidently the most peremptory. It is thus that in L'ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL I exnated them 'sovereign;' but that from the press myself upon the natural and necessary bonds which exist between all interests :--

social order such as it exists at present? No one. No. the evils created by an imperfect civilisation spread

Ah! Thanks be to God! there is not for seciety a partial progress or a partial retrogression. The whole of society is elevated, or the whole of society falls. When the laws of justice are best understood, all conditions profit by them. When the notions of justice are obscur d, all conditions in society suffer. A nation, in which one class is oppressed, resembles a man who has a wound in his leg; the lame leg prevents the free exerthe cause, to respond. Mr Stallwood rose and gave olse of the healthy limb. Thus, however paradoxical lose equally by its continuance, - (OLGANISATION DU TRAVAIL, 5th edition, page 26.)

You perceive, sir, the principle that governs my ides. It is that of human solidarite. It is not only in the intorest of the people that I have criticised the economical system followed in France; it is also in the interest of the middle classes, as you may easily conceive yourself, by throwing your eyes over my little book on the Onga-MISATION BU TRAVAIL; and if I have required that to the principle of individualism was substituted progress ively that of association, based upon the sentiment of fraternity, it is precisely because the principle of indivi- will be about seven pints of the best gruel for sixpence. dualism has appeared to me an endless source of hatred, It is rather cheaper made than catment; a basin of such of j:alousy, of divisions, of tyrannies emanating from above, of revoits proceeding from beneath.

Now, Sir, when you say that my ideas have a tendence to legitimate insurrection under all circumstances, you hurl against me an accusation which is contradicted. most undoubtedly, by every page of my books, by each I ne of my speeches. Here, again, it is by quotations that I must answer you.

Open L'Histoine DES DIX ANS-you will read a passage relating to a celebrated insurrection :- It would be to hold in too slight estimation reason and equity, to make their triumph dependent on the chances of a coup de main. Wisdom and time are necessary, and patience is also a republican virtue. Assuredly it is the property and the glory of choice spirits to be in a ivance of their epoch, but to do violence to society is permitted to no one,'-(L'Histoire Des Dir Ans, tome 5, page 428.) I have written likewise in the ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL :- Violence is to feared only when discussion residence, No. 3, Manor-place, Walworth-road. The is ferbidden. Order has not better shields than study, evidence went to prove that the deceased was a su-

If anger sometimes chastises evil, it is impotent for the perannuated officer of the East India Company, and production of good. A blind and savage impatience can for many years he has been leading a life of great only heap up rains under which the seed of justice and parsimony. His apartments were always kept in a leve would be smothered. It is not the question as to most fifthy condition, the corners being filled with the displacing of wealth, but as to its universal expan- bones and rags. On Tuesday week last the deceased sion and multiplication. For the happiness of all-or left his sitting roam, and shortly afterwards one of all without exception - it behaves us to elevate the the lodgers was alarmed by a heavy fall. She ran level of humanity.' - (ORGANISATION DU TRAVAIL, out, and then discovered the deceased, lying on his page 21 )

word, which is an appeal to violence, to brute force,producesuch a word. For the rest, sir, there is a fact which cannot be con-

tested, which now belongs to history, and which speaks more loudly in my favour than all reasonings. Whilst hody of the deceased had been discovered in such a I remained at the Luxembourg, and when I had it in my dreadful state that the parochial authorities had power to act upon the people, did the slightest disorder the same removed to the workhouse. The officer us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the take place? Was there in Paris the least agitation? Did not the people-who, it has since been pretended, minutely searched a quantity of other valuables were excited by my speeches - did they not exhibit an admirable example of moderation, of resignation ! Was it not then that they prenonaced this sublime sentence-We have three months of misery to offer to the Re-THE POLITICAL VICTIMS .- A public meeting was public !' But to maintain order in Paris during the two held at the Scientific and Literary Institution, Juhn- months of passage to power, what force had I at my disstreet, Tottenbam Court-road, on Tuesday evening, posal? Speech-nothing but speech. For you are no September 12. The meeting was but thinly attended. Ignorant, sir, that there was not at that period a single Mr Brand was called to the chair, and introduced Mr soldier in the capital. What can possibly be opposed to Merriman, who in a long and eloquent address so demonstrative a fact ! What! the popular agitation | Cooke, the officer, should take charge of the property | profit. I soon found that there were three profits—the

In a recital upon which I am at present engaged, and

agents are requested to fill up and return to Mr Stall- evils which overwhelm my beloved country. In the took charge of the boy.

Louis Blanc. Sept. Sth.

Correspondence.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR .- Various are the suggestions now thrown out by some apparent well wishers of the Company for the mosome apparent well wishers of the Company for the mo-dification of the propositions submitted to the members at my misfortune; it is God has subdued me, not by the Board of Directors, and setting forth as a plea for you. Lie is ab's to reverse our situations, and sundo these modifications, that the propositions are not likely to morrow what he has decreed to-day.' Tamerlane, to meet with general approval; and alleging that they assuming a mere serious countenance, replied, 'I are not adapted to the wants and poverty of a large laughed not with a design to exult over you, but number of shareholders. Now I do think my friend at from a sudden impression of the low estimation Brechin is cutting rather before the point, inasmuch as at which thrones and kingdoms are held in Heaven, he is passing judgment upon these propositions before since royalty has been bestowed on such a blinkthey are properly understood by him, woile it is a fact that eyed man as you are, and such a limping one as in every branch that the Directors bave visited-and ours | myself,' was the 17th-all the propositions were carried with You attribute to my system and to the National

tion my friend at Brechin makes is, the paying of 4s, additional to each share, while it must be distinctly understood by the few remarks made in the STAE of the 19th ult., that that proposition was overruled end thrown out altogether, Now, as to the Aid Fund, we, in Blackburn, Loyola, that subtle chameleon, to whom Heaven, were of the same opinion, that it was far too much ; but stringy of its gifts, gave a florid style, a shallow mind se soon as the Directors gave us a proper explanation but wholly unaccompanied with elevation of soul and upon the matter, the poorest member present at the an honest heart. A low born valet of the great; pleasure, and I have no doubt other branches will do the same, because this weekly sum will be put to interest. You have seen him a rampant parasite at the table of and be the same as depositing meney in the Bank; and no Noailies, and the outrageous toady of Necker, the unpaid up member is asked to pay any more than these adored monopolist. Trembling lest his country weekly small sums until he has his share paid up. Where should triumph, we have seen him for a moment there is a will there is generally a way, and I have no doubt that if every member was only to give up part of his dissipation, they would be perfectly able to pay these re-caress the court. In his Village Homilies, you small sums weekly. If working men would but consider always see him handle his subject in such measured their own value, they might redeem themselves in one terms, that, no matter who may be the next crowned year from every existing burden with which they are favourite of blind Fortune, there is still a door left texed, and obtain their every political right. How true open for himself. Never has feeling or conviction are the words of Mr O'Connor in last Saturday's STAR, inspired his language; and if sometimes he preaches and every working man should read these letters, 'That the love of liberty to his lovers, it is always in such a there is neither combination, confederation, nor co-opera- way as to conserve to the despot the love of his subtion amongst us—hence the continuation of our slavery.' Next comes the Bonus Fund, Now I must say I am much | devoid of tone and decision it may be, he is not the surprised to see that members have been so long blind less dangerous .- Marat's Friend of the People, 11th to their own interest. Is not the Land and Labeur Bank established for the members and the working man, that he might deposit his small savings with safety ? Why is there not an auxiliary to the Bank established in every town, or where there is a branch of the Land Company ! Had the members invested one penny each per week since the opportunity was held out to them, there would have been now belonging to the members upwards of £30,000. And if working men had looked to their own interest, instead of being led away by the trumped up columns of stuff in a profligate and corrupt press (mind you, these base tools are just now laughing at your easy gullibility)-I say, if members, instead o You impute to my system, sir, the bloody disorders of paying attention to these things, had but continued paying up their shares, hundreds-even thousands-might time, received only two applications, altogether partial have been at this moment happy on the land that are and confined in a very narrow circle. But, far from not, and in-tead of a capital between Bank and Land Fund of £100,000, might have had between the two nearly half a million of capital. Working men should consider these things seriously .- Now the next sugges. tion is in regard to the land, or the inserting of a clause to give the occupant an opportunity, after a given numher of years, to purchase his aliotment. Now all must bear in mind, that the main object is the locating the members, and if we get such clause inserted as the above-named, it will certainly deteriorate the value of the estate : hence the trustees will not realise the full amount of capital wanted, whereas without any incumbrance the result desired will be arrived at, being the reproducing of

of his own, which will make up, and more, for the trouble of removing from one place to another. lutions so far, show good earnest in carrying them out, 'I ask, who is really interested in the maintenance of Our members in Blackburn (paid up ones) have commenced paying in their Aid Money, and a number are now stimulated and beginning to pay up their sharesthe Auxiliary Bank is again beginning to revive, and themselves, in different forms, over the whole of society. everything seems stirring again. I would auggest that other branches should bestir themselves in contributions and the Bank. Let us go on in the glorious work, and strengthen the hands of our indefatigable leader, and no doubt ere long our desrest hopes will be realised. Estaolish an Auxiliary Bank in every locality. Let the members be true to themselves by paying up their shares. Ge on, and we prosper-backward, and we fall.

them to purchase an estate, if a sufficient number

come forward-and I am sure the Directors will be happy

to sell it them; as when parties find out that so much has

been saved in a few years, they will be willing to give a

large bonus to the occupant selling out to go to an estate

I am, yours &o., Blackburn, Sept. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. Sin,-We have, in our church-ridden parish, a very amiable rector, who is in receipt of upwards of a thousand a year -cuts about with horse and gig -- professes great love for the poor, and takes a great interest in the education of the children of the place; and, altogether, passes for a good Christian. I have accidentally obtained a small tract, recommended by him, from which nuder the head of chesp and nourishing dishes, I extract the following :- Gauzz -- Put. one pint of groats to six quarts of water. Let it boil gently, till it comes to little more than half; stir it often all the time; and when done, put in a quarter of a pound of augar. This gruel, warmed up, with a little beer and spice, is a good orenkfast or supper for a hard working man, and by

itself, is excellent food for children.' Sir, comment on the above is unnecessary. How would this reverend gentleman like such fare? or, ! would ask, is it carrying out the precept, 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you?" I am, yours, in the cause of just'ce,

Rotherhithe. JOHN PEARCRY, jun. Sept. 12th, 1848.

STARVATION AND EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A MIER.—On Friday week last an inquest was taken by Mr W. Carter, the coroner, at the Fountain dead under very extraordinary circumstances, at his back, in the yard. He was raised up and carried I could, Sir, if I did not fear to make this letter too into the house, where he was seen by Mr Kingston's long, multiply my quotations. I could produce here assistant, who pronounced him to be quite dead. Mr numerous passages extracted from my speeches at the Vickerman, who lodged in the deceased's house, Luxembourg, and you would perceive that I have every- stated that the deceased subsisted on soup, which he where condemned, as equally purile and fearful, the made from stale bones that he purchased from the extravagances of force, and that I have always placed small butchers. He had a salary or income of £2 the victory of justice in the calm and regular develop- weekly, and also other means of living in great ment of public reason by the liberty of the tribune, by affluence. The room he slept in was very dirty, and the liberty of the press, by the right of discussion. In swarmed with vermin .- Mr Thomas Cook, the contwelve years I have written much. Well, if there exists stable, said he was called to take charge of the body in my books, in my speeches, one word, one single and his rooms, which were loaded with considerable valuable property, chiefly consisting of silver plate, let it be shown to me! I affirm that it is impossible to books, and other things, to the value of £200. Upon making further search he found four £120 shares' in a building society, and deeds referring to a quantity of houses at Kennington and Clapham-road. The added; that he had no doubt when the room was more would be found. The whole of the witnesses, who had known the deceased for many years, concurred in the opinion that deceased had died from the want of groper nourishment, which he denied himself owing to his parsimonious habits.—The coroner haying remarked on the extraordinary nature of the axe, the jury unanimously agreed to a verdict of until further inquiry had been made.

I do not stop at the word 'pillage,' which has found to proceed by the up train to Lenden, and for that time I made my £20,000 into £60,000. My success all all the least the word 'pillage,' which has found to proceed by the up train to Lenden, and for that time I made my £20,000 into £60,000. My success all all the least time I made my £20,000 into £60,000. ROYAL POLITECHER INSTITUTION. We recently itself, I kao a not how, under your pen, in an article re ourpose she took her place at the station in ques. turned on one maxim. I said, I can do what another ex visited this highly popular institution, and are happy lating to me. I cannot believe that you have wished to tion. The noise of a train approaching caused her man can; and so I am a match for the man with the pate it. to find that its attractions, both of an instructive and corry calumnies against both my heart and my intellect to run out of the station room and cross the line, amusing kind, are increased. It is one of those pecus such a point. For he who would perceive in pilage a supposing it to be the train by which she was about I had. I was an off-hand man. I made a bargain at at means of destroying misery, or even of avenging it, to proceed to town. Unhappily, it proved to be the once. When I was settled in London, the East India in would be the worst of madmen as well as the most de- express down train, by which, en attempting the cross Company had 800,000 pounds of gold to sell. I went to You recall, in relation to me, the affairs of May and on the spot. The train was immediately stopped, bearing that wins the approval of all. Since we last of June. As to the insurrection of June, it was so ma- and the body of the deceased carried by the engine visited this establishment a magnificent theatre has nifest that, far from having taken part in it in any driver and Chapman, the guard, into the house, been added, in which the Dissolving Views are exhimanner whatever, I was struck with consternation at it, The goalp of her head was o impletely out off, and bited, those views at the present time being faithful that the hatred of even my most cruel enemies has not she was in other respects greatly injured. Her son, representations of the Holy City, of Balbec with its been able to find here any subject of accusation against as may be conceived, was greatly distressed. It does ruined temple; also winter and summer, night and me. In what relates to the manifestation of the 15th of not appear that any blame is attributed to the conmorning, which is most truthfully depicted. Amongst May, I reckon upon proving, by undentable facts, that duct of the engine driver, or any other parties conother things worthy of notice are lace making by they have sought in it only a pretext to place me at a nected with the railway company. The unfortunate steam, Dr Bachoffser's lectures on 'Gutta Percha,' distance from the National Assembly at the moment woman was informed that a down train was due, but, notwithstanding, she incautiously crossed the line at the moment of its arrival, and thus met with unexwhich I shall have the honour of addressing to you, I pected death. Mr Robinson, the station master at shall speak of the true causes of the troubles of May, of Birmingham, accompanied by Mr Simons, surgeon, By sid of these maxims he has acquired three millions one NATIONAL Go-operative Benefit Society.—All the civil war of June, of the state of sleep, and of the immediately started for Stitchford, and the former new two forms and business, to the exclusion of a of the took charge of the box.

never had a hand in any plot, in any attempt at vio of the United Kingdom; and the average daily num-

lojurious to the trade and labour of the country.

Facis and Fancies.

We cull the choicest.

BAJAZET AND TAMBBLANE. Bajazet, after his capture, observing his conqueror

A WISE AND GENEROUS PHYSICIAN,-It is related great quantimity, and in our branch quantimously; and I of Goldsmith, whose charity often exceeded his have no doubt that when these propositions are ex- means, that once having visited a poor woman, her plained to the members by the Directors, they will be sickness he plainly perceived was caused by an empty looked upon in a very different light. The first sugges- cupboard; he sent her a pill-box, containing ten guineas, bearing the inscription, 'To be taken as occasion may require.' MARAT'S DESCRIPTION OF A SCHEMER.

You know Cerutti, that accomplished disciple of meeting gave his voice in favour of it with the greatest vile slave of court favourites: whatever astuteness isots. However characterless his character, however September, 1791.

THE WORLD FOR SALE.

The world for sale! hang out the sign, Call every traveller here to me : Who'll buy this real estate of mine. And set me from earth's bondage free ! 'Tis going ! Yes, I mean to fling The bauble from my soul away : I'll sell it, whatsoe'er it bring-The world at auction here to-day ?

It is a glorious thing to see-Ah! it has cheated me so sore: It is not what it seems to be-For sale! it shall be mine no more. Come turn it o'er and view it well I would not have you purchase dear-'Tis going! going-I must sell; Who b.ds ! Who'll buy this splendid tear !

Here's Wealth in glittering heaps of gold-Woo bids ! But let me tell you fair, A baser lot was never sold; Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care ? And here spreade out in broad domain, A goodly landscape all may trace, Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill, and plain, Woo'll buy himself a burial place?

Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell, Tost beauty flings around the heart: I know its power, alas! too well-'Tis going! Live and I must part Must part! What can I more with love ? All over the enchanter's reign ; Who'll buy the plumeless dying dove-An hour of bliss—an age of pain f

And Friendship, rarest gem of earth-(Who e'er bath found the jewel his!) Frail, fickle, false and little worth-Who bids for Friendship—as it is ? 'Tis going! going-hear the call-Ouce, twice, and thrice ! 'cis very low; 'Twas ence my hope, my stay, my all-But now the broken staff must go !

Fame! Hold the brilliant meteor bigh ; How dezzling every gilded name! Ye millions, now's the time to buy-How much for fame ! How much for fame ! Hear how it hunders! Would you stand On high Olympus, tar renowned, Now purchase, and a world command And ba-with a world's curses crowned!

Sweet star of Hops! with ray to shine

In every sad foreboding breast Bave this desposding one of mine-Who bids for man's last friend and best ? Ah! were not mine a bankrupt life, This treasure should my soul sustain; But bops and I are now at strife, Nor ever may unite again. And Song! For sale my tuneless lute ;

Sweet solace, now no more to hold; The chords that charmed my soul are muto, I cannot wake the notes of old! Or e'en were mine a wizard shell. Could chain a world in raptures high; Yet now a sad farewell! farewell! Must on its last faint echoes die.

Ambition, fashion, show and pride-I part from all for ever now Grief, in an overwhelming tide, Has taught my haughty heart to bow. Poor heart ! distracted, ah ! so long-And still its aching throb to bear: How broken that was once so strong-How heavy, once so free from care ? DICKBUS AND MORPETH.

Among the lions of Louisville is Mr James Porter, who stands seven feet eight inches in his stockings, the only man of his height I ever saw with a good head on his shoulders and good legs beneath him. He Tavern, Walworth-road, touching the death of is much respected, and has been one of the council-Robert Pitt, aged 75 years, a miser, who was found men of the city. He told me that Lord Morpeth called upon him at his coffee house, and that he was much pleased with his plain, unpretending manner. He did not like Dickens, who had sen for him. 'He had a double gold chain outside his waistocat,' said Porter, 'and such breast pins that I thought he looked like one of the river gamblers;' a class of persons who. it seems, particularly, affect a show of jeweliery. -Prentice's Letters.

THE PROPHET AND HIS ASS. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, when a certain oill was brought into the House of Lords, said among other things, 'That he prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he was sorry to find he had proved a true prophet.' Lord Coningaby, who spoke after the Bishop, and always spoke in a passion, desired the house to remark. 'that one of the right reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part he did not know what rephet to liken him to unless to that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own Ass.' The Bishop, in reply, with great wit and calmness exposed this rude attack, concluding thus: 'Since the noble lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude. I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balsam : but, my Lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel; I am sure I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship. SERTCH OF BARON ROTH CHILD.

We yesterday dined at Ham House, to meet the Roths. childs, and very amusing it was. He (Rothschild) told banker at Frankfort, 'There was not,' he said, ' room enough for us all in that city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there, who had the market to himself: he was quite the great man, and he did us a favour if he sold us goods. Somshow I offended him. and he refused to show me his patterns. This was on Tuesday; I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On the Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England, the cheaper Natural death, accelerated by the want of proper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester, I laid out food. The churchwarden gave orders that Mr T. all my money, things were so cheap; and I made good i raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT -A poor wo. said to the manufacturer, 'I will supply you with the man, named Anderton, met with her death on Mon- material and dye, and you supply me with the manufacterns, and for all the rest of them. Another advantage ge the line, she was instantly knocked down and killed the sale, and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Welling. ton must have it. I had bought a great many of his di bills at a discount. The government sent for me, and id said they must have it. When they had got it, they did lid not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all all that, and I sent it through France; and that was the he best business I ever did.' Another maxim, on which he he seemed to place great reliance, was, never to have at thing to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. an. I have seen, said he, many clever men, very clever ver men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with ith them. Their advice sounds very well; but fate is against nat them : they cannot get on themselves; and if they can- anmeantime I limit myself to the declaration, with the authority of a conscience without reproach, that I have never had a hand in any old to the declaration, with the never had a hand in any old to the declaration, with the of 60,000 men now employed in working the railways that? Rothschild—o I am sure I should with that. I. I everything to business; that is the way to be happy. It Is Rent is an unearned revenue, which common requires a great deal of boldness, and a great deal of all of caution should teach its possessors to enjoy without caution, to make a great fortune; and when you have have

eadeavouring to enhance it by artificial restrictions, got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it, --- it,---From Memoirs of Sir T. P. Buston.

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their Mortgages.

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Funerals	•••	•••	•••	***	***	714	18	1
Accouchments	•••	•••	***	•••	***	<b>9</b> 30	15 .	0
Sickness and Superannuation			•••	•••		£ 2674	1	83

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	bscriptions:—					
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ntrance according to age, from 5s. to 10s. Monthly Con-	Entrance, according to age, from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d,					
tribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 7d.	Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management.					
	ls. 4d.					
£ s. d.						
Allowance, in Sickness, per week 0 18 0						
Member's Funeral	Allowance in Sickness, per week 0 9 0					
Ditta Wife's or Nominee's ditto 10 0 0	Member's Funeral					
Wife's Lying-in 2 0 0	Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditte 5 0 0					
Loss by Fire, from £5 0 0 to 20 0 0	Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0					
Superannuation, per week 0 6 0	Loss by Fire, from £5 0 0 to 10 0 9					
SECOND DIVISION.	Superannuation, per week 0 4 0					
Entrance, according to age, from 4s. 6d, to 9s. 6d.	FIFTH DIVISION.					
Manthle Contribution for Sickness and Management	Entrance, according to age, from 3s to 8s. Monthly Con-					
2s. 1d.	tribution for Sickness and Management, 18, 1d.					
25. 14.	tribution for creaties, and management, 18, 10,					
Allowance in Sickaess, per week 0 15 0	Allowance in Sickness, per week 9 7 0					
Allowance in Sickaess, per week 0 15 0  Member's Funeral 16 0 0	Mambania Physical					
	Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto					
	Wife I wise is					
11400 135.11	,					
Loss by Fire, from £5 0 0 to 15 0 0						
Caparamanan, per neck to	Superannuation, per week 0 4 0					
THIRD DIVISION.	SIXTH DIVISION.					
Entrance, according to age, from 4s. to 9s. Monthly Con-	Entrance Money 0 3 0					
tribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 7d.	Monthly Contribution 0 1 0					
	·					
Allowance in Sickness, per week 0.11 0	Allowance in Sickness 0 7 o					
Member's Funeral	Member's Funeral 2 10 0					
Ditte Wife's or Nominee's ditto 6 9 0						
Wife's Lying-in						
Loss by Fire, from £5 0 0 to 10 0 0						
Superannuation, per week 0 4 0						
	1					

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THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1818.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE "TIMES."

The "Times" of Tuesday last contains an elaborate and most ingenious commentary as the "Times."

Louis Blanc has not only to contend against impartial and unprejudiced; he lacks the mild cation of the stranger. spirit of toleration, because those attributes wonderful that one who has made himself proshould be dreaded, scouted, and persecuted by the parties who advocate things as they are, but as stoutly contending for a change of masters as Louis Blanc has for a change of system.

The columns of the "Times" resemble the banquet table of the luxurious, where no cost

If a new question arises, the most inventive genius, or practised understanding that the market can supply, is sure of the best price at Printing-house Square, and, therefore, the humble individual who, in his trial before such a tribunal, has to defend a varied and chequered life, every act charged in a separate count of a complicated indictment, has but a sorry chance against such an array of public accusers. Should one count fail, the accused is put upon Diagrams, price 78. Patterns to Measure (all registered should one count fail, the accused is put upon according to Act of Parliament), post free, 1s. each. The whole sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Blooms, hard, while the accused has to roly upon his hand, while the accused has to rely upon his own individual genius for hisdefence. Now, such is precisely the position of Louis Blanc in his controversy with the "Times." The "Times" indicts him upon a large portion of his life, the memoir furnished from acts and writings; Louis Blanc replies to all in the most ingenuous manner, no dilatory plea put in, but the allegations in each count triumphantly refuted. He gives evidence in refutation of acts, of which of the PEOPLE of the United Kingdom of Great Britain he is charged—he gives documents in refuta tion of sentiments upon which he is arraigned and having to our mind established his innocence upon those several charges, the "Times" prefers a fresh indictment, and according to the Irish system of pleading alleges facts, and relies upon circumstantial evidence for their

proof, The defence of Louis Blanc, as a noun substantive, can stand alone, while the accusation of the "Times" requires other words and other proofs to give it substantiality. What country bumpkin who considers his property endangered by the writings of Louis Blanc tout."

"We do not assert that he recommended pillage, but that pillage was a development of his doctrines which could hardly fail of being produced. M. Louis Blanc thought to consummate in peace and pleasantness an object only attainable by bloodshed and ruin. 'Voila tout.'" endangered by the writings of Louis Blancwhat parson that dreads the diminution of his spiritual pay-what capitalist that dreads an assault upon his profits—what lawyer that dreads the destruction of his professionwhat shopkeeper that fears the loss of his custom-what employer who makes profit of

agreeable contrasted form of political expostulation."

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING which Louis Blanc is to be made responsible espoused will be the foundation of a system which in the concluding paragraph we are given

principles. The "Times" says :-"That these interesting specimens of last March should have varied in some of their details from the exact specification of his own proper patent, is likely energh."

This letter contains the substance of the address By a parity of reasoning, then, though the which Ernest Jones intended to deliver in the details of those who are now incarcerated for sedition, conspiracy, and riot, should vary from the system of Chartism accepted and signed solution of the term "Liberty," and now by Messrs O'Connell, Hume, and others, and brought into prolific use by the founders-or adopted and defended by the peace-professing would-be founders-of the new French Con-Sturge-yet, nevertheless, the propounders of stitution, furnish the strongest proof of the the system are chargeable with every act of gullibility of man. "Liberty, Equality, Fraviolence by which its professors sought to ternity," are now translated into the "Protecestablish the details. Could argument be more tection of the Citizen, in his person, family, unfair, or reasoning more inconclusive, than religion, and property;' and recognising his the attempt to establish the guilt of Louis right to instruction, labour, and assistance; Blanc by the act of those who, though profess- and then we have the most endearing words, ing his principles, sought a different mode for actually coined by the falsest lips, to explain their accomplishment? Again, the writer of the "Times" asks :-

other. Who were the three million fighting men annihilation of the liberty of the Press. to whose physical strength Daniel O'Connell appealed as a means of accomplishing a Repeal work out that boasted equality so pompously its accomplishment, but that those means are

ready for presentation. That of Smith O'Brien, struggle for equal blessings for all; but the and those who are sharing his fate, are also in course acts of those who are destitute of similar of preparation. None but subscribers will be en- comforts, will not be measured by his caution. We may paraphrase it thus-"Hunger will break through stone walls;" and an exasperated and starving people will break through the strongest bounds with which the field of agitation is encircled. And here tion of a wordy Constitution, except the we make no allowance for the state of excite- varied construction that lawyers and cunning ment in which France was placed at the time men can put upon the most simple words. Mr O'Connor will meet his Constituents of Louis Blanc's assumed delinquency—we That the rich can always oppress the poor, is make no such allowance, because we should as true as that a landlord of straw can break thereby weaken his defence, which, without a tenant of steel. Madame Glass is a very such an excuse, we believe, in our conscience, high authority upon cooking; and, as the to be complete.

convincing proof of the value of experience, palate, we quote her. She says-"First FROM OFFICE, AND TORYISM. and its reasonable effect upon the mind of catch your hare"-but, as Cavaignac is head WHICH THE WHIGS MIGHT HAVE Louis Blanc. The writer says:—

tested and disproved."

Let us in fairness ask, whether a more upon a Letter of Louis Blanc, published in the flattering tribute could be paid to the sagacity, same paper; and while we quite admit the right of the journalist to canvas and criticise the acts, the policy, and the writings of the mind that does not understand the sagacity, and the writings of the mind that does not understand the does not right to judge between the disputants. It is guage;" and two words of Latin here supply a difficult task for a stranger, bowed down be- the justification of Louis Blanc—" experientia neath the weight of national persecution, and docet." And what amount of vituperation compelled to seek a home in a strange land, would Louis Blanc have received at the hands where those principles, the acceptance and of the commentator, if, in defiance of past promulgation of which are dreaded, to defend experience, he had pertinaciously persevered a life of presumed error against such a journal in error, rejecting the influence of experience. If we were inclined to retaliate, and thus weaken the defence of the stranger, the prudence of the "Times," gathered from experithe concentrated ferocity of his public accusers, ence evinced from its several changes, would but he lacks the defence of those who may be supply the strongest arguments; but we shall favourable to his principles, and may justify a not use them, as we are not prepared to offer portion of them. He lacks the defence of the the accusation of the "Times" as the justifi-

and defenders of public opinion are destroyed Louis Blanc's belief in the just and honourand silenced by the law of the sword. It is not able realisation of his system, we have it in the minent in the principle of re-organisation in need of it, is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. The "Times" says :-"As to the dealings with the two classes of bourgeoise

Such in our conscience, we believe, was, and

is spared to furnish varied delicacies for varied is, not only the fond, but cherished anticipation tastes; and when the "Times" has adopted of Louis Blanc; and, like him, we as sincerely its bill of fare, it stops at no expense to believe in its practicability. Nay, we go furprocure the choicest viands and delicacies of ther than the assumption of the "Times" as to possibility, for we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the only practical mode of ameliorating the condition of the shopkeepers is by ameliorating the condition of the people. Emancipated Labour is the fountain head-the source-the only pure spring from which the shopkeeping and all other voice of knowledge, and the demand of right off than to be drowned, or shot, or banished, if is, thanks be to God! becoming too powerful we complain of starvation. of the prejudice of the other; and the day is not far distant when monarchs will find that the Altar must be the foot-stool of God, and not the couch of Mammon—the Throne must

> to the accusation in its concluding paragraph. The writer says :--

Here we have the complete admission of the custom—what employer who makes profit of the destitution of the employed, will think it necessary to read the volumes of criminatory evidence referred to by the "Times?" Will not one and all be too ready to jump to a hasty not one and all be too ready to jump to a hasty and that they themselves would receive the concede it to those and willing conclusion that the "Times," for whose benefit the revolution was organised, sition the more public by affixing his own What other paper in the world, save the representation of the Republic was acta-The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeding or residing in India, at lower rates than any other fice, the Premiums on which may be payable either in fice, the Premiums on which may be payable either in for one acre of wheat, sacked, one acre of potatoes; and willing conclusion that the "Times," for whose benefit the revolution was organised, the remaining portion barley, turnips, Swedes, parsalps, the remaining portion barley to remain the world with the remaining portion barley to measure its censure of the accused, not by the the energetic advocate of a system whose effi- ject for criticism. This reminds us of the Irish prisoner, who, when charged with assaulting a bailiff, replied of alchymy, were transmuted into a handful Feargus O'Connor, charged in that tirade with the Charter became disgusted and abandonednedly the charter became and the charter became about the charter became and the charter became

charge against the accused, is that passage in distant when the Labour question you have system thus graphically described, and for for the every act of every man who accepts his which may defy the cannon and the sabre and to understand there is no alternative, or hope withstand the assaults of prejudice.

THE NEWEST FRENCH HUMBUG.

The many unmeaning words and phrases that have been used from time immemorial, as a and propound duty, rights, and obligations. and all sealed with the kiss of life. In fact the "Who were those ouvriers who chaired him round the French Constitution—as it is called—is based upon a bag of wind, and the superstructure Here we would use the Irish mode of reply must be as insecure as the house built upon a -the only one in such a case open to us sandy foundation, while the great architect people's oppressors. namely, to answer the question by asking an would base it upon opinion fettered by the

woos his lady love; they take advantage of Lord John Russell, at that time one of his subordinates,

"Lads, before you marry, mind the golden rule, Look before you leap, or else you'll play the fool."

"Lads, before you're governed, mind the golden rule, Think before you speak, or else you'll play the fool." Nothing is more easy than the construc-French Constitution appears to be a huge Further on, the "Times" gives us the most beterogeneous mess, seasoned to deceive the SCORN, THEY WERE HURLED cook, and as protection to the person is the EXTERMINATED FOR EVER, ONCE "But the truth is, that this sage conclusion never on. first ingredient in the new hash, his receipe MORE PLACED ITS HAND ON THE tered the author's brain, or flowed from his pen, until the lis first CATCH THE PERSON, transport HELM OF STATE. him, then protect his family, religion, and property. Again, again, again, we defy the doubted cause of the revival of Toryism; while, rich to frame a Constitution for the poorand, whatever boasted privileges may be con- as his lamp flickers, and as his spleen, his ferred upon the poor during the conception bile, his rancour, his hate and hope of gain of the Constitution, they are useless and insion is held, and where discussion alone can lead to a sound basis, is in a state of siege, while the liberty of the Press is suppressed, and while butchers rule the roast.

> Let us see if we cannot invent a sound, solid basis for a French Constitution:— Article 1. All men have blood in their viens.

2. All men's blood is red. 3. All men die when their blood is all let

4. All men have noses who have not lost them; men have mouths, eyes, legs, arms, feet, body, and a head, if they have not lost them. Such are the fundamental proofs of man's

Article 5. All men have feelings. that end we decree as follows:---

7. Love, law, and physic; music, flowers,

prostration.

standable a one, as that upon which the boasted people to offer an opinion or an assertion; and Democratic constitution of France is to be when those who were to be especially benefitted based. Next week we shall give our readers our by the changes attempted to interfere, they notions of a free constitution; meantime, we were dragged out and trampled upon by the classes can replenish their reservoirs; and, hazard the guess that the vanity and deception Police, as was exultingly boasted by their then although it has been the policy of the league of Louis Napoleon will once more embroil the leading organ, the "Morning Chronicle;" they of capitalists to aid kingcraft and priestcraft foolish French people in a bloody struggle, as were dismissed by their tyrant masters, they in the subjugation of Labour, to the end that with them the feeling will shortly be, any change were branded by their cruel overseers, and they themselves may pillage its store, the must be for the better; we cannot be worse they were convicted by middle class juries.

POOR DOUGLAS JERROLD.

be based upon the affections of the people, appears to be groping in the dark. If we are steam boat, the railway station, the club room and not upon the prejudice of their enemies— chargeable with one failing or error more than or coffee shop, as abuse of Feargus O'Connor; and the Cottage must be the castle of the another, it is, Heaven help us! that amiable but as he has entered the lists without armour freeman, and not the den of the slave !—and weakness which induces us to look leniently he must be prepared for the assault, and we then every honest labourer will fly to the cry upon the feeling of others, and if there is one now challenge him to publish one sentence of "My castle is in danger!" with more ala- which more than another deserves our humane ever written by Mr O'Connor recommending crity than the mercenary obeys the summons consideration and compassion it is that of a resort to physical force. As we said in the to the slaughter of his fellow-man, for a shil- spleen. Spleen is an affliction which disorders onset, we were prepared to tolerate the "Blue the brain, injures the digestion, unnerves Beard" stories, and all the fanciful lucubra-As in most similar cases, we find the answer thought, and paralyses action; and no man is tions that filled the columns of this fairy-tale a greater victim to this malady than our poor journal; if there was a demand it was just friend, Jerrold, and, therefore, as long as he there should be a supply, and that the manufought with ghosts, and Blue Beards, fiery- facturer should have a stall in the markettailed devils, and hobgobblins, and all those place; but when he goes out of his depth, and supernatural beings which haunt the disor- when he presumes to grapple with a giant dered brain, we smiled at his array of figures principle, he must expect to share the fate of but pitied the man.

So long as he was the Prime Minister at and unanswerable condemnation of the ene- berlain of the ludicrous group that consti-

gallant Jerome, and there deposited two four- correct some ungrammatical phrases. And we his profits, to the sustainment of his cause? THE O'CONNOR TARTAN,
Bilionness, Scrolls, Liver Complaint, Spieen, etc., and
their Radical Remoral, entitled the 'NATURAL REAGREtarge of the Land Company, throughout England and Souphorters, and to the Chartests and Members
any kind,'

A DAY'S PLEASURE FOR THREE SHLLINGS!

THE D'CONNOR TARTAN,
TOROW TARTAN COM.

"You are an ill-natured villain, for I might
for Gold coin, and the roy al exile is extolled as
aviour, because he saw the Ocean Monarch
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
that they have for Sale, a splendid assortment of
the Charter became disgusted and abandonedaed
the Charter became disgusted and abandonedaed
the Charter became disgusted in the

for redemption, save and except in direct tax-

The object of the writer—being the proprietor of a sixpenny paper, which is beyond the reach of the badly employed—is to curry favour with the employer, in the hope of becoming the official organ of the projected new move; and from beginning to end, with the exception of the admitted injustice practised upon the poor by the rich, it is one tissue, one compound, of folly and fabrication. Let us for amusementrather than for instruction or for Mr O'Cone nor's defence, which would be found, if necessary, in the admissions of the writer, repeat & few of the contradictory paragraphs in this jumble of nonsense. We must ask pardon of the reader, who would consider the bare perusal of the elaborate article as an antido te to the poison it was intended to administer, for devoting so much of our space to a criticism upon the ravings of a political novice, endeavouring to qualify as an instrument to be used by the

"Aladdin" in assigning the cause for a relaps from Liberalism to Toryism, says:—

This important body of evidence forms sixteen closely printed pages, and conclusively proves what may be done, by explaining what John Sillett has done, with Two Acres.

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appeared as a means of accomplishing a Leptal work out that boasted equality so pompously of the large towns, they first called the middle classes to ensure that delicious fraternity so amiably paraded, to guarantee that glorious storm he had created, and who was the most liberty so generally approved of—and if this their zealous co operation, a distinct pledge was given to the working classes that they should receive the suffrage from the gratitude and justice of the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes to ensure that delicious fraternity so amiably paraded, to guarantee that glorious storm he had created, and who was the most liberty so generally approved of—and if this their zealous co operation, a distinct pledge was given to the working classes that they should receive the suffrage from the gratitude and justice of the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes to the middle classes to ensure that delicious fraternity so amiably paraded, to guarantee that glorious called into existence the political unions; and to ensure their zealous co operation, a distinct pledge was given to their value in the working classes that their aid, but finding this assistance, however powerfel, eulogised, to ensure that delicious fraternity so amiably paraded, to guarantee that glorious called into existence the political unions; and to ensure the working classes that their aid, but finding this assistance, however powerfel, eulogised, to ensure that delicious fraternity so amiably paraded, to guarantee that glorious called into existence the political unions; and to ensure the working classes the two called into existence the political unions; and to ensure the working classes that their aid, but finding this assistance, however powerfel, eulogised, to ensure that delicious fraternity use their own details to establish the Liberator's system? Again, who sanctioned the carrying before an infuriate populace the flag with the king's head reversed, and the bloody with the king's head reversed, and the bloody willised, so ignorant, and stultified, as to require their present that there is a specific and bloody willised, so ignorant, and stultified, as to require their petitions spurned. The deception that had been practically all, why, in the name of common sense, estalment. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reign of terror during its conception and birth? Are the French people so uncilower, but their remonstrances were laughed at, and vict these whom they had contributed to rake to power, but their remonstrances were laughed at, and vict their petitions spurned. The deception that had been practically all, why, in the name of common sense, estalment. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the property of the mechanics and artisans were not only in the property of the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the property of the reformed Parliament. The victory was gained, the middle classes shared in the property of the middle classes shared in the property of the mechanics and artisans were not only in the mechanics and artisans were not only in the property of the middle classes shared in the property of the mechanics and artisans were not only in the middle classes shared in the property coercion to reconcile them to this wooing, and tised was now transparent; it was manifest that the real were the details by which the moral force Whigs threatened to accomplish their system of Reform. The accuser of Louis Blanc is well aware that the propounder of a system is fact is, that the rich and artful, in the hour of the rich and the stitution of the Company, so as to comply with the not answerable for the means resorted to for doubt, woo their dupes as the love-sick swain to quell his own fears as those of others, he solemnly urged upon men, and adopted by men, according to the anticipations of benefits to be
so does he—and the flattered people, like the
so does he—and the flattered people, like the
D'Eyncourt to substitute triennial for septennial parliaD'Eyncourt to substitute triennial for septennial parliaachieved, and are measured by their own prudance,—their own counting—their own could late. The mystic word Constitution, repredending to the anticipation of their own counting to the anticipation of their own prudance,—their own counting—their own counting—the sents the mystic YES in the marriage cere-PORTRAIT OF JOHN MITCHEL.

The propounder of a system may be attached to life, and cherish life, bestim of the Whig Treason Act, are now in possession of our agents. The portrait will be shortly sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy, he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly and philanthropy he may be induced, so the value of the old adage, when it is too late—

The propounder of a system may be mony—and those whom man have joined together as man and therefore when their treachery was avowed; they mony—and those whom man have joined together as man and wife, but, like them, sometimes discover the value of the old adage, when it is too late—

The propounder of a system may be mony—and those whom man have joined together as man and with justice; they shuffled away to an evanescent fraction, for their moral discover there when their treachery was avowed; they are not unprepared to equivocate with justice; they shuffled and haggled; and, as the last desperate wife, but, like them, sometimes discover the value of the value of the old adage, when it is too late—

The propounder of a system may be mony—and those whom man have joined together as man and without the power was lost when their treachery was avowed; they mony—and those whom man have joined together.

The propounder of a system may be mony—and those whom man have joined together.

The propounder of a system may be induced, therefore will be a shortly and haggled; and, as the last desperate will be shortly and haggled; and, as the last desperate will be shortly and haggled; and, as the la that none but madmen rould venture to disturb their enactment. Amid the curses of hate and the hissings of scorn.' they were hurled from office, and Toryism, which the Whigs might have exterminated for ever, once more placed its hand on the helm of State.

Now here was a struggle in which Whiggery and the middle classes proved too weak to contend against Toryism; here is the admitted fact, that the accession of the working classes gained for both the triumph, and that they were juggled out of their share of the victory But even that is not the equivocation-" Aladdin" concludes his castigation of the deceivers thus-" AMID THE CURSES OF HATE AND THE HISSINGS OF Now such is "Aladdin's" assigned and un-

from the destruction of vulgar Chartism rises, exile, we nevertheless reserve to ourselves the mind that does not understand the "dead lan- operative, while the capital wherein discus- he thus describes the cause of Tory renovation, disaffection, and that the TEACHINGS OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR HAS REVIVED THE STRENGTH OF TO-RYISM." Now which of those positions would "Aladdin" seek to maintain? Upon which horn of the dilemma will he hang? Whether upon that which butts at the treachery of the Whigs and the middle classes, or that which points at the teachings of Feargus O'Connor? No man can be more ridiculous than the man who, not having graduated in politics, has the presumption to abandon an unpolitical profession, and dash headlong into the vortex of political disputation. This puling writer, always buoyed up with the hope of gain from 6. Those feelings should be respected, and to prostitution to the new move, tells us of the excellent agitation of the excellent Mr Sturge. and has the insolence to assert that both his and dancing-" Bubble, bubble, toil, and meetings convened for that purpose, and the trouble"-liberty, equality, fraternity, har- meetings of the League convened for their selmony, brotherhood, affection, toleration, indi- fish purposes, were disturbed by physical force visibility, union, co-operation, intellectuality, Chartism; while we defy him to point out one spirituality, no pugnacity, prudence, conception, single solitary instance in which the meetings will, mind, understanding, clemency, hu- of either party were disturbed by physical manity, philanthropy, invention, persuasion, force, or even by clamour, but, on the conmild correction, disputation, example, training, trary, although both agitations were professeducation, morality, science, forbearance, edly originated for the benefit of the poor, and virtue, self-denial, brotherly love, rights of although the principles could be best enforced labour, democracy, republic, KISS OF by discussion, and although the people for LIFE, and silence, submission, obedience, whose benefit they were enunciated were invited to take part, yet did the Complete Hum-There is as sound a basis, and just as under- bugs and Free Traders deny the right of the

> So much for the charge of opposing physical force to the amiable Mr Sturge, and the immaculate League. As to the charge of physical force against Mr O'Connor, this crotchet-monger must have an idea, and he must take that idea from the Press, and he knows that there "Aladdin's" lamp burns dim, and poor Jerrold is no such introduction to the cabin of the the dwarf.

Here we have the complete admission of the innocence of Louis Blanc, and the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour, and the Lord Chamsuland the irrefutable "Punch's" back parlour pa for success on moral power. But political speculators and unanswerable condemnation of the ene-berlain of the ludicrous group that constimies of labour. What, then! Louis Blane, tuted the staff of Mr Punch, we admired his
to pecuniary profit and personal aggrandisement. Cunmines of labour. What, then to pillore whimeign genius and rejoived that he had dismies of labour. What, then: Louis Diane, better the state of labour. What, then: Louis Diane, whimsical genius, and rejoiced that he had disning suggested a newspaper as the special organ of the early covered so befitting an asylum and retreat.

No man is discountable in "that state of life a distribution or should be the tool of of a distribution of the state of life."

gardes, a choice assortment of fruit trees; the washhouse, dairy, and yard paved, a good cellar, two physics, oven the ruin of its accursed blished upon the ruins of a profligate and faded weight and consequence of the man was thought, copper, and sink.

Price £126.—Address, William Reay, Lowbands, Redmarley, Ledbury, Worcestershire; or the Directors, 144, High Holborn.

The "Times," in an apologetic strain, would measure its censure of the accused and makes his consequence. It is not the propounder. It is and makes his consequence of the man was to give additional importance to the publication, then he becomes irremediably ridiculous, what partner—barring the "Northern Star," has published the denuncia-a blished upon the ruins of a profligate and faded weight and consequence of the man was to give additional importance to the publication, then he becomes irremediably ridiculous, what partner—barring the "Louis Blanc, if not the propounder. is and makes his consequence of the man was to other paper in the world, save the ie "Northern Star," has published the denuncia-a to give additional importance to the proprietor?—while, as to the profits ts to give additional importance to the publication, then he becomes irremediably ridiculous, what partner—barring the "Louis Blanc, if not the propounder."

The "Times," in an apologetic strain, would measure its censure of the accused and makes his consequence of the man was to give additional importance to the propounder. The "Times," in an apologetic strain, would measure its censure of the accused and partner paper in the world, save the ie "Northern Star," has published the denuncia-a to give additional importance to the propounder. The "Times," in an apologetic strain, would measure its censure of the accused and paper in the world, save the ie "Northern Star," has published the denuncia-a to give additional importance to the propounder. The "Times," in an apologetic strain, would be glad to know we man to give additional importance to the propounder. The "Times," in man. Louis Blanc, if not the propounder, is and makes his assumption of power a just sub- the profits, be they much or be they little, of of amount of evidence preferred, but by the comcacy, if adopted, is acknowledged by the Times | Contrary to the practice of our cotemporadoubt that he even supplies "Aladdin" with oil oil parative leniency with which it deals with in its admission that the wealthy would resist ries, we have given the whole article upon for his lamp, while we would medestly ask sk Louis Blanc. The writer says:—

"We should have thought, indeed, that after what he would medestly ask sk would have considered our 'violence' as a gentle and very agreeable contrasted form of political expostulation."

In its aumission that the weath would medestly ask sk which we are now commenting, the shadow whether any other proprietor, except Mr Mr of "Aladdin's" dim lamp, without the omission of "Aladdin's" dim lamp, without the omission of a single line or word, not even venturing to the whole of his labour, and the whole of off

A DAY'S PLEASURE FOR THREE SHILLINGS!

THE MEMBERS of the LAND COMPANY and the land the land

the they'll murder thee, as they murdered poor trust the efforts of the Government would be RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND He Henry Hunt, for they look for nout else." And seconded by those of independent members. will "Aladdin" be pleased to name one of those and that a general determination would prevail who have left in disgust, that has not feathered to carry on the public business with regularity his nest better by revolt than by fidelity, or and dispatch. on one who was not a MOCK PREACHER OF | This is the best possible reply that can be P PHYSICAL FORCE, as long as they thought given to the new theory of the duties of an Braintree th that that was the most saleable commodity. Executive, which Lord John improvised in Westminst

self-they suit their political ware to the politi- passages we have italicised point out, in perce cal fashion of the day, and they prefer a guinea, spicuous and forcible language, precisely those as the reward of treason, to a pound as the qualifications and requirements in which the wages of principle.

Further on, we have the people's acknowledged and justifiable contempt for Parliament. | shortcomings of the past, under the thin dis-We have a touch at the divine precepts of Christ—at the economical follies of the Government-at the disheartening condition of the people, the criminal made the competitor of the virtuous labourer-a glance at the Cur- and vigorous management in this department, rency question, and wound up with a magnifi- if future Sessions are not to be as protracted cent climax :--

It is tyranny such as this, trickery such as this, that maddens a hungry people into fury, and causes them to hate the institutions under which they live, and by which they are oppressed.

Now, if "Aladdin's" lamp had burned with true splendour, would not the magician's peroration have been, "It is this that goads the people to physical resistance.'

Again, "Aladdin" discovers in the Prime Mi nister's duplicity the fuel that feeds the flame of Chartism; but the necromancer has not told us that the middle-class tyranny is the fuel that feeds the Russell flame. Now, to cap "Aladdin's" pyramid with a bag of smoke. It is so grand, so magniloquent, so reviving, so just and hopeful, that we shall give it without curtailment. God forbid that we should clip it of any of its fair dimensions, it evinces such a thorough knowledge of Political Economyof the Labour question-the representative question; it is so full of legal lore—the essence of equity—and the quintessence of justice—that it would be spoliation—nay, worse than physical force, to rob the volume of a single word. Here it is:-

They must substitute direct for indirect taxation. They may then be as extravagant as they please, for they will have to draw on their own resources. Perhaps the great body of the people might accept such a compromise, though the bargain would involve political servitude in exchange for fiscal immunities. But of this the oligarchy may rest assured, that, in spite of soldiers and police, the extinction of their order is not distant unless they can so contrive that every man able and willing to work shall find employment at remunerating wages, whatever their pseudo-political economy may aver to the contrary. Better that revenue should fail than that humanity should

Now, what will the enlightened Chartist, the reasoning mechanic, or the thoughtful laayers, in the first instance, are represented, tax-payers who are not represented.

prostitate, say so; but do not ape a virtue there were forty-five divisions, of which five that you do not possess, or revile a principle, were on the Property Tax and one on the Winor even argue it, that you do not understand. dow Tax. The others were mainly in Comment with an anecdote. Once upon a time the estimates. Only nine of these related to financelebrated Irish wit, Mr Curran, had a contro- cial reforms of general interest; and, as a versy with a very bilious and ill-conditioned general conclusion of the whole, it may be barrister. He called him a crooked minded said that it ended by finding the Finanimp. "I'm not," replied his antagonist. cial Minister borrowing two millions more "D-you," said Curran, "if you swallowed money. The Diplomatic Relations with Rome a tenpenny nail it would come out a cork- Bill was carried after ten divisions. The screw." Upon another occasion this witty bar- Roman Catholic Relief Bill was lost after

milk and it would have turned into curds and whey."

# THE LATE SESSION.

It almost seems like an act of gratuitous Estates. cruelty to revert again to the defunct Session, which so long pressed like an incubus on the do-nothing spirit which characterised the public mind, and whose close was everywhere House and the Ministry, in matters of remeso warmly welcomed as a relief from an into- dial policy, divisions on the Coercion Bills may lerable annoyance. We shall do so, however, be noted. The Bill for Suspending the Habeas very briefly, for the purpose of presenting a Corpus in Ireland passed with one division, few details which may hereafter possess, at least, a statistical and inferential value.

lengthened sittings of the Legislature of late and Government Security Bill, arose not from years; but they were redeemed by having opposition to the measure itself, but from something tangible to do, and however inef- attempts on the part of the minority to render fective the measures might be in themselves, it a little less unconstitutional, arbitrary, and Parliament at least carried them in an earnest, despotic than it was, as drawn up by the workmanlike spirit. If the whole nation did not | Government. feel interested in the debates, large classes did, and the objects in view were somewhat of a national character. But the Session which has just of the present Ministry for office. Can anyclosed had no definite object in view, nor any thing more forcibly expose their utter incompegreat and well digested measures before it. tency than the plain catalogue now placed There was no desire manifested on the part of before the reader, or point more directly to a Parliament collectively to discharge its im- crying want of the nation-a new Executive? portant functions; no comprehensive or adequate sympathy with the wants and interests of the country.

One consequence of this state of things has been to induce inquiry as to its causes. These have been said to be twofold; first-executive mismanagement on the part of the Ministry second—the obstructions and delay caused by

the forms of Parliament itself.

With respect to the latter, a Committee on Public Business was appointed on the motion of Mr Evelyn Denison, which made its report just before the House rose for the vacation. It was composed of the most experienced members of the House, and among the witnesses examined were the Speaker, M. Guizot (as to the forms of the French Chambers), and Mr Curtis, a late member of Congress, and a gentleman of large practical knowledge with reference to the forms of the representative body in the United States. Sundry recommendations on this head are given by the Committee, and there is little doubt but that the pressing nature of the evil will compel all parties to work together for the purpose of enabling the House of Commons to discharge more effectually the increasing public business

were of opinion that the rules and forms of the House were but slightly chargeable with the blame of the wasted Session, and that the delay was principally owing to the impotence of the Executive. After adverting to a few slight palliatives and amendments in these rules and forms, which appear to them all that is practiticable in that direction, they conclude their Report in the following terms, which are certainly strong enough when we remember that Lord J. Russell and Sir G. Grey were members of the Committee, and have thus been made indirectly to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of their own mismanagement:-"Your Committee, however, ventures to express an opinion that the satisfactory conduct and progress of the business of the House must mainly depend upon Her Majesty's Government, holding as they do the chief control over its management. They believe that by careful held at Liverpool, on view of the body of Richard management. They believe that by careful Cumming, the steward of the unfortunate Ocean preparation of measures, their early introduction, Monarch. It appeared that this body had been found the judicious distribution of business between the on Monday by the men on board the Bangor and two Houses, and the order and method with Liverpool steamer, the Cambria, floating near the which measures are conducted, the Government can contribute in an essential degree to the easy and convenient conduct of business. They

But "Aladdin's" friends are like "Aladdin's" reply to Mr Disraeli's slashing attack. The present Ministry are deficient, and in thus cloaking the censure of the Committee for the guise of a recommendation for the future, they virtually censure past mis-management.

An analysis of the way in which the time was spent, shows the necessity for improved and as barren as the last. In the course of the Session there were 255 divisions in the Blackburn House of Commons. The question of Commercial Distress gave rise to nine, of which two were on the question of the number of members to constitute the Committee-five on the names of as many members—the remaining two were the debate and division on the motion to appoint a Committee, and the debate on Mr Herries's motion at the close of the Session, which it was clear could lead to no practical result. Thus, out of the nine debates and divisions, not one was really on the question at issue, or with any defined or well-digested measure in view, to remedy the evils complained of. The Corruption at the late General Election was a topic that, in various shapes, gave rise to a great number of divisions. In all there were thirty-nine debates and divisions on the subject of our National Representation and the correction of its admitted abuses, inclusive of Mr Hume's motion in favour of the "Four Points," and Mr Berkeley's fer the Ballot. The result of these thirty-nine debates and divisions is, as in the former case -nothing. The culprit Boroughs have got off scot free, and the National Representation is just where it was.

Reform of the Navigation Laws was one of the great cards with which Ministers opened the session. They, however, were evidently never very much in earnest with their work, which proceeded languidly, and they dropped Jehn Kent it in Committee after six divisions. On a Bill which attacked the liberty of speech and writing perish; better sponge out the debt than exterminate life; and the loss would not be insupportable, should coronets and mitres disappear, provided men remained. which attacked the meerty of speech and writing they were more resolute—Whigs are first-rate despots when in power. They persevered despots when in power. They persevered with their Crown and Government Security Dumbarton, Wm Bill in the face of seventeen divisions, and that bourer, say to that? Direct taxation may yet | they carried because it was an infringement of preserve an ascendant oligarchy in the fulness the constitution. Their success in these kind of their representative power, and the fiscal of manœuvres is in the precise ratio of their burdens falling upon their order may reconcile failure in useful measures. Then there were their serfs to their sway. "Aladdin," awake! fifteen divisions on the Sugar Duties, many of arouse! Throw off your slumber. The dim which were caused by their blunders in the A few Working. glimmer of your lamp has cast a film over plainest matters of calculation, and which any your bilious eye. Did you suppose that the school boy, decently versed in addition and Ditto for Mr readers of the " Northern Star" would believe multiplication, would have never fallen into. that the possessors of exclusive political They persevered, however, in spite of an obstipower, whether taxes were direct or indirect, nate opposition, and they triumphed because would exonerate their serfs from any partici- the colonists said they did not want the meapation in the payment? and, are you not aware - sure, which was only calculated to mock their for every Chartist who understands his A B C, hopes and accelerate their ruin; and because, G C Knight, Haris—that every pound of direct taxation is paid also, it saddled this country with a fresh pein 40s. of labour taxation? because the tax- cuniary burden, which, while it increased our no use to the Color and they gather it in the double from the retail | Five other divisions on Rum Duties and British Spirits ought to be added to these fifteen, be-"Aladdin," God forgive you! Sin no more, cause these measures were supplementary to J Benners and we'll forgive you. If you mean to be a the Sugar Duties Bill. In Finance and Taxation Prestor N Now, "Aladdin' we'll conclude our com- mittee of Supply on different portions of the rister was defending a prisoner, charged with twelve, and the Jewish Disabilities Bill was stealing some buttermilk to make whey for his also negatived. Thus, of three measures insick wife; the man piteously told his own story | tended to remove penalties on sincere religious and the situation of his partner, when Curran convictions, and to place our national diploturned to his old antagonist and said, "Mac, macy on a rational footing, only one has bewhat a pity you wern't there to look at the come law. The Public Health Bill passed after nine divisions, and seven divisions carried the other two measures which were honoured by special paragraphs in the Royal Speech, namely, the Scottish Entails Act and the Act for facili- of their Brethren; to be tried on Thursday tating the Sale of the Irish Encumbered

As a contrast, however, to the dilatory and and through all its stages at one sitting. The Crime and Outrage Bill had to face six divi-The sterility of the Session has been a theme sions. The Removal of Aliens Bill passed with of universal complaint. We have had other four, and the seventeen divisions on the Crown

> Such then is the way in which ten months have been wasted. Such are the qualifications

# To Readers & Correspondents.

NOTICE.—I request all persons sending money for the Executive, to address to Mr Kypp, at the Land Office. 144, High Heltorn. For the Directors of the National Land Company,

to 144, High Helborn. For the Wives and Families of the V.ctime, to Mr. J. GBASSBY, 8, Nosh's Ark-court, Stangate, Lam-

For Defence of Dr M'Douall, to Mr WILLIAM AITKEN, schoolmaster, Bentinck-street, Ashton-under

Per General Defence Fund, to Mr O'Connen, or to me, at this office. I have now before me, received by this (Wednes day) merning's post, letters containing remittances for six distinct purposes, unconnected with the N. ETHERN STAR, and on business to which other

persons are appointed to attend. It is too bad to thus burden one person. THE O'CONNOR TARTAN.—G. Barnett, Hull, suggests to the agents that they should publish their addresses, so that parties may know where to apply for the

Mr Joseph Morgan, of Deptford, calls upon the Chartists to do their duty, and subscribe for the defence of the imprisoned victims.

the Land Office, nor to the Central Committee.

John Mitchel, never reached Mr O'Cennor.
J. W., Merthyr Tidvil.—Apply to the Gardener's Chronicur Office, Loudon. In answer to your second, see our advert sing columns. W. SMITH, Castle Eden -- We cannot answer legal ques

WILL MR AIREN, of Ashten under Lyne, be so good as to acknowledge in the STAR the seventeen shillings sent to him in money and postage stamps, from No. Branch of the Chartist Association, Leicester, on behalf of Dr M'Douall.—W. SUTTON, 15, South Church gate,

MR RETFORD, Congleton.—Appreciating your good in-tentions in making known the unfortunate position of the very talented and estimable person you speak of, we, nevertheless, cannot see the propriety—under pre-sent circumstances—of making public the story of his private circumstances.
The Politician.'—Send the fe or preceding numbers. Mr Stephenson, Bolton.-Next wee

THE CCEAN MONARCH.—On Tuesday an inquest was

### COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848. PER MR O'CONNOR.

SHARES.

Westminster Heatley Hnll Horninghold ... Cripplegate Oxford Carlisle William Mat. 0 10 0 Rechdale thews 1 1 0 Wm M'Mahon .. Nottingham, Sweet ... 1 5 6 George Con ... Merthyr, Powell 111 6 Thos C Cook ... EXPENSE FUND. Merthyr, Powell Hull Nottingham, 0 2 Wm M'Mahon .. £0 16 31 2 11 Land Fund WM. DIXON. CHRISTOPHER DOLLE,

Expense Fund Aid Fund Minster Rent Agricultural Operations ... THOS. CLARK, (COFFES, Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK. T. Paice, Manager. FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. RECEIVED BY W. RIDER Ipswich, per V Congleton Char-Leicester, No. 1 Branch, N. C. A., per W. Rich-mond

0 0 6 A few Friends, Thomas Kent .. minster's Estate 0 4 RECEIVED BY J. M'CRAE. Vale of Leven, a Friend Douglas Pleachfield, Dundee .. DEFENCE FUND.

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

Mr Davis Mr Stevens men, per Mr Johnson Sleaford, per J. Wilcox Merthyr Tydvil, THE LIBERTY FUND. RECEIVED BY W. BIDEL, Holbeck N.C.A., per C Cluderoy

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£0 11

RECEIVED BY J. M'CRAE. Ledbury, Farmer Marston Colliery, Walsall, J Hig. Preston, Mr Lid-Crewe, W. Crich. Dewsbury, Mr ton Trindon Colliery, FOR DR M'DOUALL'S DEFENCE.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER. Nottingham, per J Sweet ... FOR THE EXECUTIVE. BECEIVED BY W. BIDER Nottingham, per

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. We beg to call the attention of the enthu-

siastic Chartists to the amount of the Week's Receipts for the Defence of THIRTY-ONE next under the New Felony Act.

# DEFENCE FUND.

Received by WM. RIDER. A Toll Collector Norwich, per C. Springhall Hanley and Shelton Chartists, per M. Deakin Blackburn, per J G. Newbigging ... Winchester, (for defence of Mr Cuffay), per G. Sturgess Nottingham, per J. Sweet Kidderminster, Stourbridge-street Chartists. per S. Lythall Tiverton, per W. Kibbey Bristol, per W. Hyatt ... Barford, near Banbury, per J. Stone, for

defence of Cuffay Marylebone locality 0 15 Croydon Coarles Tristram, Warwick

Mr J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of FOR THE DIPERCE FUND.

From Bulwell, per J. Sweet Mr Birgin Mr Shepherd Mr Brown Chipindale

FOR THE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE.

From Bulwell, per J. Sweet Carrington, per J. Sweet

FOR VICTIMS' PAMILIES. The 14s. 6d., acknowledged in the STAR of the 5th ult., for the Defence Fund, as from Blackburn, should

# THE DEFENCE FUND.

Assimbly Rooms, Dean Street, Soho. - We are informed that on Monday evening, a splendid cottonknit anti-macassar table cover, a yard and half wide, L. Jacobs, Hounsditch, must apply to the Directors of the National Lend Company, 144, High Holborn.
W. Hyatt, Bristol.—The amount sent, August 23rd, was will be disposed of to subscribers of sixpence each. (being the work of and presented by Mrs Gill, for the defence Mr Coffey and the London Chartists), of the country.

10s. 5d., not 10s., as announced.

It is plain, however, from the terms of one portion of that Report, that the Committee portion of that Report, that the rules and forms of the land Office ports of conversation.

10s. 5d., not 10s., as announced.

10s. 5d., not 10s., as announc to our fair friends, to exert their talents in further-Chouther, Newcastle.-The petition referred to, respecting ance of the cause of human redemption.

> FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS. -On Wednesday Mr Baker held an inquest, at the Spotted Dog, High-street, Poplar, on the body of John Powell, aged 23, a seaman belonging to the ship Severn, of Scarborough, at present lying in the outward basin of the West India dock. The evidence proved that on Monday last the deceased was aloft, attending to the rigging. There was a boy with him, and, from some cause not clearly understood, his foot slipped, when the boy laid hold of the collar of his jacket, and held him as long as | September 19th. he could, but he was at last obliged to abandon his hold, when deceased fell to the bottom of the ship upon his head, and died instantaneously.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY .- The inquest on the body of Lieut .-Colonel Baird, which has sat for several days past, closed on Tuesday night, at Birmingham, when the attend a meeting of the members of this branch, on Jury consulted for an hour, and returned a verdict Friday next, Sepember 22nd. of Accidental Death, accompanied by an expression of doubt as to the safety of the Scottish Central carriage, to which reference had been made during in future, be held on Sundays, at two o'clock, P.M., the investigation.

Verdict-Accidental Death.

# Chartist Intelligence.

To the Chartists of Lancashire .- Bre-THREN .- We, the Council of the Manchester ocality, have determined to defend the men who have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, but in order to do this more effectually, we find it necessary to call upon the different localities to render us all the assistance in their power. The number included in the Manchester list is 46, among whom Austin, chairman.

CRIPPLEGATE LOCALITY, 60, REDCROSS-STREET, City.-The following resolution was unanimously passed at the weekly meeting, Tuesday, September offer he has made to secure counsel for the defence of the men awaiting their trial in Newgate; and we further feel that we shall be wanting in our duty, it we discontinue subscribing and collecting until he be fully indemnified from any pecuniary loss by the advancement of monies for that purpose,'-At the pre vious weekly meeting, a committee was appointed to collect monies for the purpose of deferding the men above named. The locality meets every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

SUNDERLAND .- A Chartist camp meeting was held on Sunderland Town Moor, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, at two o'clock. Messrs West and Watson, from Newcastle, and Dickenson of Sunderland, addressed the meeting .- Mr Dickenson delivered a lecture at the same place.

DEWSBURY .- A district delegate meeting was held at this place in Sunday, September 10th, when delegates from Ilcokmondwike, Batley, and Dewsbury attended. F. W. Chappell in the chair. The minuits of the last meeting were confirmed, and after other business had been transacted, the meeting ad

LEEDS. - Mrs Theobald addressed large and enthu-

siastic audiences in the Bazaar, Briggate, on Sunday and Monday last. She is a great acquisition to the Chartist body. The people who have heard her appear delighted, and the sensation in the town is very great. Preparations are now being made for the Municipal Elections, to endeavour, if possible, to have thorough-going Chartists returned to the council. It is an important matter, and we hope that no steps will be left untried to accomplish this object. METROPOLITAN CENTRAL VIOTIM AND DEFENCE FUND .- Receipts from September 3 d to September 10th.-83, Dean-street, 2s 81; Mr Ford, Knight. bridge, 3: 1d; Mr Rider, as per Stan, £1 7: 91 Mr Sullivan, Is; Crown and Ancher, per Mr Buck. 14s; South London Chartist Hall, 78 6d; Mr Pear son, 2s 6d; Globe and Friends, per Mr Knowles 10s; Land Office, as per Star, £2 6s; Mr Kydd, as per Star, September 2ad. 15s; E. Newsome, Dewsbury, per Mr Kydd, for Defence, 10s; per Edmund S:allwood, Mr Turner, Charterville, 1s; a Gentle-

### Pational Land Company.

man at John-street, ls; a Lady, do. 1d. - Total

JAMES GRASSEY, SECRETARY.

MR O'CONNOR'S PROPOSITIONS.

As it is the intention of the Directors to visit each branch of the Company in support of their views for its future management, and to abide by the resolutions of the members we think it impolitic and a useless encroachment on the columns of the STAR, to publish resolutions adopted previous to the contemplated interview of the Directors with the

IPSWICH .- The members of the Land branch have held adjourned meetings upon the propositions, and will continue to discuss them until the visit of the deputation from the directors. The members are earnestly invited to attend.

O'CONNORVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the allottees on this estate the propositions in Mr O'Con. nor's letter were taken into consideration, when it Who then, for the peace of society, ought to was unanimously agreed, 'That the proposal of loca- lead in this matter? Surely the four assemtion by bonus would be injurious to the poor members, completely annihilating their chance of location; and that the ballot, which perhaps mighunder another form be legalised, is the on'y just method of providing for the same—that we disagree with the doubling of the price of the shares, and conallottees, would be a violation of the fundamental principle of the society, and a breach of trust towards those who have been balloted, or purchased locations on the faith of the rules being adhered tothat we consider the present expense fund, if pro perly collected, would bring in upwards of £5,000 a year, which would be amply sufficient for all exigencies, and that such fund would be entirely oppose to the provisions of Acts of Parliament provided for the regulations of such societies; that we are opposed to the winding-up of the society, as far as the refractory' are concerned, being of opinion that poverty has been the chief cause of the non-payment of their shares ;-that we are also opposed to the winding up of the affairs of the Company, believing it to be a great experiment, calculated to benefit the whole of society, and that it should not be aban doned whilst a chance remained of its proving suc cessful ;-that we approve of the life and ninety-nine years' lease, or any other legal method which would ensure a cheap and satisfactory title to the allott. e. at the earliest po sible period; -- that we approve of the proposition relative to the appointment of trusters ;-that we agree to the principle of four per cent on the outlay of the Company, but are of opinion, from the statements made by Mr O'Connor in the letter referred to, and at other times, relative to the increased outlay upon this estate, consequent upon its being the first experiment, that this additional burthen should not be borne by us alone, but that it should be equalised, by the charge of three per cent. being substituted for that of four upon the quality of the soil is taken into consideration;—that shall have passed away. we disagree to the re opening of the society, being of opinion that the location of the present members is of primary importance, and will absorb the whole energies of the officers of the Company.'

Keighley.-On Friday week last the members of this branch of the National Land Company held a meeting in the Working Man's Hall, when they were visited by two of the Company's Directors, v.z Mesers M'Grath and Clark, who pointed out the necessity of adopting the following resolutions, which, after some discussion were agreed to :- 1st, 'That the National Land Company shall continue its operations until all its members be located on the land.'-2ad That there be provision made in the Company rules to enable shareholders desirous of withdrawing pense Fund be abolished and an Aid Fund established; all the shareholders to pay the required sums of twopence, threepence, and fourpence in proportion nine years be acted on '-7th, 'That there be three trustees appointed by the Company.'-Sth, 'That the rents be reduced from five to four per cent. per

purpose of considering the propositions laid down by the Directors. Mr M'Grath was present from the have been Over Darwes, 10s. 42d.; Blackturn, 4s. 12d. Directory. Mr Bagshaw was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- That the National Land Company do continue his money from the Company's stock—that the principle of Bonus be substituted instead of the Ballot ninety-nine years in reversion-that the number of trustees shall be three-that the Company shall be and the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

# NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

on Monday evening September 18th. SUNDERLAND .- Mr M'Grath will attend a meeting of the members of this branch on Tuesday evening next, September 19th.

CARLIELE. -- Mr T. Clark will attend a meeting SCOTLAND. EDINBURGH. - Messra M Grath and Clark will at-

tend a meeting of the members of this branch on Wednesday next, September 20th. DUNDEE -- Mesers M'Grath and Clark will visit the tember 21st. ABERDEEN.-Mr P. M'Grath and T. Clark will

STALTBRIDGE.-Tre meetings of this branch will, commencing to-morrow, the 17th instant.

PRESENT AND FUTURE STATE OF merciful, as far as is practicable, to all that has EUROPE.

PART III.

secured for the human race the most abunfar higher degree of knowledge, excellence, cause why they form part of their instruction and happiness for all, than any division of in this transition state of society. society, or any individuals, have ever yet attained or enjoyed.

a state of infinite falsehood, crime, and for all will be engaged through life in learning misery, to the secure attainment of this supe. through practice, something new, useful, and rior mode of existence. The means to create profitable, and which instruction will become wealth in great superfluity, to form superior an unceasing source of pleasure and happiness. character, and to create virtuous and good circumstances, to the exclusion of vicious and inferior, have been discovered, and to produce ing number of your publication, merely adding permanently their highest legitimate results, that the happiness or misery of the world will want only to be applied to practice in their for ever depend upon the wise or foolish proper union and combination. To accomplish arrangements for forming the character from this great and permanent good for mankind, is birth of each individual, and that at present the object sought for by those who understand their character is so ill formed, it can scarcely the rational system of society.

They now ask the authorities of Europe to commence in good faith, based on knowledge, the permanent improvement of society, and to begin by forming arrangements, now easy of execution, to employ the unemployed, to educate the uneducated; leaving all other classes as they are, to proceed unmolested in their usual manner, until they shall see with their own eyes the superior effects produced by placing the most inferior, as they are now esteemed, of humanity, under a proper arrangement of external circumstances, based upon, and in accordance with, the fundamental principle of truth respecting the formation of the character of the human race.

Let this recommendation be once carried fairly into practice for the immediate regeneration of those sufferers who are now a burden upon society, and a moral pestilence from necessity, and, as it has been with the railway and electro-magnetic telegraph, the change will be rapidly desired and adopted through every rank, and all will be astonished that any one could ever be opposed to a change so infinitely superior for all from the highest to the lowest in every country. As We hail this as a triumph over our Free Trade adthis is now gradually becoming a question for the civilised world to solve, I earnestly ask the four great public assemblies of Europe and That you may live long, and enjoy health and America, as it now immediately belongs to strength to see the object of your goodness carried them, to investigate this highest and most im- out, is the fervent wishes of your grateful allottees. portant of all subjects that can occupy the human mind. See you not that public opinion now everywhere calls aloud for this investigation? That it will be made, in defiance of balls and bayonets, and that no earthly power can stay its consideration among all classes?

mate peaceable practice. The people now want peace, wealth, knowledge, and character,—the present false system sider that the repayment of the aid money by the of society never can give them one of these, and but very imperfectly even to the few most favoured by this artificial state of existence in the proposed change of system will perma- their number to wait upon Mr Shirron and request the proposed change of system will permanently secure peace, wealth, knowledge, and a superior or good character for all without dis-

union, contest, or competition. It is in vain fer old society to contend with violence against this change; thousands upon thousands may be destroyed by famine or butchered; but the ideas will live and become more vigorous through the numbers slain. The wisest course for old society, seeing that

quietly and gradually superseded. and therefore none need to fear the change, especially when it is to be from an entire system of falsehood and deception, maintained solely by force and fraud, for one of truth and honesty, that will be easily maintained by justice to all, without necessity for violence, or for punishment of any kind after the ex-O'Connorville location, especially when the inferior isting, falsely-taught, and ill-placed generation

situation superior to those which exist, for creating and distributing new wealth; forming a superior character, and to aid in local self-government without interfering with any of the cold arrangements of society cannot be inthe old arrangements of society, cannot be in- that Mr Clark paid £20 and Mr M'Grath £16 per jurious to any parties, and therefore ought not to be opposed by those who are rational, and desire their own happiness or that of their form over the Bank. With regard to the directors flying about the country and leaving their date to

to their shares.'—5:h, 'Those that receive Aid Money shall commence to refund the same at the expiration of three years.'—6:h 'That a lease of a life and nine'r. of three years.'- 6th That a lease of a life and ninety- maintain permanently, and to direct and govern locally. These circumstances will been the least truth in the charges, the men of consist of properly constructed dwellings Lindon would have soon righted them. The Comannum, upon the outlay.'

Sufficion of the parents, beld on Monday evening, at the Mosely Arms, for the ency of wholesome food, to have it mencement of the Company will be published. Our properly prepared, to have clothes judiciously branch requests me to direct your attention to our be surrounded from birth with persons of kind ference, as reported in the STAR. dispositions, intelligent, and well experienced -that the shareholders be allowed to transfer their with human nature. By these they will be shares, and that no member be allowed to draw out taught to well understand the principle and practice of the formation of chara cter from Shirren is entitled to the character contained in the birth-enable them to know themselves-and resolution of the Aberdeen branch of the National that we abelish the Directors' levy, and substitute how to create in others a good disposition, how to create in others a good disposition, into the whole affair, we consider that the above to make the payment weekly of 21, for Two Acres, habits, with a charitable feeling for that in the event of any member running his arreara all others; a knowledge which may be given at

This knowledge of the true formation of closed.' Thanks having been given to Mr M'Grath character can alone create charity, and admit of an unrestricted language of truth; and James Jack, James Gilbert, James Maxwell, John without the spirit of universal charity and Chisholm, and Charles Maver, committee mer. pure unrestricted truth, it is useless and absurd to talk of religion, morality, or virtue; cations from Aberdeen respecting Mr Shirron, but we must decline wasting more space upon that per-Newcashe-cn-Tyne.—Messrs M'Grath and Clark or to expect a superior character to be created, we must decline wasting more space upon that perwill attend a meeting of the members of this branch, either in mind or conduct. To effect this lished in last week's Star, tegether with the above result, great care will be required, to communication, are quite sufficient to sett'e all prevent the existence from birth, and questions between him and the parties he has accused. throughout the life of the individual. of any vicious, injurious, or inferior cirof the members of this branch on Tuesday next, cumstances, but on the contrary decisive measures will be adopted to surround him with those only which have a good and superior influence on humanity; for as these are liere this matter must end.]

> The formation of a superior physical, menall injurious divisions, and to make man a any other shop, or put her letters into any other, er being of charity and love for his fellows; and post-office. Hereford Times.

so must the individual become.

In the formation of this character books should be excluded until about seven years of age; the previous period, the In concluding Part II., it was stated that most important in life, should be occupied in the transition from old principles and practices laying a solid foundation for health of body to the proposed new, might be made easy in and mind; for good tempers, dispositions, execution, and also most advantageous to every habits, and manners; and in the acquisition of class in all countries. It may be now added, facts, by actual inspection and investigation is the Rev. Joseph Barker. We have also determined that experience will prove, that whatever is of the objects themselves, or the best sensible to send our friend Donovan for the purpose of permanently the best for any one, will be the signs that can be obtained of them. These receiving contributions for the above purpose; he best also for every one. There need not now objects, according to their nature, will be exwill commence his labours on Monday next at be two interests in society; ignorance alone plained in familiar language by well informed Heywood, and proceed to the other towns in the has created contending feelings and opposing instructors, not as formal teachers, but in the neighbourhood. We hope therefore you will be conduct; and these adverse feelings and con- character of kind friends and companions. prepared to receive him and strengthen our hands duct emanate directly from the false principle Thus taught and circumstanced, the child at by subscribing as liberally as circumstances will on which the character of all has been formed, twelve or fourteen years of age will be well allow.—Signed on hehalf of the Council, Thomas and on which society has always been con- formed, physically, mentally, and morally, structed. Were this false principle to be now he will know himself and human nature, and openly abandoned by the authorities of the more of useful facts and real knowledge, than civilised world, it would be soon ascertained the majority of the population, in the most 12 h:- That we, the members of this locality, feel not only that the real foundation of all civilised nations, now know at any time of called upon to express our profound gratitude to F. disunion was removed, but that the progress life, and will be more competent to explain this O'Connor, E q., M.P., for the generous and liberal in science and in general knowledge had knowledge to others. In this period they will also have been taught dancing, music, and dant materials, properly applied, to ensure a drawing, the beneficial utility of each, and the

> But the life of each of these persons, within these proposed new-formed arrangements, will The transition now required is to pass from be one of unceasing instruction or education,

As I have already trespassed on your space, I will proceed with the subject in the succeedbe made worse for ALL CLASSES.

ROBERT OWEN. London, Sept. 14, 1848.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—The Metropolitan Central Victim and Defence Committee return you their grateful thanks. for the kindness you have displayed in relieving the prisoners in Tothill Fields from the degradation of oakum picking. I remain, sir, yours sincerely, London, Sept. 12:h, 1848. JAMES GRASSEY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

We, the allottees of Charterville, beg most respectfully to address you upon the glorious triumph you have achieved in the House of Commons over the servile and corrupt press against the Land Scheme, of which you are the founder. We feel it our duty most gratefully to thank you for your indefatigable exertions before the committee, also in succeeding to bring Mr Sillett-that practical agriculturalist-before the committee of the House of Commons, whose evidence must be undeniable With joyful pride we look to the decision of the committee on your unblemishable character towards the working classes. versaries, and political economists, and sincerely express our unabated confidence in your future judgment to carry out the Land Plan.

MR SHIRRON AND THE LAND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I confess I was greatly surprised at reeing in Shirron to extricate himself from a position which he must well know himself he has placed himself in. Now, sir, as 'Facts are chiels that winna ding,' here blies to which the public mind of Europe and they follow: Mr S. says in his letter of last week. America is directed for knowledge and legiti- that the affairs of the Land Company formed no part of the report that he had to make as delegate for this city in those assemblies. In the name of wonder how then did it come to pass, that at the first night alluded to Mr Shirron spent upwards of one hour of his time in making reckless insinuations against the Land Company, the members of which he stated were duped? and in consequence of which the committee opposition to nature and right reason; while of the Aberdeen branch appointed a deputation of

number, make the following statements:-Mr Shirron puts a query into his letter thus,-What were these statements?' Mr Shirron stated that the last balance sheet could not be audited for a great length of time, for want of vouchers. 2. That two of the directors were living in extensive apartments in connexisn with the Land Office, for which they paid the Company ro rent. 3. That the change must come, will be to lead and di- during his stay in London he was a great many times rect it peaceably, and without annovance to in the office, and he never saw one of the directors existing arrangements, while they shall be in it; they were generally flying about the country, and always a great many under c'erks in the office seemingly doing nothing. And then, in case that we Arrangements, laws, and institutions more doubted him, he referred us to the recretary of the opposed to rational progress and happiness can Dean-street branch. 4. He said, that at a meeting scarcely be imagined than those now existing, of said locality resolutions had been passed condemnatory of these things, and that they were refused insertion in the Northern Star. The next query in Mr S.'s letter is,-- 'They were made to the Deanstreet secretary. By whom ? and in what manner? In answer to this, I beg leave to state, that it was by me, as secretary to this branch, by order of the com-

mittee, and also of Mr Shirron himself.

New, sir, in proof of Mr Shirron's statements I re

ceived the following official letter from the secretary

of the Dean street branch :— London, July 30th, 1848. -Dear Sir,-In answer to yours of the 12th inst., 1 Surely to create new arrangements in a new beg to inform you that I waited upon the two flying about the country and leaving their duty to under clerks, you are aware that until recently the It is the fear of the old classes, sects, and directors of the Land Company were the E cutive parties, that their position in society will be of the Charter Association, and in that capacity they from the Company to sell or otherwise dispose of their shares.'—3rd, 'That location by bonus be subtestituted in lieu of the Ballot.'—4th, 'That the Expense Fund be abolished and an Aid Fund estable their shares.'—1 for a company to sell or otherwise dispose of their shares.'—3rd, 'That location by bonus be subtestituted in lieu of the Ballot.'—4th, 'That the Expense Fund be abolished and an Aid Fund estable their shares for a company to sell or otherwise dispose of injured and deteriorated, which now prevents a fair, full, and honest investigation into after office hours. There is always one or more directors in the office. It frequently happens that abandon these fears, for experience will soon they are compelled to visit the country branches on prove that these superior external circum- the business of the Company, and not flying about Company's business. They are exonerated from neglect of duty entirely. I beg to state, had there mencement of the Company will be published. Our provided according to age and climate, and to instructions to our delegate to the coming Con-

'Yours fraternally, G. WILES. 'To Mr R. Robertson, Ship Row, Aberdeen.' We now leave the matter in the hands of an enlightened public, to judge whether or not Mr will be finally satisfactory to all parties concerned. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Sec. Aberdeen, Sept. 11, 1848. Members of committee who attest having heard Mr Shirron make the above statements :- George Macintosh, jun., president; William Porter, trezsurer; James Ewen, vice president; Thomas Shaw,

We have received further and lengthy communi-To slay the slain is very ridiculous, and our Aberdeen friends may rest assured that the Land Company, the Northern Star, and Mr O'Connor, will be quite as likely to flourish as they would had Mr Shirron never opened his mouth. Such 'small deer' as Mr Shirron are not worthy of serious notice,

A GOOD CUSTOMER. - A short time ago a maiden in members of this branch, on Thursday next, Septal, moral, and practical character for all lady was in the habit of sending to a certain postis the first and highest interest of society. office, not in this county, to purchase a shilling's It is the direct and only road to ensure worth of Queen's heads, which of course she duly | ly | the greatest amount of well being and hap received. At last she wrote a polite note to the last piness for the human race. It is the only postmaster, requesting him to give her thir teen to the he means to terminate ignorance, prejudice, and dozen, which he ought to do, as she never dealt at

Freland. Dum Dumin, Sept 7 .- The correspondent of the Monstte Posts Post says, after detailing the movements of Lord cohn Rohn Russell, and others, that during the day there pres notes not a single cheer given from any of the large prowds rowds who had congregated to see the Prime Miniseer in her in his orogress through the Irish metropolis. Mr J Mr John O'Connell, who has been for some time Miogeultogether silent in his capacity of 'leader' of the brish prish people, comes out this morning, in the Freeman's dan's J unnal. with a conderfully spirited letter, and sound solicits more Repeal Rent (!) just to save Con-

miliaticuliation Hall from coming to the hammer! On! On Monday night this town and neighbourhood were were visited by one of the heaviest thunder storms. secomecompanied with vivid flushes of lightning, that hhave thave been experienced here for a considerable period. The tiThe thunder peals were succeeded by violent showers of rainf rain which, we fear, have done much damage to the ushe uncut grain. Iwo cows belonging to a poor man, man, who works in the Y rk street Foundry, that were were grazing in a field beyond the terminus of the maintain their sacordotal station with ordinary de-Belfa:Belfast and Bullymena Railway, were struck with the llightnightning and instantly killed.

(From the correspondent of the Times.)

THE ARRESTS. An Among these for whose apprehension warrants have have been issued, and who have so far eluded the wigilwigilance of the police, is Dr Antisell, a popular

lectulecturer on chemistry. To Too memorable encampment at Turtulla Park has been been dispersed.

THE ARRESTS. TI The following appears in the CORE REPLETER, of

Sept Sept. 8:h. Ti This morning Head-constable Roe, and Constable Dan Daniel Codmore, proceeded to the residence of Mr Fonby, ship ship agent, White-street, and arrested Mr William Pensing sington, under a warrant issued out of the police office, charcharging bim with having sided and assisted Mr T. B. HI Hanns in his cudescours to escape. When arrested rison found guilty of having cursed the Queen and Mr Mr Pennington was in bed, and on dressing himself was | cheered for Repeal, is seven years' transportation-a | stepped into his carriage and drove off to Kingstown. con conveyed to Bridewell, whence he was brought before warning to red-coated sympathisers. the themsgistrates this morning, by whem he was forwarded

From the same journal it appears that a vigilant search is still on foot for the persons of the fugitive les leaders:-

to b Passege for examination.

On Sunday last Mr Shiel, resident magistrate, at Emmenway, and a large party of constabulary made a closs search at the cottage of Mr Denis O'Leary, Coolmountain, Iveleary, for, it is supposed, Mr Richard CGarmen. On the night of Monday several parties were seen on the lookout at Dunmanway, Bentry, and in in the districts between Skibbereen and the fermer trues. On Taesday night the residence of John Atter-H Hge, parish of Castlehaven, near Castletownsend, was rehed : on the same night the houses of Mr Thomas B Boheny, Gurternnasonny, near Dunmanway, and the he kouse of Me John Dobeny, Keelnacher, parish of Kilmichael, undernent a close examination.

(From the Morning Herald.)

forthwith liberated. INSOLVENCIES AMONGST PARMERS.

me set down as ' farmere.'

(From the Daily News.)

Two respectable inhabitants of Kilrush, county Clare, are charged with having solicited a man named Cartin to assas inate Colonel Vandeleur, the owner of the town. The gentleman has rendered himself beoxious, as well by his recent activity in searching For Mr R. O'Gorman, as because of some recent evic-

(From the Times.) THE STATE TRIALS.

Sept. 9 —On Thursday the summeness were served ordering their attendance in Cloumel on the 21st received them, and withdraw. instant, unders penalty of £100 each in the event of

The High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Bard of Superintendence, visited Mr Smith O'Brien and Mr Meagher yesterday, in Kilmainham gaol For the first time since their imprisonment, leave. mederstand, has been given to both gentlemen to have free access to newspapers, and whatever books they may choose to call for, pending their transmission to the son h to take their trials. Notwith standing all the 'authorised' reports to the contrary, Mr Meagher has not up to this day had any conmitation either with counsel or agent, nor has he France. made the slightest preparation for the conduct of his

The subjoined statement appears in the Mercan THE ADVERTISER of last night:-

Some of the superintendents and other persons em ployed by the mining company in the Slieverdagh collieries, have been for some days in Dublin, baving been commoned by the Grown, with a view of identifying such of the persons in custody as took part in the cutbreak in that district. In regard to Messra Smith O'Brien and E'Hanns there could be no difficulty, but Mr Meagher was not identified by any of the parties, and the presumption is that he took so part in the insurrectionary proeccings in that quarter. According to the accounts that have reached us, M'Manus is accused of taking a most prominent part from beginning to end. It is alleged that he headed the party who attacked the police bar racks at Malliushone. Mr Smith O'Brien, it is said, eposed this project, recommending that the insurgents bould ac: upon the defensive—that they should wait to ment, were unable to meet the demand. be attacked, and, in the meantime, strengthen their posi Men by the erection of barricades. But M'Manus prewiled upon the crowd to proceed with him to the police berrack, whither also Mr O'Brien followed, and was enabled to prevent any act of violence. He summoned the left the barrack and made their way to the been quarters of the constabulary. At the colliery Mr O'Brien required two horses for his scouts, which the superinten. dent, Mr Callen, refused to give, on the ground that he was merely the servent of the company, and Mr O'Brien whole bearing of Mr Smith O'Brien was, that his mind was aff-oted, and Mr Cullen at the time mentioned this as his impression in a letter which he had occasion to

A letter from Ballybay, in the BELFAST NEWS-BETTER, States :-

That on the night of Monday last, a very strict search was made in that town for Me Thomas D.vin R.illy, who was supposed to be accreted in the neighbourhood. The merch was conducted under the superintendence of Captain Pluskett, R.M., of Bullybay, and the local constabulary. The house of Mr Reilly's near relative, the Her. Thomas Tierney, parish priest of Cloutribet, was necrowly examined. We are also informed by our correspondent, that a simultaneous search was made in several places throughout the country, but without

PURSUIT OF MR DIHERY. The CLORMEL CHRONICLE SAYS :--

During the last week or ten days there have been some expeditions, within a few miles of this town, in search of Doheny. We heard of one in the neighbourhood of Baltinamult, where it was supposed he was concernd in a wood. The party in pursuit started some man, eridently not a peasant, though dressed as such. He was immediately hailed and commanded to stand, at his peril, but succeeded in effecting his escape by a plunge into a thick part of the plantation, being considerably in advance of his pursuers. If Doheny is not in Dablin Castle, we think he is in this vicinity still. It is reported that Doheny held a moonlight meeting, a few nights ago, on a mountain within four or five miles of Carrick-on-Suir. The general belief is, that he is still m this neighbourhood. Since penning the preceding about Doheny, we received the subjoined information from a source on which we can place the greatest reliin Duncarvan. A constable got his eye on him, and instead of arresting him, as he should have done, kent him in view for some time to make the arrest him. self, and thus obtain the entire reward. Diheny, ever from its contiguity to Slievenamon, Bailingarry, Mulina. hone, and Carrick, enables him and one or two others who are generally with him, not only to procure provisions, but to muster as many armed followers as they union than among the Repealers. police that Doheny would becoming towards Coamel at a certain hour. However, the p'an proved unsuccess. Irish members thus rejected, fal, as the constability here are too well acquainted with persons and appearances to give full credence to

(From the correspondent of the Morning Post.) Dublin, Sep. 11th.—On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Major Brownrigg, Mr Fitzmaurice, R.M., with Mr Res, and several other gentlemen from the office of Mr Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, were engaged at the Court house, Kilmainham, in taking down the evidence of the witnesses who are to be examined

every whisper that may come to their knowledge,

witnesses, a boy about fourteen years of age, who gentlemen where he saw him? and the lad replied inghing, 'Faith, I saw you, sir, at Mullinahone.' (From the Daily News.)

Dublin, Sept. 10 .- Lord John Russell left for Scotland yesterday. ANOTHER ARREST. A Mr Patrick Danne, a farmer of Tipperary, has

been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension A EIGN OF UTTER DESTITUTION.

In the county of Kerry the value of the agricultural property and labour has so diminished under the burden of poor rate, grand jury cess, and the depreciation of land rental, that several priests lately signified to Bishop Egan their absolute inability to cency, much less with comfort, such is the destitution of their flocks, and that they prefer going as curates in the larger and comparatively affluent parishes of the county.

A BOLDIER'S LIFE. The soldiers that have been passing through Clenready at a moment's notice, and their tents afforded them a very indifferent protection to the severity of the wet season which they experienced. There is £3,000 poor rate uncollected in Equis

The sentence on the soldier of the Athlone gar-

The guards of the mail coaches robbed at Abbeyfeale have, after a consideration of the circumstances by the authorities, been restored. After stating that a grazier who could manage

many thousand acres of land in sheep p stures and bullock farms with the aid perhaps of not a statesman agrees with his theories as a historian. half a dezen men, the remaining peasant pepulation In his lordship's Life of Lord William Russell, docburrowing in the bogs, has resolved upon breaking trines are broached and p omulgated which would go up his catablishment, the writer adds:-In other to show that obedience to bad laws was a crime, places 'extermination,' as it is termed—evictions—| and resistance even to good laws badly administered, a seem to have become even a mania. I have heard myself the names of landlords in the west of Ireland who would now permit the occupation of farms, whence the late texants have been evicted, by any parties who would be able to till the soil and pay the poor rate. They have themselves no capital, and without it they cannot cultivate themselves their own lands which lie idle. How they hope to work | country is filled with bayonets and cannon, and they en I cannot imagine. Possibly they hepe the pan- have no wish to knock their head against them in a pers will die off; more probably that government will | hopeless fight; but let a chance be given to them-Dunin, Friday morning .- On Monday about three | undertake the employment, or maintenance, or Clock Mr Merrivile, of Hyde Park-corner, London, transplantation of the proportion they regard as re- the 'army of occupation' be called away on foreign was arrested by constable Matthews, at Bantry, for | dondant. In the union of Kilrush, where we have service, and a very different tale will be told at the Be O'G-rman. Mr Trollope, of the General Post official knowledge that one thousand houses have Office, fortunately knew the gentleman, and he was been thrown down, I find it stated to-day, in a Lime rick paper, that one gentleman will have to pay this year seven thousand pounds, in poor rates. Ishould The DIBLIN GAZETTE of Tuesday contains the be curious to know how much this gentleman ex- oity of Limerick there is a population of 60,000, and sames of 121 insolvents, of whom nineteen belong to pends in labour. And the people do not manifest of these there were found but three hundred who the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon, by accu-tomed to pauperism and the workhouse, it and whom the latter considered fit to be trusted with Leitrim, Sligo, Louth, Monaghan, Armagh. Down. | will probably be difficult to withdraw the able-bodied | arms, in the event of an insurrection. In Kirkenny Longford and Londonderry. Of the above, fifty-six from the workhesse and its drowsy inactivity. At matters were even worse, for out of a population present, in many parts of Clare, and even adjacent to | nearly half as large as that of Limerick, it was calthe city of Limerick, the able-bedied labourers engage with the farmers for their board without wages. some get twopence per day 'for tobacco.'

On Friday a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen | south and west of Ireland, the higher gentry stand connected with Galway waited on Lord John Russell, lalone among a population eager for their destrucby appointment, at the Viceregal-ledge, to represent | tion, and as universally and radically hostile to the to his lordship the miserable condition of the people of government which restrains them as the Spaniards that country and the destitution which the loss of the | were to that of Joseph Buonaparte, or, to use a more already known to the police as an informer, and his potato crop will necessarily entail—his lordship ex and illustration, as the Communists of the Rue pressed his regret that, the exchequer being very low. Saint Jacques, are to that of the French Diotator. le could not hold ont any hope that the negoliation for a loan from the government could be at present entertained, as he, without the sanction of parlia. in Kilmainham, and have the satisfaction to acquaint ment, could do nothing of himself. The deputation you that they enjoy excellent health and are in very of the district. en the grand jurors of the South Riding of Tipperary. returned thanks for the attention with which he had good spirits, considering the anxiety necessarily

> The state prisoners on trial at the commission will probably be transmitted to the south before the close of the ensuing week.

(Abridged from the Morning Post.) Mr Duffs is to be put upon his trial, net with the other accused parties in Clonmel, but before the next

commission in the county of Dublin. T. M. Rivers, Esq., of Tybraughny Castle, county of Kilkenny, for whose arrest on a charge of high treason a warrant had been issued shortly after the affair of Ballingarry, is said to have arrived in

Yesterday, at twelve o'c'ock, about two hundred prisoners (all male) were removed from Kilmainbam and Smithfield prisons. The convicts had been collected from different parts of the country for some time past. They were taken from the prisons to the North wall in covered cars, guarded by dragoous. On arriving at the lighthouse point, they were out on board one of the river steamers, and sent to Kingstown, where they were shipped on board the Pestonjee Bomanjee, which will sail for New South Wales | received as we are going to press fully prove the cor.

that the sheriff of this county has received from the each) imposed on a n-attending jurors at the last asthe penalty, and within the last week three respect- lowing morning. However, the night passed over without

(From the Times.)

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The rain has ceased since Sunday afternoon, but the temperature of the atmosphere continues low. The accounts as to the potato are most conflicting, tw policemen in the barrack to surrender, and gave but the prevalent opinion certainly is that the crop them some time for consideration; but meantime they will be more than half unprofitable. The Ennis-BILLEN CHRINICLE SAYS :-

The accounts from all quarters of this county are most conflicting as to the probable yield of the potato and authorities-left Piltown, they were still in readiness, grain creps; but judging from the supply of the former and reports corroborating the first intelligence as to the which are off-red for sale in our market, we are strongly rebel encampment were pouring in from all the surheard that the impression made upon Mr Callen by the of opision that they are infected with the disease to a rounding police stations. It was generally stated that great extent. Scarcely any really sound potatoes are the intention of the insurgents was to break down the obtainable at any price here. The grain crops promise | bridges on the main roads leading towards the scene of well, although they will not yield an average produce. action, in order to impede the advance of troops. This if the neather should continue fine, it is to be hoped the rumour is supported by the statement of a car driver, deficiency in the harvest crops may not turn out so who arrived in this city from Waterford, at about three extensive as it was at first prognosticated,

A gentleman, whose name does not appear, having volunteered by letter to conduct Lord George Bentinck through some of the most ruinous and intricate parts of Dublin, his lordship sent the following reply, which appears in the Freeman's Jouenal of Saturday morning :-

Harcourt-house, Sept. 6. Sin,-It is all the invention of some imaginative brain that I have any intention of visiting Ireland. I have no power to help her; I can be therefore of no good to her by going there to see the destitution and nakedness of

If I were to go to Ireland I should not be above seeking information from a Repealer, or of a personal inspection of the 'Liberty of Dublin,' The religion or politics of a witness are nothing to me; his matter of fact information and truthinia: sa la all I consider.

I am not a Repealer, though I probably may entertain a very different opinion from you which country would be the gainer and which the loser by a repeal of the union.

It was not so much through the hostility of the English members as through the desertion and hostility of the Irish members (many of them Repealers) that, in to press we have heard that a large body of armed pea. | fruits (as yet ripened) of Lord John's great visit to February, 1847, Iroland loss the opportunity of obtaining a loan of £16,000,000 of English gold, at £3 17s. 61. in the vicinity of Slievenamon. Mr Dikeny and several per cent, to stimulate the censtruction, by private enterprice, of raliways in your country.

Unanimens in Palace-yard on one Tuesday in favour of the propositions I then brought forward, on the Thursday so onight the same sixty gentlemen having seen the ance: The other day Duheny was very nearly planed Prime Minister at the Foreign-office in the interval, voted two to one in the House of Commons against giving railways to Ireland.

Out of 105 representatives which Ireland possesses,

wood between this town and Coolnamuck, and that a befound to say 'Aye,' a majority of Englishmen could scout was sent up by them, to give information to the not be found willing to make a sacrifice of English interests to force upon Iraland a boon which the majority of It is not repeal of the union that Ireland wants : sho

wants men to represent her who, understanding her material and substantial interests, are able and willing to promote and maintain them, and will not, on the one hand, to gain the shouts of the mob, divert public and parliamentary attention to phantom reforms that have no substantial virtue in them, or, on the other band sell their votes to win the smiles, or may be something more valuable in the gift of the minister of the day.

taken down and the witnesses brought before the and that a polite invitation for that purpose was con-State prisoners, the documents were read over before veyed to him in the afternoon of Sunday last, bearing the the following :all parties, in presence of Major Brownrigg and Mr | signature of Messra Pedder and Carmichael, clerks of the Firzmaurice. This proceeding, it appears, is necessary | Grown for the county of Tipperary-or, to express ourunder the statute in cases of treason. One of the selves with less ambiguity, we may simply state that identified Mr Smith O'Brien, was asked by that departure from our shores, was handed a Crown sum. sell, all of Roscrea, will be tried at the approaching autof it; but, believe me, they will not be an hour at mons, requiring him to attend and give evidence at the special commission, to be held at Clenmel, on a charge rest until they are satisfied. ensuing special commission in Conmel, on the part of of high treason. They had been arrested at the com-Mr W. S. O'Brien. The delivery of this document, as mencement of the rebellious movement at Billingarry. we can collect, was not efficied without some difficulty. They generally occupy their time during the day in Several applications were made in the course of Saturday for an interview with Mr R. W. Grey, the Premier's is a military guard both by day and night. Secretary, with the view of making his lordship acquainted with the object of Mr O'Brien's solicitor (Mr step into it, that he could spare a moment for an inter- opulent and respectable tradesmen, &c., soized by view with Mr Porter. It took place in the drawing room halliffs and rate collectors and carried to the pound, of the Viceregel Ladge, and after a brief introduction there to remain until they be sold by auction either Lord John was handed the legal document in due form, for the debts contracted or the unpaid poor rates, which he read ever carefully. Mr Potter then observed, they not having any means to pay them, and being that in order to comply with the requisite formalities of law unable to obtain employment. In some instances it was his duty to tender his lordship a vialicum, accom. the bailiff and rate collector enter houses together panying the summons which required his attendance, at and distrain at the same time! the same time handing him ten sovereigns. Lord John Russell has declined to receive the money; observing, that though such might be the form of law, Mr Potter the door of the house of a man named Scott, residmight consider the service of the summans complete with-The soldiers that have been passing through Ulen- angular control to become the second surety, and prove the truth of what I now only the necessary sureties were thus given to appear assert.

The necessary sureties were thus given to appear assert. Turtulia, have the apprarance of men who are worn remarked that he was going to Scotland by a special Rock will visit you. out by unusual bardships. Some of them declare order to walt upon her Majesty, and he did not know for that they would prefer any foreign service in which what purpose his attendance could be required at the of Knockalton, was feloniously killed on the night of they could be engaged, to the harassing duty which trial. Mr Patter stated, that the legal advisers of Mr the 10th inst. The cause assigned for the commisthey sustained in the camps throughout the south of Smith O'Brien considered his lordship's attendance and sion of the outrege is, for Rody Kennedy having Ireland. For many weeks they were required to be evidence absolutely requisite. The Premier then re- given evidence in the case of the conspiracy to be over here one of those days, and will open her some days. As the matter now came benefit the quested that if it should still be deamed necessary to murder R. U. Bayly, Esq examine him as a witness, he should receive intimation to that effect as early as possible, in order to enable him to make arrangements for attending the trial at Clonmel. Mr Potter repeated that he had reason to believe his lordship's evidence would be indispensable on the trial, and then withdraw, after which Lord John Russell

(From the Sun.) It is supposed that the object of the accused is to obtain from his lordship a distinct enunciation of opinion respecting the extent of prosecution which would justify armed resistance to authority, and perhaps also ascertain how far his lordship's prac ice as

> STATE OF IRELAND. (From the Morning Chronicle)

The priests are loyal, exactly in the same sense as | tending downwards. the mass of the peasantry are loyal—that is, they abstain from acts of open disloyalty, because the let a French expedition land at Bantry Bay, or let Munster altars—a very different countenance will be shown by the peasantry, ay, and by the middle classes, both in the country and in the towns.

One fact is worth a thousand inferences. In the gulated that there would be but twenty five actively loyal -in Waterford, between three and four hundred-and so on. In short, throughout the entire

I have paid a visit to Messra O'Brien and Meagher attendant on the circumstances of their position. I am enabled to state that one of the first witnesses who will be examined for the defence on behalf of

Mr O'Brien will be no other than-Lord John Russell. (From the correspondent of the Morning Herald.

ANOTHERR REBELLION IN TIPPERARY Dublin, Wednesday morning. - The Kilkenny Moderator, printed late last night, contains intelligence of a serious character. The peasantry of Tipperary were then collecting at Slievenamon mountain, and it was supposed Doheny and several other outlawed chieftains were with them. The LIMBRICK once got under weigh, and the owner of the smack REPORTER briefly alludes to the fact:

The following is from the KILKENNY Moderator:-IMPORTANT PROM THE COUNTY TIPPERSRY .-RUMOURS OF AN OUTBEBAK.

We stated in our last publication that from the information which we had received through several authentic channels from Carrick and its neighbourhood, another appeal to arms on the part of the defeated insurgents of Ballingarry might be immediately expected. Raports rectness of our anticipations. On Friday last, in consein Carrick and Piltown, consisting of the greater portion borough encampment during the entire night and yesterday morning. When our informant-a trastworthy gentleman intimately connected with some of the local o'clock p.m. yesterday, and who asserts that the battle ments had been removed from Grauny Bridge, near the latter city, and an unsuccessful attempt made to throw down the arch on Monday night by the peasantry. The same man states that a large concourse of people had assembled at Ballyhale, in this county, for the purpose, he believed, of joining the insurgent camp at Silevenamon.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Information has just been received here that vast camp, from every direction. No attempt has been yet made by the military to dislodge the insurgents, but a portion of the 3rd Buffs is stated to have advanced from Piltown and Cragg, which lies near the rebel position, Several persons travelling to Carrick are said to have been stopped and made prisoners by the insurgents, who have been amusing themselves all day firing shots in the camp. A mounted policeman has just arrived with dispatches to the authorities here-the contents, of course, have not yet transpired.

The LIMERICK REPORTER thus alludes to the rumonred rebellion :--Paren Insurrectionary Movements. -- Just at going

santry (consisting of several thousands) are congregated | Ireland in 1848. other leaders are with them. We have no means of verifying the ruwour.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RENEWED REBELLION. WATERFORD, September 12:h .- It is with much re gret I have to acquaint you that for the past week armed parties have been going about at midnight connexion with the South of Ireland and the rebels, armed parties have been going about at midnight connexion with the connexion with the connexion with the connexion with the connexion of the body of Alice Tranham, and that there is unmistakeable symptoms of hours they wait for the down mail, and Hare having the body of Alice Tranham, and five years. It will will Kilkenny, warning the farmers and labourers to be an approaching outbreak—that the peasantry hold reKilkenny, warning the farmers and labourers to be an approaching outbreak—that the peasantry hold rewaited till within a few minutes of the time the train be remembered that on Friday evening wake, perceived the bent of the policeman, and left
Domgarvan in a trot, crossing the country by Crotty's
Rock, in the direction of Coolnamuck Wood, in which, it is supposed, he is at present kennelled. Tois wood,

The sand thus obtain the entire reward. Dheny, ever twenty eight only, if my memory serves me correctly, was due, was carrying his Chester and Holyhead the form of the deceased was en board the London Pride ide sare being manufactured—and that various woods and bags across the line in readiness to start for Mandelled upon. These proceedings are said to have taken place owing to the neighbourhood of Slievenamon and obesier, when a luggage train suddenly came upon of the landlerds, who appear determined the measure—the newly cut crops being in possession of bailiff; placed over them by the landlerds, who appear determined the neighbourhood of trees to make pike—him, the engine of the enoine and was the board apon on
The way there is a mysterious, dozged deter—of the deceased was en board the London Pride ide present to attend when called upon. These proceedings are said to have taken place owing to the neighbourhood of Slievenamon and obesier, when a luggage train suddenly came upon of which knocked him down on one was the board the measure—the newly cut crops being in possession of bailiff; placed over them by the landlerds, who appear determined of the engine of the engine and was the board apon. These proceedings are said to have taken place owing to the coedings are said to have taken place owing to the coedings are said to have taken place owing to the order.

The way there is a mysterious, dozged deter—of the deceased was en board the London Pride ide the measure—the coedings are said to have taken place owing to the order.

The way there is an approaching outcome.

The way the first reward.

The processing the country by Crotty's are being the farmers and Holyhead the modelled upon. These processing the country by modelled upon. These processing the country by modelled upon. These processing t were expecting to enjoy a little rest after the fatigue and, at least so far as Smith O'Brien is involved, feel

The Freeman's Journal, of this morning, contains

THE TIPPERARY PRISONERS.

COUNTY TIPPERARY. Sign of the Times.—it is of frequent occurrence Potter), but in vain; and it was only after the carriage in [Nenagh and neighbourhood, within the last was packed, and the noble lord's family awaiting him to fortuight, to see the goods and properties of once THREATENING NOTICE -On the night of the 8th

inst., the following brief notice was found posted on ing near Conoulty, who is butler to Colonel Perci-A valuable horse, the property of Rady Kennedy.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE. On the night of the 8th inst., some evil-disposed

persons maliciously killed with a sharp instrument a mare and foal, the property of a farmer named John Doley, of Rushmore! a horse the property of Denis Duane of same place; a horse, the property of Thomas Neale, of Cappa, and a mare, the property of James | Radetsky :-Harkitt, of Kilgurtin. The suposed cause of this Tipperary will never cease, and we are sorry to decoration in our empire, a fresh proof of our eminent find they are now occurring nightly in the shape of recognition of your long and glorious services. houghing catt'e.

THE MARKETS .- THE WEATHER. The weather continues favourable. The markets are well suppplied with new corn, and prices are

thest January, there will be none to be had.

STOPPING THE MAILS. aistance.

neighbourhood and seizures of corn for rent.

The Waterford mail, which left Dublin yesterday Tuesday) morning, was stopped near Granny-bridge by a large party of men, who in the first instance would not allow the coach to pass, as they were about they permited it to be drawn across. On arrival at Waterford, the guard reported the circumstance to the postmaster and to Sir C. O'Donnell, the General | tors of the robbery.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) BECAPE OF MR BICHARD O'GORMAN.

I have learned from a well-informed source, that Mr Richard O'Gorman, for whose apprehension, on a charge of high treason, a reward of £300 had been offered by the government, has at length effected his escape from this country. On Thursday last Mr O'Gorman, with two other fugitives, Messra J. O'Donnell, solicitor, and Doyle, of Limerick, got on board a fishing smack at a place called Carrig.a.gunnial, on the Lower Shannon, and were safely conveyed to a vessel which had been waiting at sea, out of reach of the government cruisers. The vessel at ceived £200 for his exertions, after producing a certificate from Mr O'Gorman of the faithful discharge of the perilous duty he had undertaken.

ord join's visit—the weather and the crops-STATE OF THE COUNTRY - SPYISM AND THE OPERA.

(From our own Correspondent.) Duniis, 11th September. The news I have to communicate to day is neither voluminous nor important. We are at a 'dead-lock' for something to talk about in Dublin this week. quence of a rumour being effoat that a 'black night' or Lord John Russell and his movements kept our We (Rescounce Journal) are concerned to find | general rising and massacre was to take place, the troops | tongues going and our sides cracking, last week, but now-more's the pity-we have not a word in our Exchequer authority to enforce the several fines (£50 of the 3rd Buffs, and a company of the 83rd, together obsected. It was expected that Lord George Benwith the constabulary of the district, were placed under | tinck was coming over to emulate the glories of Lord sizes of Roscommon. Many persons have already paid arms, and were kept in readiness for action till the fol. John's Irish tour, but it appears we may hang our harps on the banks of the Liffey, and weep over our able characters were lodged in east, who, at the mo- any slarm, and the entire rumour was treated as an idle blighted expectations. The London correspondent report. This state of things lasted till Monday evening, of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL was the person who set was that death was the result of a lacerated wound when a report was received from the Siate Quarry Public | this blast blowing, and did so without the shadow of Station (county of Kilkenny) that a camp had been suthority, as Lord George himself has taken up pen formed on the portion of the Slievenamen range of hitle | and ink, and indignantly repudiates ever having any seighbouring that district, and that beacon fires were inction of coming amongst us. That wiseacre of the everywhere glaming on the heights. The military and FREEMAN gives us very laughable opinions as to the constabulary were immediately placed under arms, and | cause of Lord George refusing to do what his lordship were in expectation of an attack on Carrick or the Bes. | swears he never had a notion of doing. He tells us that he is not certain (!) whether his lordship declined coming in compliance with the wishes of the government, who feared if he were to show himself in The Green isle,' the light which Russell was shed. ding there would be utterly eclipsed; or whether he ment might be revenged by some of that unfortunate gentleman's friends in Ireland! This fellow who that it is certainly a pity he should go unrequited. I hope his employers will ' see about it.'

late Daviel O'Connell, he fancied he would get 'far Dublin. Never was a man so unfortunate in a visit. Overy. Whenever he showed his laughter provoking phiz. he was the unpitied object of contempt, ridicule, and the most unmitigated personal abuse. The very looked as if he would not exphange his situation for that of 'Finality Jack.'

Never was man so despised, so scorned, and yet so nor bles-ing, but he will long be remembered in Dublin with feelings comething akin to those with which the well-fed hulking English labourer regards the dwarfish, starved-looking emigrant resper from the wilds of Galway or Mayo. He leaves behind a name associated with every thing that is contemptible in person, mean in manner, and trickish, imbecile, and spiteful in public conduct. Such have been the

There is very little news of importance from the interior of Ireland. The weather is fine and sunny, the harvest is being secured quickly, and every kind failure; let people say what they will.

There are strabge reports in Dublin on this day in

England knows that too, and hence the present policy towards Rome and Popery. The Wnigs dread the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy. The clergy, on It is stated that the four state prisoners new confined their part, know this, and will not give up without in our county gaol-namely, Mesers. Edward Stephen | twenty shillings in the pound' of the 'Ould debt.'

est until they are satisfied.

The state trials will commence at Clonmel on the Mr Prendencest said, he was about to make a 21st inst. Smith C'Brien. T. F. Meagher, and Mr somewhat extraordinary application, and it was one, M'Manus the Chartist, will be tried on that occasion. too, which very much affected a gentleman of the walking about the prisan, at the entrance to which there | A whole host of 'informers' and witnesses have been brought up from the scenes of the late Munster riots, very celebrated position before the public. Mr and were confronted with Mr O'Brien in Kilmain. ham last week. Several identified that gentleman as in the days to which he referred; for the truth was having led the attack on Boulagh Common and on the that the infirmities with which that gentleman had police barrack at Mullinahone. Mr M'Manus was dentified by constable Carroll as the person who carri-doff his horse. They will be certainly transported, if nothing more tragic befals them. There are It appeared that a person whom Mr Wooller was strange reports about other parties being 'splitting' instructed to defend had been convicted by the man as well as the police and 'detective' mercenaries. Nothing good, nothing respectable, nothing successful could come of it. There were some as glorious fellows connected with the late insurrectionary move- good defence, he had given notice of an appeal ments in Ireland as ever the world produced : but I must say the majority of those, even at the council, were paltry, sellish, low-reared and skulking wretches. to offer at that time, therefore, on his application, In future communications I will treat this subject Mr Wooller consented to become the second surety.

> Grisi is gone, but the music admiring folk of our recognisances were estreated, and in pursuance of oity will long remember with pleasure the glorious that entreat the Sheriff had taken Mr Wooller in tones of the incomparable Julia. Jenny Lind is to execution, and that gentleman had been in prison throat on the Dublin boards some evening early in Court, the question was, whether the recognisances October. Poor as we are, I am certain the Swedish in the case of Mr Wooller were to be enforced or not. Nightingale' will 'feather her nest' in the Irish metropolis.

sia has addressed the following letter to Marshal

After attentively watching the movements of the atrocious outrage is, that those horses had been troops confided to your command for the maintenance ficulty in the case. Let Morrison come in and surploughing land belonging to Robert Cole Brown, Esq. of the legitimate rights of your monarch, and having render, or let Mr Wooller produce him; and then, from which persons of the name of James Mears been informed of the splendid victories which you have when the principal was in limbo, the Court would at and Donoghue, had been dispossessed some time gained at Somma C mpagna and Custozra, we have once proceed to the assistance of Mr Wooller. ago. Thus, by some vindictive persons, have the thought it just to create you a Kuight of the First Class above farmers been deprived of their horses at a sea- of the Order of the Holy Grand Martyr and Giver of results pointed out were not the most seductive, nor son of the year when they most required them. We Victories-George: the losignia of which we send with were they, in his opinion, sufficiently so as to induce fear that the perpetration of agrarian outrages in this letter. Granting you by this, the highest military a man to come into court personally.

> We remain for ever 'Most graciously disposed towards you, 'Peterhof, Aug. 19." NICOLA De.

ROBBERY OF TWO THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS .- MYS. TERIOUS AFFAIR -Another of those artfully-con- of Thomas Wright, The disease of the potato crop increases; what cocted and very mysterious robberies which are not now the value of more than an equal number of has just taken place, the plunder being no less in and being proved to be the constant associate of nence : the fact being, that picked samples bring 1s. amount than £2,000, From information which has thieves, and a convicted thief himself—the court per stone retail, infected 21. As a matter of course, been received, it appears that on Tuesday week last sentenced him to be transported for seven years. our markets are full, but the quantities varied indeed a strong deal box, about eight inches square, and iron lert. in order to discover, THE OCEAN MONARCH.-At Blackpool, a watering-

place on the north-western coast, north of Liverpool nearly a dozon bodies have been thrown up by the sea, supposed to have been passengers by the Ocean Monarch. A figure head, supposed to be that of the ill-fated vessel, has been thrown up there. MANSLAUGHTER BY A DAUGHTER .- An inquest was

held on Saturday last before Mr W. Carter, at the Canterbury Arms, Upper Marsh-street, Lambeth, on Elizabeth Shields, aged 60 -Mr Hemming, of 11 Upper Marsh, stated that the deceased had a room at fighting, and upon going there he saw the deceased laying hold of the hair of her daughter, who was could not, and at last the deceased fell and pulled her with great violence, and her cap was instantly deluged in blood. Her eyes were also much blackened. A policeman was sent for, and the deceased gave her surgeon, up to the time of her death on Thursday. intoxicated and was very abusive to her daughter. Ann West throw a piece of brick on the Wednesday afternoon, which struck deceased on the back of the while he was taking the daughter to the station house, she said 'She would murder the old faggot,' meaning her mother.-Mr O'Shes, of Mount street surgeon, was examined at considerable length, and his opinion found at the back of the head .- After some other the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Coroner then made out his warrant for her com-

mittal. FRIGATFUL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT .- On Friday week, Patrick Farrell, one of the men employed at the New Houses of Parliament, met with a dreadful accident. He was at work at the top of the shaft for ventilating the House of Commons, and while an immense chair for heisting teared the fl ng he made at poor Mitchel in Parlia- the masonry was being lowered by means of crab he extended his foot to catch it in its descent, and direct the lower extremity to its proper point. He had does' the Freeman in London, deserved a 'lift!' done this several times before, but on this occasion He takes so many 'rises' out of the gulls over here, the chair was lowered with greater rapidity than usual, and being upprepared for the shock, he was drawn from his footing. Assistance at the time was Lord John is gone from us! Nobody still knows impossible, and he fell to the bottom of the shaft, a what brought him, unless indeed it was that, like the depth of 100 feet. He was picked up in an insensible state, bleeding profusely from various parts of of the 'ballyragging' powers of the Jackeenery of pital. He lies there without the least hope of re-

FIRE NEAR LEICESTER-QUARE. On Sunday evening, shortly before five o'clock, the premises belongchimney-sweeps in the streets held up their sooty House, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. crewds of the prasantry are throwing to the rebel fingers in scorn at the Premier, and the miserable were discovered to be on fire. The building, which littlen ticed. He carries home with him neither curse alarm was given the ground-floor was in a general Monday. blaze. Two or three engines quickly arrived, and the firemen succeeded in preserving the upper part of the premises, but the whole of the valuable stock-in- the Swedish government, caught fire off Tjarhofvad trade, chandeliers, mirrors, and plate glass, in the shop were destroyed. MAIL-GUARD KILLED ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-

> about three o'clock, an accident occurred on this line from the land. All the passengers and crew were at Crowe, by which a mail-guard sas deprived of life. saved, but not withstanding all the efforts employed The man's name was Leigh Have, and he had left the fire could not be got under for an hour and Manchester by the mail train which forms a junction a-half, by which time the upper part of the vessel at Crewe with the mails from Liverpool, Chester, and the greater portion of the cargo were destroyed, and Holyhead, on their way to London. It was his Some few articles, however, were thrown into the sea, duty to remain at the Crewe station till the down and among them two planes of Erard of Paris. The of crop is said to be 'turning out' far better than mail from London arrived, a little after three in the steam engine of 80 horse power only sustained slight ht mail from Longon arrived, a name and the bags injuries, and was removed to Blockunstallen.
>
> previously brought by the Chester and Holyhead up THE RECENT MELANCHOLY CASE OF CHILD MUStrains for Manchester. The guards have a room at DER ON THE RIVER -On Tuesday Mr Higgs held an an Crewe in which to lock their bags during the five adjourned inquest at the Ship in Millord-lane, on on

I am, S:r, your humble servant, at the forthcoming special commission at Clonned. A number of police of matter than the police of the witnesses who are to be examined at the forthcoming special commission at Clonned. A number of police of matter than the police of matter than the police of the witnesses who are examined at the forthcoming special commission at Clonned. A number of police of matter than the police of the witnesses who are examined therefore the police of the witnesses who are to be examined at the forthcoming special commission at Clonned. A number of police of matter than the police fired from their to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be long to do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be peasant will be at the police fired from their in quiet. And if they rise at all, it will be as 'a do do justice, the Munster peasantry will not be peasant will be at the police fired from their in quiet. And if they rise at all, it will be as 'a do do at an and the at the police draw, and the at the police fired from their in quiet. And if they rise at all, it will be as 'a do do at until the word at a were taken from the peasant waterment.

The Third Thir

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

At the sitting of these sessions on Tuesday, an application was made on behalf of Mr Wooller. Some of our readers may recollect that Mr Wooller took Lord John Russell, almost the moment previous to his Egan, Nicholas Nagle, Michael Doberty, and James Rus. Tasy will not allow a fight so long as they can keep an active part in the political agitation some years. ago, and made himself famous by his publica-

> name of Wooller, who in years gone by occupied a Wooller, however, was not the same as he had been long been visited had rendered him quite a different man. However, be that as it might, Mr Wooller had, in serving a client, placed himself in a difficulty. instructed to defend had been convicted by the magistrates at the police court of some offence arising out of transactions in respect of a watch, and thinking, as well as his client, that the latter had a against the conviction at the last sessions. The defendant, however, it would seem, had only one surety and prosecute the appeal. By some mistake, how-The Italian Opera is closed with us. The wondrous ever, the appeal was not entered, whereupon the

> The learned Junez said, that he should be sitting for several days, and if Mr Wooller would on any one of those days deliver up his client, Morrison, or cause NICHOLAS AND RADETSKY - The Emperor of Rus. the payment of the £ 6 103., or the surrender of the watch, the Court would then have no difficulty in directing the release of that gentleman. As soon as Morrison was in custody, then there would be no dif-Mr Prendergast was inclined to think that the

> > The learned Jungs said, that either the watch, or the £8 10s., or the person of the client Morrison, must be forthcoming before the Court could interfere Two diminutive lads, named Thomas Wallace, and George Herbert, each sixteen years of age, were found guilty of stealing 51 bs. of bacon, the property

The prisoner Herbert was convicted in the name were worth 6s. to 7s. per cwt. this day fortnight, are occasionally brought under the notice of the public, of William Kelly, at these sessions, in August, 1846,

The Assistant-Judge observed, that this was one as well as prices. Against December, or at the fur- bound, centaining 2,000 sovereigns, was sent from of those cases with which the prison inspectors had the firm of Mesers Praced and Co., Freet street, ad- interfered, being totally ignorant of the character of dressed to Tweedy and Co., bankers, Truro, Corn- the boy, who was very bad indeed. That court had Dublin, Wednesday Morning .- As the Cork mail wall. It was forwarded in the first instance to received full information about the prisoner, and the was on its way to Dublin, it was met by a party of Chaolin and Horne's effices. Swan with Two Necks, sentence the court pronounced was estimated accordhe people, who told the coachman and guard to re- Lad lane, to be by them conveyed in the usual course lingly, but the court had added to that sentence a turn, as there was a collision between the police and to the Paddington station. On the next morning a recommendation that the lad should be admitted the people at the Glenbower police-station. On ar- box, which was sent by the mail train directed as into the establishment for young convicts at Parkthe city and county of Dublin, and the remainder to any indisposition to labour; but the contrary. By and would offer their services to the local authorities, rival a man was found lying dead in the road; the shove, was received at the establishment of Mesars burst. Instead, however, of sending the prisoner police were still safe, but expected a renewed at | Tweedy and Co., and on its being opened it was out of the country, or attending to the recommendatack. The coachman hurried on to Callan, where found to contain nothing more than a quantity of tion, the inspectors had him removed to the prison he delivered a note from the police asking for as | melted pewter and other rubbish. It turns out that at Millbank, from which he was liberated last Authe said box was of somewhat larger dimensions gust. Now this boy was, it appeared from informa-The mail coach did not meet with any obstacle than the one sent from Praed's, but that the ad- tion in possession of the court, one of a gang of on the part of the peasantry, who are in a high state dress thereon was a very good imitation of that on thieves, notorious in the neighbourhood of Druryof excitement, in consequence of ejectments in the the original box for which the other had been in so lane, and was besides about the worst conducted boy artini and extraordinary a way substituted. A gen- ever sent to prison. When he was sentenced before tleman from the Trare bank named, accompanied he had been previously convicted, yet his centence by an officer of police, arrived at Paddington late on had been commuted, the effect of the recommen-Thursday night, when they had an immediate inter- dation of this court. If such recommendations view with Mr Saunders, the secretary of the railway were to be treated in that manner, they need to pull down the bridge. After some remonstrance company. Mr Collard, the active superintendent of not be made at all, and he should make no more. the company's police, is. with other officers, upon the The prisoner, however, could not be permitted to main in this country, and it was to be hoped that this time he would be sent away. The other prisoner. Wallace, had been before convicted, and he had but just come out of prison. The sentence was that they each be transported for seven years.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The past week was, on the whole, very favourable for the completion of the harvest, there being some fine sunny days, with drying winds. On Saturday and great part of Sunday, we had again a good deal his house, and on Wednesday afterneon, the 30th of of rain; but yesterday was fine, though wish a sen-August, he heard a noise in the pass age as of persons sible change in the atmosphere for the colder. The grain in this neighbourhood is now, with very little and her daughter struggling together, the deceased exception, put under thatch. It would appear that the late fine weather has arrested the further proreturned to the Shannon, It is stated that he re- trying to pull her down. He tried to part them but gress of the potate disease, if, indeed, it has not to some extent restored it to a healthier condition. daughter on her. She struck the back of her head Other field crops are looking well.-Liverpool Standard.

The harvest in this part of the kingdom is drawing to a close, and after making diligent inquiry of sevedaughter into custody on a charge of assault, and for | ral parties competent to judge, we give the following stealing a £10 note. On the following Sunday she as the result:- The wheat under an average crop, became very ill, and was attended by Mr O'Shea, a and indifferently, in some instances badly saved. The barley and oats above an average crop, suffi-Mr Hemming added that the deceased was continually cient to make an aggregate average of these three sorts of grain, and the quality of the two last being -A child named Forster stated that she saw Mary generally good; this is so far satisfactory, but the general report of the state of the potato crop, which is said to be in a worse state than even that of head .- Police-constable Norman, 23 L said, that 1845 6, gives a sombre tinge to the future, which it is difficult to avoid, when we consider how much has been found to depend upon the preduce of that escalont .- Devonshire Chronicle.

SCOTLAND,

On Friday and Saturday last, the weather was occasionally showery; but as there were at intervals witnesses had been examined the Corener summed up bright sunshine and drying breezes, harvest operations were not entirely interrupted. A good deal of 'Manslaughter against Mary Ann West.' - The grain in stock has now been exposed for a considerable time; but as the temperature has been low, no barm has yet ensued from sprouting. The weather during the last week, with the exception of Monday and Tuesday, was generally rather unfavourable in this district; but we are glad to observe that in other parts of the country the season was highly auspicious. and over the greater part of England the harvest is rapidly coming to a conclusion. At the principal grain markets prices have still a downward tendency. Testerday was a charming day, and we were glad to notice that the mercury in the barometer was graually ascending. The accounts from the various districts of Scotland lean to the pleasing side. The report from Stirlingshire, for instance, has the following :- The harvest is preceeding rapidly and during the last week every one was busy. A considerable quantity of wheat is already in the stack-yard, and with the exception of beans, all other by abuse, and that he wished to have personal proof the body, and was taken to the Westminster Hos- grains are about ready for the sickle. Some of our farmers, on handling their wheat andb arley, are convinced that the crop of both will considerably exceed that of last year. In further proof of the benefit to be derived from pulling away the shaws from ing to Messrs Wookey and Co., known as Cranbourne the potatoes where the disease is suspected to exist, we may mention that the experiment was tried in a field in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. tagers in scorn at the Fremier, and the interacted of the town.

tagers in scorn at the Fremier, and the interacted of the town.

tagers in scorn at the Fremier, and the interacted of the town.

tagers in scorn at the Fremier, and the interacted of the town. with plate glass, and was occupied as a lace and was that where the shaws were removed the tubers millinery warehouse. The shop alone contained a did well, while where they were permitted to remain great deal of valuable property, and when the first the tubers were fast decaying. Glasgow Herald of

> FIRE AT SEA.—The steamer Motala, belonging to on its way from S ookholm, on the 27th ult., and in short time the greater part of the deck was in flames. The commandant succeeded in running the WESTERS RAILWAY .- On Saturday morning last, vessel on a sandbank, and assistance was rendered

was the hour of Ireland's need.

Reed, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the division of Ireland on that occasion, among the supporters of the office and on that occasion, among the supporters of the office and on that occasion, among the supporters of the occasion. The occasion of the occasion occasion, among the supporters occasion, among the supporters occasion, among the supporters occasion. The occasion occasion occasion occasions occasion occasion, among the supporters occasion due at five o'clock, which did not arrive at the ap- Kilkenny, Limitation and the friends ends pointed time, but at ten minutes before six it reached keeping up constant correspondence with other parts man, well-known on the road between Leicester and of the unhappy woman, who is at present in the the pointed time, but at ten minutes selore six it reached keeping up constant out the roll of the unhappy woman, who is at present in the the the post-office, when James Doolan, the guard, re- of Ireland, and that early in October, a general mas- Manchester, for many years before the London and Compter, with the view of abowing that she was of as of may require. It is reported that a few nights ago they had a plan laid to entrap the police—that upwards of two to one sgainst the acceptance of that measure, and one mile and a half of this city, by 500 armed men, in contemplation. Government, too, have received into the contemplation of the old four-horse London and Manchester mail.

The only winness of importance was the second that new as stoped at the post-plice, when James Doolan, the post-plice, when James Doo who declared their intention of detaining the mail formation on these matters, and, it is said, will keep until the bridge was blown up, which it is said they up the present military force during the winter.

FATAL Accident on the River.—On Tuesday and that Ann Tranham and the deceased had lived with with endervoured to do, but failed in their purpose. The though a few days ago it was their determination to inquest was held at Limehouse, on the body of James her for the last four months. She always appeared ared endervoured to do, but latter in their purpose. The though a low and appeared area bridge has been visited by several persons to day; withdraw several regiments from different localities. Watkins Guest, aged 21 years, a sawyer. On Sature to be in a low, desponding state, and frequently ently the battlements are much broken, and the centre Whether these rumours be worthy of credit, I am day the deceased and another man, named Bascall, complained of her head, raying that she was sure sure torn up to a considerable extent. A government not in a position to say, but certain it is, the people entered a small wager boat, weighing about 50 lbs., unless something happened she should go quite mad. mad. torn up to a considerable extent. A government not in a position to ray, but octain it is, the proper entered a small wager nost, weighing account to ray, but octain it is, the proper entered a small wager nost, weighing account to ray, but octain it is, the proper entered a small wager nost, weighing account to ray, unless something imprened she should should account the octoor of the south do not look on the Ballingarry up the river. They had not proceeded far when the stating that she was going to her aunt's in Red Liors Liors. fifty yards of the bridge. In the meantime a police | tholics of the south do not look on the Ballingarry | up the river. They had not proceeded at whom and sold failure, or on the dispersion of Young Ireland' as a deceased perceived two steamers approaching them, attended became national defeat. I verily believe that a great portion and proposed rowing in shore. The deceased became melanoholy occurrence. The Coroner, in summing ming men of the 85th Regiment who had only arrived here | national delett. 1 verily believe that a great portion | and proposed rowing in choic. Including the control of them are glad of the turn recent affairs have taken, alarmed, missed his 'stroke,' and fell into the water. up, observed, that in inquiries of this nature, every every The boat capsized, and the deceased, who was unable person of the age of discretion was presumed to be to be they had undergone, were ordered off to Curraghwery little concern for the imprisoned leaders. My
to swim, after struggling for a short time, succeeded
more, the rumour being that that village was atopinion is, if England does not show a disposition
in catching hold of the boat, which instantly righted.

The non-control of the sage of discretion was presumed to be to be as an and accountable for his actions, unless the con-e conopinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, which instantly righted.

The non-control of the sage of discretion was presumed to be to be as an and accountable for his actions, unless the con-e conopinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, when it turned was presumed to be to be as an and accountable for his actions, unless the con-e conopinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, when it turned was presumed to be to be as an and accountable for his actions, unless the con-e conopinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, when it turned was presumed to be to be an an accountable for his actions, unless the con-e con-e
opinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, when it turned was presumed to be to be a same and accountable for his actions, unless the con-e
opinion is, if England does not show a disposition in catching hold of the boat, when it turned was presumed to be to be a same and accountable for his actions and accountable for his actions.

FRANCE. THE WAR AGAINST THE PRESS. M. i M. de Calonne, the chief editor, and M. Magne. irectirector of the Bouche De Fee, a journal which was et up et up to replace the Laupion, were tried en Tuesday my they the tribunal of correctional police, on a charge of navingaving published a journal without making the deposit pait of the caution-money. They were condemned

ranciancs. Pai Paris, Tuesday.—The National Assembly refused esteresterday, by large majorities, to take from the han's of the filtery dictator the power of suspending such | gier (d'Hauranne) then spoke against, and M. Crejourgournals as he may deem dangerous to the peace and existexistence of the commonwealth, and to transfer it to the the civic law. The subject was brought under disccusscussion in two forms. A proposition previously submitmitted by M. Crespel de la Ton-ohe has been referred to the committee on legislation, who embodied their vierviews in a bill the basis of which was that the power of stof suspending journals should be vested in the tribunbanal upon the requisition of a public officer, and afteafter coademnation by a jury. The details by which the the law was proposed to be carried out were a so spe. The committee's proposal was disposed of in the the first instance, the Assembly refusing to 'discuss' the the details even, by 565 to 208. M. Crespel de la To Tou che's original proposition-which enunciated the the principle that even in the time of siege the tri reading of the composition was terminated amid t bulbunals a one have the right to decide matters con. cries of ' Death to the aristocrats!' refrected with the press-was next read, but quick'y

yo your of the previous question. M. Emile de Girardin gives notice in his paper (1 (LA PRESSE) that until the ordinary laws of the co country resume their sway he will abstain from writil ting in, or interfering in the management of, that io journal, which he abandons to his deputies. This or proceeding is pessibly one of the most striking proofs th that could be adduced of the terror which the dictato torship of General Cavaignao and the state of the si siege in pire, and cannot but be regarded as signifi ci cant and ominous.

M. Caussidiere has addressed the following letter. d dated Londop, Friday last, to the editor of LA RE-

T FORME :-MY DEAR FRIEND,-Condemned by anticipation, and without discussion, by a vote of the Na ional Assembly, which handed me over to prossention during a state of a siege. I was enthorised to withdraw until the law of f force has given place to the legal justice of the connery. endesveured to forget every motive of bate, and occa- had refused to place himself at its head, was deposed not then allow yourselves to be seduced by the extrava- Intendent General of Police, Advocate Cassellini, refractory ideas. As to myself, deprived as I am of any the window. concurrence in this great and sullime work of the constitution, in which should be f und the real precepts of announces the return of Filippo de Boni, whose town returned the fire so sharply that the gun-boats of Costacks, of whom a consider. Witness had been in the habit of attending Chartist announces the return of Filippo de Boni, whose town returned the fire so sharply that the gun-boats of Costacks, of whom a consider. Christianity, I will join my wishes to those of the people, who regard you, and who still hope that their cries that city. An ovation is organising in honour of distress will enlighter your heart with the holy love of bumanity.—Caussidiene. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Paris, Friday Evening .- This day, immediate y on the chair having been taken at the National Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs ascended by Austria of the mediation of France and England in the affairs of I'a v. The Minister added that this courrence would have the effect of enabling the government to reduce the military expenditure, and under that head relieve the country of expenses. This announcement was received with marked having caused the funds to rise.

It is said that Austria has prescribed her own conditions. She demands that the sovereignty of the Lombardo. Venetian provinces shall be preserved for her, and peremptorily declines currendering an inch of territory to Charles Albert. She consents to certain administrative reforms, and also to grant a liberal constitution to Milan and Venice, under an Austrian vicercy, so that these states shall stand in the same relation to Austria as Hungary and some of the other provinces of the empire. PARIS ELECTIONS.

The moderate party has united with the government in an effort in the coming election, which is fixed for the 17th and 18th, to defeat the communists and the faubourgs. The walls of Paris were placarded on Tuesday with

red bills, containing a recommendation, in violent terms, of MM. Raspail, Thore, and Cabet as candidate. It commenc a with 'Vive la Republique democratique et sociale!" PROGRES OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

SUNDAY MORNING.—The bill abrogating M. Louis Blanc's famous decree of the 2rd of March, by which the hours of labour in manufactories and public work were limited to 10 hours a day in Paris, and 11 in the departments, was yesterday passed. By this new law the hours of labour in manufactories, &c,. in France, are henceforth limited to twelve working hours, excepting in cases which, from their nature, require a longer succession of hours, and in favour of which the government is to be allowed to make an excep-The Abbe Sibour proposed an amendment prohibiting the undertakers of public works to keep their workshops open or continuing their works on recty. Whilst there were assembled a deputation Sunday; but although he declared that his object n from the peorle was admitted, and in concert with Sunday; but although he declared that his object at them it was determined to send delegates to Florence bringing it forward was to amelierate the local firm one of Mr Brindley's pits, March, and presented three £500, notes, requesting labor ring clases, by giving them one heliday a week, the proposition met with no support, and the amend-

men: was with rawn.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTION. On Thur-day the discussion of he preamble of the Constitution was resumed, when after several amendments to the first paragraph had been proposed.

M. Deville accended the tribune to develop the following amendment :- 'In presence of God, under the reign of the state of siege, destruction of all liberty, and in particular of the liberty of the press, which it suppresses and enepends at will, under the regimen of the military authority, which has no knowledge of the wants of society, whose very existence is a check on public opinion, and prevents the manifestation of all ideas and all truths, so useful to be circulated at a moment when the bases of the conordinary jud es and deliver it over the councils of to the constraint which prevails in Paris, the Na-

tional Assembly proclaims and decrees." That amendment being considered insulting for General Cavaignae, and for the Assembly itself These decreas it attacked, numerous voices demanded that it should not be discussed:

The President, however, having observed that M. Deville disclaimed auch an intention, silence was restored and

M. DLVILLE was allowed to speak.

He began, by protesting against the indecorous manner in which he had been received by the Assembly. He had, he said, voted against the state of

tiege because he was aware of its inconveniences. He had served in the army from the age of six een to thirry-two. He had fought on every field of battle from Austerlitz to Waterloo, and had had oppor:unity and leisure to appreciate the amenity of the rule of the sword and the intelligence of min ary statesmen. It was because he had had that experience that he did not desire to place his fellow citi-Zens at their discretion His object had not been he Assembly, nor to attack omanit the majesty of any of its decisions—he merely wished to unburden his conscience and disclose some wholesome truths. M. Deville then proceeded to justify M. Louis Blane, but being repeatedly interrupted by oriesthe Constitution,' the Constitution,' he took up his papers and ran down the steps of the tribune.

At the request of the President, and of a member of the Constitution Committee, he re-ascended the tribune, and continued his panegyric of Louis Blanc. According to him, Louis B and had been persecuted for having freely expressed his opinion from the tribune, and he inferred therefrom that the lib rtv of speech was not entire. 'Read,' he said, 'the bill o indictment, read the report of the Committee of Inquiry, who, instead of investigating the general causes of the insurrection of June, only sought to of the Piedmontese troops. compromise two of their colleagues, Louis Blane and Causaidiere, because they spoke too independently. The tribane was not consequently free. ( Oh! oh!') It is free, if you wish, but on one condition, that is, thould any if my expressions displease the Attorne. of the Republic I shall be liable to be handed over to a mil tary tribunal.' He then asked if France was doomed to return to the system of deception so ably practiced by the ex-civizen Louis Philippe? For his part he believed it, and repeated, that under

the state of siege the Assembly could not freely vote the Constitution. M. Martin de Strasburg, replied that the amerdment of M. Deville had been seriously examined and discussed in the Constitution Committee. M. Martin mounly voted by the Assembly.

principal subject of discussion has been the eighth the garrison of the citadel. article of the preamble, on which M. Mathieu, propred an amendment which went to admit the right instant :of all cit zens to instruction labour, and assistance. On Tuesday, M. Alex de Tocqueville ascended the in appearance; the defence will, doubtless, be very re-M. Ledru Rollin contended that the droit du travnil All the houses in the town are completely dismantled, all was a right conquered by the revolution of February; the furniture having been sent into the country, and that it was the consequence and result of the great only a few mattresses left to shelter those who fire posit just of the cantion-money. They were condemned principles declared by the Convention. By refusing from the windows. The streets are completely unpaved gents were killed. to inscribe the droit du travail in its constitution. the Assembly ran the risk (be declared) of compromising the revolution and the republic. M. Duvermieux in favour of the right. The partisans of the 'right to labour' are treated with the utmost hostility by the Assembly.

THE WORENEN. 'struck' in opposition to the 'twelve hours' labour, required of them by their employers.

Letters from Lyons of the 8 h inst announce that s club of Montagna ds had been established in that city, which is regularly attended three times a week by at least 2,000 operatives. At the last meeting an historical essay was read in praise of the most celebrated Communists who have appeared since the commencement of the world, comprising Socrates, Plato. Cabet, Considerant, and Proudhon. The

The workmen, says the Times are declaiming in dis disposed of, a majority of 457 to 276 declaring in fathe clubs as violently as ever, and combining to inure the success of their candidates, M.M. Raspail. in the eyes of the Mode e, of those not yet members of the Assembly. They are, however, suspected to be since for the Adriatic, but her place has been supplied by engaged in other than 'above-board' proceed ngs, the Panama for the protection of French suijets, and and are said to be, collectively and individually, ob-jects of strict surveillance. The agitation of the who may require it. The same hospitality has been of question is not. however, confined to the capital. In several of the large towns of the provinces the workmen already begin to congregate and to demand emplovment.

THE VENGEANCE OF THE VICTORIOUS BUURGEOISIE. Another convoy of insurgents sentenced to transportation left Paris for Havre on Tuesday ovening.

ITALY. DISTURBANCES IN GENOA.

The Pensiero Italiano of Genoa of the 2nd contains an account of the disturbances that took place there on the morning of that day, in consequence of a part of the fortress, which was protected by forty I know the slowness of political trials, and 22 man he' the arbitrary expulsion of Filippo de Boni, a Radi- pieces of cannon. The Sicilians, in order to carry a rei impresement before trial in 1844 has taught me that cal writer, in open violation of the constitution. The doubt, bad waded up to their waists in the water. they are too often made subordinate to propitious events, people assembled, and a deputation was sent to the All Stoily was merching to a man to defend their na and to conclusions which it is desirable to draw from governor to demand satisfaction. The latter tional independence, them. Happen what may I have too much respect for answered that he had received the order from the Universal Suffrage, not to desire ardently to present my ministry, who had assumed the responsibility of it, ordinary bravery; the yourgest children have emulated self at the proper time before a jury, which shall be the and that the National Guard had no right to in- their elders in the most during feats of beroism. natural result of such suffrage. I will endeavour to tervene in the subject. This was not the opinion of prove to them that 160 000 intelligent citizens are not de- the deputation, and accordingly bills were prated invi- Settimo published a proclamation to the Sicilians, callceived in the double vote they gave me; and spile of the ting the people to assemble about five p.m., to make ing on them to stand firm in the defence of their liberhost of calumnies attered against the less vote of my a demonstration to obtain satisfaction, and a protest ties, and holding out to them the strongest hopes that a Porte, but insists on re establishing the former order if I did not hold my tongue I must go out of the room; sellow citizens of all classes, I hope not to lose in their was signed by the syndics of the Decurional body. few hours would show them the futility of every at estimation the honourable distinction they have recorded The people, however, old not wait for the proposed me in calling me to the National Assembly to legislate hour, but moved on with ories of 'Down with the them. on the rights and duties of all. A simple and obscure Pinelli ministry!' invaded the ducal palace, the citizen, my ambition, it I possessed any, was already too salcons of the syndice, and those of the governor, highly satisfied by the glorious recompense bestowed who, after vainly trying to elude the subject, was obon my good intentions. I endeavoured to raise myself liged to allow the return of De Boni by a written to the level of this sacred mission, and with that view I order. But the General of the National Guard, who clidmes if incessantly to alleviate the miseries that im- on the spot, and Lorenza Pareto named to the post perfect civil sails a bas for a long period caused to weigh by the people. Meantime the police office had been on our poor country. Yes, fellow c t zens, such was my sacked and burned; among the papers was found the Enthusiasm is at its height, and the resistance desconstant (eccupation, combined with an earnest desire to very order, signed by the Minister Pinelli, for the perate. Men and women are armed, and fight. At see my colleagues adop: wisdom and firmness, those de- arrest of De Boni. The judicial instruction, conmocratic principles which alone can, I think, bring us to cerning the authors of the demolition of the forts of a social condition seriously and truly fraternal. Do Genos, was also found, and publicly burned. The gan: cophisms of egoism, and banish all malevolent and was with difficulty saved from being thrown out of

of him.

SERIOUS INSURRECTION AT LEGHORN. Leghorn was the scene of a new insurrection on the

the tribune, and announced the official acceptance of several persons, emanating from the extraordinary either mas acred or taken prisoners. Some armed government bills were torn down from the walls; the pointerf their pikes as traphies. people rushed into the square, and invaded the governor's palace. The troops appeared, and fired in the air; the people returned it by killing and wounding several; artillery was then drawn up and swept satisfaction by the Assembly as well as out of doors, the strada, but was ultimately repulsed by a violent fusilade. The cavalry were also repulsed. The troops retired with the governor to the fortress. The military lost sixty men killed, other accounts eay 120; and add that a part of the military laid; down their arms and fraternised with the people, who were preparing to attack the fortress. A provisional government was immediately formed.

Letters from Naples announce the departure of the Neapolitan fl. et, with 20,000 men on board, to act against Sioily. The funds at Naples fell 11 per cent. On the 3rd inst. the Sardinian army took the oath

of allegiance to the Constitution. The Prince of Cazignano passed the troops in review, after which high mass was performed at the cathedral, Letters of the 6th inst, from Leghern, detail the

events of the 2nd and 3rd. It appears that the Commissioner Cipriani ordered out four pieces of artillery. and after repeated discharges of grape the people were overawed and order was restored on Sunday evening. The troops remained out on duty, but so little command did their officers hold over them that several of them joined the people, and others delivered up their arms. The consequece was, that Ciprismi ordered the troops who remained together into the citadelon Sunday morning, and the city was in point of fact delivered over to the people. Not a crowds of people crowds of people. Not a crowds of people crowds ringle robbery, however, took place, nor had any p raons, residents or strangers, reason to complain of injury or insult.

On Sunday several gentlemen, merchants, and ethers, met together for the purpuse of considering what was to be done for the security of life and proof the Advocate Guerrazzi, a well-known Liberal, si terable. In the meantime the people formed barricades, and procured arms; and the Commissioner Cipriani having abandoned the town, the troops returned to their usual barracks, the citadel being oc soldiers of the line, one-third civic guard, and one third armed people. The deputation to Florence was received by the Minister of the Grand Dake in a very unceremonious manner, and

it was plainly told them that, as long as the people hela arms, it was quite impossible to treat with there. Prince Corsini refused the nomination of for Grabow, president of the National Assembly, to os circulated at a moin in when the tases of the congent and expeditions regimen, the terror of citizens come to Leghorn, and to use his influence with the whom it may arbitrative arrest, take from their prople in few our of order and of submission to the thousand persons assambled in the hall of the demo laws. The delegates, accompanied by this gentle-War-in the name of the French people, and yie'ding man returned on Monday night, and M. Guerrazzi mad: several speeches on Tuesday to the crowd. all of which were much applanded, and from the re- displayed more than his usual centus), is now im- he did, and believed he was quite secure. ault of which it appeared that the leaders of the prisoned. Those portions which alluded to the removement had nothing else in view than the restoration of order and the stability of free institutions. In pursuance of the advice of this gentleman, a se cond delegation was formed, consisting of two members of the Chamber of Commerce, two merchants, and announced the defeat of ministers. The intellitwo lawvers, two doctors, and four of the people among whom Guerrazzi classes himself-all of whom proceeded forthwith to the Grand Duke, who is

> manda:-I .- A re-organisation of the National Guard, and arming the receive of the same. 2.—That the fortresses should be garrisoned by two thirds of the National Guard and one-third troops of the

> \$.—The abrogation of the extraordinary powers granted by the Chumber to the government,

4.-A general amnesty, or rather oblivion of the Letters from Leghorn of the 7th inst., state that fervent wishes are expressed for the independence of the barricades had been then removed, and the city

had returned to its usual industrial occupations. A governing committee had been appointed. MILAN.-According to the letters received from Milan, that capital presents a scene of terrible desolation, not only the theatres and public promenades and streets, but even the churches are deserted,

The palaces of the noblesse are filled with soldiers, several of them are converted into hospitals for the sick and wounded. Leiters from Pontremoli state that the four small towes-Calice, Palerone, Monti, and Podenzanawhich refused to be annexed to Tuscany, have consti- the hands of the Insurgents through the treachery

tuted themselves into a republic, after the departure of Lieutenant Mathe, and were given a prey to the VENICE.-A letter from Venice, dated the let of

September, states-The government received yesterday evening the distress-

by order of the Pope. If that should happen it will be power of the insurgents. Kossuth, who announced impossible for us to guard all our sea-coast positions, Happily, the Austrians have somewhat diminished the number of troops which form the bleckeding force of rian officers. the town. The Sardinian first remains in port, and, so long as sea communication is allowed, supplies reach Sth instant, on the great plain 'Rakos,' near Pesth, us, and sustain our courage,' RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN SICILY.

We have important advices from Messina to the According to the Breslau Gazette, two buttalions

Extract of a letter from Messins, dated the 2ad

The city of Messina presents a very formidable aspect solute, but the result of the struggle cannot be doubtful. and covered with barricades : men of all classes, priests, monks, and children, work at them night and day, but they have none to direct them, no professors of the science, and those ill-constructed ramparts cannot long resist an attack of cannon. The combat will be fieroand sangulary; but the Sicilians, although determined to fight to the last gasp, have no chiefs, their arms are bad, and their forts are ill placed and badly defended; The stone-masons—a very numerous class—have their only weapons, indeed, are their coursgs and their deadly hatred of the Neupolitans. Reinforcements have arrived from Palermo, but in small numbers.

Sept. 3, Seven a m .- The firing has been opened for the last bour on both sides, the citadel boxsbards the town, and the town replies with energy; its firing is good, but almost all the shells burst in the air. The steamers from Regglo tringing fresh stores and troops have just arrived. The troops will be landed at a spot about six or seven miles distant from the town, while the forts continue to fire on it. Another landing will be effected on the eastern side, so that Missina will be placed between three fices, and nothing but a thort though desperate resistance can be expected, unless the heroism of the inhabitants effect a mircole.

The th p: anchored in the readstead have been o'lig Cabet, and Thore—the most objectionable persone, to haul off a greater distance, as the shots were falling in fered by the ships of all nations in the roadstead. Half-past Seven .- For the last half-hour the firing

from the town has somewhat slackened, while that of the fort has become brisker. No intelligence has yet reached the town of the landing of the Rayal troops. The Constitutionnel, in a postscript to a private letter, says :-

At the moment of the departure of the French packet. boat the combat was very desperate, particularly on the part of the Swiss troops, but the Sicilians everywhere had the advantage.

The prople had attacked the citadel, and had destroyed

The people have everywhere displayed the most extre-

On the approach of the Nespolitan squadron, Ruggiere tempt on the part of their tyrants, any longer to enslave

We read in the Pensiero Italiano of Genoa, of the from Messins, which it left at two P M. of the 3rd, Au. the citadel bad opened a terrible cannonade, re-Swiss landed, and were immediately cut to pieces: but 2,000 men were introduced into the fortress. the moment of the departure of the steamer the firing continued unabated.'

The Coursies De Marseilles of the 9th contains the following :- 'The fleet arrived before Messina in the evening of the 2:d. The bombardment of the town began at six the following morning by eighteen The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa of the oth, gun boats and by the citadel. The batteries of the onsiderable loss towards Terra-Nuova, whence they discharged a large number of balls, with a view to driving the volunteers away The PIERN NIESE GAZETTE of the 6th states, that from the beach, where they had established a battery. The Sicilians foigred a retreat, after having spiked 3 d. The decrees closing the clubs, and prohibiting their guns; by this ruse about 500 or 600 Swiss, who tums tuons crowds, besides the orders for the arrest were desparched to land almost all fell victims, being commissioner Cipriani, were the signal for it. The men paraded the town with Swise heads stuck at the GERMANY.

VIENNA, Aug. 31 .- Groat disquietude and gloom prevail in the capital, by reason of the late collision with the workpeople. During the last few nights! several of the National Guards have been attacked died. and wounded in the streets, it is said, by workmen. Report says the latter are sceking to obtain a good supply of fire-arms, especially pistols.

Beaun, Sept. 4th .- A master printer of Liegnitz having been arrested for sedition, a multitude assem bled by the doors of the chief magietrate, demanding the prisener's liberation. This not being accorded, they proceeded to the prison, burst open the doors liberated the prisoner, and carried him off in triumph llead Inn. before Mr W. Harding, coroner. Mr to his own abode, where they mounted guard, and Forrester, the mining agent of Lord Granville, at swore they would not permit his re-incarceration, whose colliery the accident occurred, and Mr Four-In the meantime, not a single Burgher Guard or sol. drinier, the inventor of the safety apparatus for the dier interfered, or if the former did interfere, it was prevention of accidents in mines from the breaking merely in the shape of the commandant, who ad- of ropes or chains, were in attendance. dressed a speech to the people, earnestly begging them not to proceed to further violence, and assuring them that he would be responsible for Oench's not

being arrested. Barlin. Sept. 8 - External tranquillity reigns in the city, but the under current is very agitated. The Burgherwehr are resolved to stand by the sembly yesterday. Several battalions of the Burgh- cident with the men who were killed. erwehr are stationed in the neighbourhood of the sirculated.

The ministers have been hung in effigy. Suspense and anxiety is depicted on every countenance. KOLNBE ZEITUNG informs us of an important minis- questions were put to the inventor.] terial crisis, caused by a motion of the Opposition for the purpose of asking from the Grand Duke the and civil officers on their honour to resign, unless near Cobridge, he replied that he had seen it, but n minstion of Prince Corsini, a personage much est they could reconcile themselves to the new state of not at work. teemed at Leghorn, as Governor, and the interference things. The Cabinet were of opinion that such a measure would be inquisitorial and despotic, and FOURDEINIER, to speak to the efficiency of the invenwh se influence over the people in Tascany is con- have, from the beginning, opposed the progress of tion: off on the 7th inst., and the division showed a majo. were loudly cheered when they left the house.

The Prussian ministry has resigned. The STAATS 9th, · Yesterday the ministry tendered their resignations to the King. His Majesty has neither accepted nor rejected it, but in the course of to-day he sent | weights, and was quite successful.

cratic union, and repeared. line by line, the poem entitled 'The Dead to the Living, for which the apprehension was felt. Before the apparatus was well known author Freiligrath (who in that poem set up, he did not go down with the chain, but now public, to the destruction of throres, and to the rais. ing of barricades, were greeted with immense ap- sure I would. plause. Late in the evening, one O: the editors of the NEUE RHEINI CHE ZEITUNG entered the hall. gence was received with desfening theers, which nouncing that clause in the Eurgerwehr Bill which be a chance of the guides giving away. obliges every member of that body to swear allegiance to the King.

Up to the evening of the 9th nothing was known in Frankfort as to the formation of the new ministry. The same may be said of Berlin. At this latter place the democratical society has come out with a warm there was not the slightest probability of their address to the Poles in Posen, in which the fresh breaking.

HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war are dieastrous. A courier arrived at Pesth on the 1st instant, with the intelligence that the Hungarians had sustained another defeat at the Roman breastworks between Temerin and Jarek. The battle commenced on the 28th August, and was continued on the 29th, the Hungarian Minister of War, Messaros, commanding in person. On the 28th the Hungarians had the advantage, but on the 20th they were driven back with great slaughter. Temerin and Jarek fell into flames. The Hungarians fled to Alt ker, where they were rallied by Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Bechthold. The insurgents have now taken the duty would be to find a verdict; and if they thought offensive. Messaros, who left the army on the 28th ing news that the Pontifical soldlers were to be recalled for Peterwardein, narrowly escaped falling into the the above fact in the Hungarian Chamber, spoke in bitter terms of the treachery of some of the Hunga-A great popular assembly was convoked for the

where from time immemorial it has been the wont of the affairs of the State.

ment of M. Deville had been seriously examined and discussed in the Constitution Committee. M. Martin 2nd instant. The expedition from Naples by sea of the Boober Frontier Regiment had crossed the gent, he had no doubt proposed the order of the cay, which was unaniand and land had arrived on the opposite coast (Calabria). Danube, without resistance, at Bukowar. The Ban contains and about 2.000 men. including one of the Swiss real in person was to take the command of 58,000 men. and about 2,000 men, including one of the Swiss re- in person was to take the command of 56,000 men,

The debate had not concluded up to Tuesday. The giments, had already been sent across to reinforce to act against Hungary. He has already issued a notification that his operations would in no way interfere with the navigation of the Danube.

The Hungarian papers publish a proclamation of the Minister of the Interior, announcing that the ing the camp of the insurgents, at Perlass. The combat took place on the 2nd instant, and lasted tw hours. The Hungarians took seven pieces of artil lery, and a number of prisoners. Ninety of the insur-

A letter from Temeswar in the Banab, in the OESTERREICHISCHE ZEITUNG, S'ates that the city of Weisskirchen has again been attacked by the Ser. | self:-vians, who, on the 29th ult., bombarded it for eight hours, but were at length forced to retire, leaving two hundred of their dead behind them. SWITZERLAND.

Leiters from Berne, in the Allgemeine Zeilung,

inform us that on the 3rd instant the Diet assembled or the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the Federal Constitution. It appears that 151 cantonwith a copulation of 1 890,517, voted in its favour, be pursued with it. About a fortnight since, a young against 53 cantons, with a population of 177.656 sauls, which were apposed to it. Tessino. with a population of 113,923 souls, has not yet voted on the question. THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Assembly resolved, on the question of the Schleswig Holstein ar nistice :- That the National Assembly The greatest excitoment prevails, and a renewal of the war is fully anticipated. The news from Schleswig-Holstein continues to be

very exciting; and impartial observers are of opinion that the inhabitants of Holstein will at least declare the Republic as soon as the first step is taken to ferce a new Provisional Government upon them. Count Charles Moitke, with his suite, has returned to Hamburgh after a hair breadth escape, and imme- of which is enclosed. I put it in the editor's box diately despaiched a courier to Copenhagen demandof the conditions of the treaty has, meanwhile, comments have recrossed the Eibe.

STATES OF THE DANUBE.

RUSSIAN INSOLENCE. L'INDEPENDANCE, OF Bruesels, contains a private correspondence from Bucharest and Cronstadt, from which it appears that a conflict is inevitable between Russia and the Ports, en the Wallachian question. Russia will not sancof things in Wellachin:

SCANDINAVIA.

The Norwegian Storthing has closed its session. In the official speech, read on the occarion of the following intelligence :- 'A steamer arrived there proregation, King Occar I. declares that he has made uzceasing efforts, in conjunction with all his allies. announces that the struggle had commenced; at six to maintain the general peace of Europe, and that his Majesty has not shrunk from any sacrifice, how sponded to by the town with equal vigour. A few treat soever, that appeared likely in any way to promote the attainment of so desirable an object.

THE CHOLERA.

Letters from the frontiers of Galicia state that the chelera has appeared with such violence in the government of Lublin, in Poland, that in the small town of Krasnystow alone more than 409 persons died. The malady declared itself after the arrival

burgh to the 31st ult. that the ravages of the cholera deaths, and on the 28th only twenty-two new cases and six deaths. There remained but 370 nationts suffering under that dreadful malady. At Moscow, eight deaths. At Helingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, the cholera had attacked firty-eight persons, of whom twenty-seven had

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

An adjourned inquest on the bodies of Thomas Purdy and Thomas Podmore, two men killed at the Tinker's Clough Colliery, Shelton, by the breaking of a chain, was resumed on Mouday, at the Saracen's

was road over to him; upon which

Mr Fornester inquired if he had never known men wing themselves from the bank into the pit by catching at the ropes or chain without proceeding the

usual way ? The witness replied, that he had known such to be people, and sent an address to this effect to the As. [ the case; but it was not so on the morning of the ac-

Mr E. N FOURDRINIER then produced two beautiful clubs have sat throughout the day, and numerous far as the breaking of a rope or chain was concerned, placards and protests against the Ministry are freely or the drawing over the pulley, his invention was eonaily efficacious.

IMr FOURDRIVER here explained the working of In reply to a question put by Mr Foundringer to

The following witnesses were then called by Mr

at Sneydgreen Colliery, said that the apparatus was left the bank, but never returned, and the three rity of 65 votes against the ministers. It appears in use at a pic near Cobridge. Since the invention £500, notes were retained, and witness now produced that the decision of the assen bly was received with was put up he had gone down repeatedly; the corie them. They were identified by Mr Balfour as three oupled by a medley garrison, composed of one-third great joy by the people of Berlin. The members was knocked off, and it did not fall more than an of experiment, and also pulled over the pulley, but Anzergen of the 10th says, under date Berlin, the the pulley remained perfectly stationary. On one occasion five individuals were in the corfe during the important witnesses to produce, who were not in experiments, and it had also been tested with heavy Manchester, and he applied for a remand till they

RICHARD BADDELEY, a ground bailiff at the Sney green Colliery, also bere testimony as to the efficithe appuratus was put up was worked previously by a chain, which was not considered safe; but now no

Mr Fornzeren observed, that no colliery agent was more willing than he was to adopt any expedient he They were now working as dangerous a pit as any in were repeated all along the main streets after the the county, and in order to render it more safe a con said to be at Pisa-if not there, at Florence-for have forwarded an address to the National Assembly current of air. With regard to Mr Fourdrinier's inthe purpose of submitting to him the following de- in Frankfort against the truce with Denmark, and vention, it had some good properties about it, but he another to the Constituent Assembly in Berlin, de | did not think it quite perfect. He thought there might

> Mr Foundminien observed, that the particular form of the guides, the materials they were composed of whether chain, wood, or iron, or the strength of them cording to the inclination of parties. He considered

are likely to break ?-WITNESS: I do not.

The Coroner observed, that on the 17th of August last year two men, of the names of Harrison and Mat thews, were killed at the Beli's Mill Pit of Lord Granville's colliery by the slipping of a chain, and he inquired from Mr Forrester whether in his opinion invention had been in use at the pit?

that they might not have been killed. No other witnesses having been called in reference to the accident,

The Cononer observed to the jury that their first proper to make any representation as to the apparatus, it might be done afterwards.

made.

opinion as to the importance of Mr Fourdrinier's inthe Magyars to meet on horseback, to deliberate cal vention, and recommended its being put in operation both by Mr Forre ter and the mining agents in the district generally. The Cononen observed that, seeing a reporter preEVEN HANDED JUSTICE.

We give the following without comment, as illustrative of the mode in which Daniel Whittle Harvey, of notarious character, who may be taken as a sample of his order, deals with the liberty of the subject, and we shall only say, from such justices, vacancy occasioned by the death of the late member, Good Lord, deliver us. But who that has heard the Mayor and a large number of the inhabitants of the doings of the late hon, member for Colchester, assembled for that purpose in the large new Marketas the professional adviser of his distressed client, place. There were soon after the commencement of will wonder at the impartiality of the Judge. the proceedings at least 6,000 persons present. Reader, peruse the following, and judge for your-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. A!bemarle-street, Clerkenwell. September, 7th, 1848.

DEAR SIR.-I take the liberty of addressing you

on a subject which I deem of some public import-

ance, and if not checked may give the Attorney

man, a letter carrier in the post office, came to my shop on business, at which time there was a person conversing with me on politics; I happened to be dwelling on the abominable spy system, and put it to him whether it would be fair to convict min on the There have been stormy scenes in the German as- testimony of such a miscreant as Pewell. The postsembly at Frankfort. On the 5th instant, the man said no doub there were plenty of spies in the do command the immediate suspension of all military rolled Chartist, and often went to the meetings and other acts about to be done in execution of the armed with a pike. I told him that I certainly should armistice.' The ministers consequently resigned and make a complaint against such a character, and place. He said he wou'd. I then wrote to D. W. llarvey. Esq., and he appointed last Saturday morning to hear the case. He heard what my witness had to sar, and although Webb was in the office he was not called in, the Commissioner hastily winding the effair up by saying he could not interfere. I then went home and wrote a letter to the Times, a copy he then again clos d the affair by saying he disbelieved the witness I produced, and acquitted the policeman of any blame. Such are the facts of the case. I leave it to you to judge whether it should be pursued further; suppose it had been the case that he beard any Chartist assert the same words; I wonder their interests, and though new arrested, he hoped whether he would not be drauged from his home and the charge magnified into almost treason.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, M. P. LER. sent to the police office.

> TO THE FDITOR OF THE TIMES. Albamarle-street, Clerken vell. September 2nd, 1848.

before Daviel Whittle Harvey, Esq., concerning a policeman of the name of Webb, who I proved by meetings according to his own admission, armed It appears from letters received from St Peters. with a weapon which he termed a pike, which was are drawing to a close in that city. On the 27th of lence. The man Webb was in attendance, but in con-August there were thirty-six new cases and eighteen sequence of the evidence I produced being too strong, he was not called to give even a contradiction to it. likewise, the cholera appears to be about to extir, tetting a week on the eilent system for contradicting On the 17th and 18th ult. fifty eight new cases had the statement of Lord John Russell, that the people appeared, and twenty four deaths. There remained did not want reform, and the fact of Sharp, Vernon. 679 under cure. At Riga 220 new cases were dc. and others being sent for two years to prison for atclared between the 19th and 22nd ult., and sixty- tending a Charlist meeting which was termed illegal. whether this man is to go sont-free because he is a policeman? Your obedient servant,

M P. LEE. P.S.-Webb enrolled himself as a Chartist at meeting in Rederose-street.

Chartists, what say you to that? But next week, mayhap, we may give the biography of Mr Commissioner Daniel Whittle Harvey, a most fit and proper Whig instrument.

branch of the Bank of England, who arrived at Portsmouth in a vessel from St. John's was taken Manchester, and Mr Harris of the Bolton police; Portsmouth in a vessel from St John's was taken were sent for to the office of Mr H. M. Richardson, before the magistrates at Manchester on Saturday solicitor, whose exertions to effect the liberation of The witness RHEAD WES recalled, and his deposition last for examination. The court was exceedingly Mr Barker, and to secure his election, have called crowded with commercial people, anxious to hear forth the warmest thanks of the Chartist body. Mr the proceedings Mr Newman, of the firm of Beswick intermed Mr Richardson that he had a Messrs Freshfield and Co., solicitors to the Bank, warrant for Mr Barker's arrest. That gentleman in London, attended to conduct the prosecution. arrived at Mr Richardson's office immediately after, The forged cheque was placed in the hands of Mr and was forthwith conveyed to Manchester under a Balfour, at that time a teller in the Manchester Bank, who identified it, and said that he cashed it for the prisoner on the 29th of March last, giving Warden, and Ford. At the conclusion of the meeting Singing Academy, and the vicinity is thronged with models of his invention, and said, that whether from him six Bank of England notes of £500. each, four a subscription was entered into to defray the expenses Johnson, of the firm of Messrs Alex. Henry and Co., and every exertion made to secure his liberation in merchants, Manchester, stated that the prisoner was time to attend the nomination on the following a clerk in their service on the 29th March, and had morning. It is but justice to Mr Harris, the superthe apparatus, which underwent a very critical and been for twelve months previously. The cheque prothe apparatus, which underwent a very critical and duced was a forgery.—Mr Kearsley, manager of the that object, by promptly furnishing him with the folbank of Messrs Cunliffs, Brooks, and Co., Manchester, lowing letter:stated that the prisoner and another young man that the Constituent Assembly should force the Ca- the witness Rhead, as to whether he had seen the (Brady) called at their establishment on the 29th an order or letter of credit upon Liverpool for the amount. In consequence of some suspicion he told M Naughton, who gave his proper name at the time, to go out and bring some person who knew this motion through the house. The debate came Thomas Chorler, in the employ of Mr Brindley, him as a reference. M'Naughton and his companion of the notes he had previously paid on that day to Mr Richardson tendered the above named geninch and a-half. The chain had been broken by way M'Naughton, at the Branch Bank of England. themen as bail, with Mr Harris's letter, certifying -Mr Newman here stated that he had several other their fitness. But an objection was taken that Mr could be summoned. The application was acceded to. It is stated that M'Naughton and Brady, when of bail required. This also was refused, and Mr apprehended at St John's were placed in a Richard on returned to Bo'ton, with the following At C logne, on the evening of the 8th, about two ency of the invention. He said, that the pit where temporary prison, the old one having been burnt letter from Mr Beswick to Mr Harris: down, and both made their escape; M'Naughton. however recollecting that he had left behind him a pair of shoes, returned into the gaol for them, and I shall be glad to have your certificate of the goodness as he left it a second time was challenged by a of such ball for this sum. By a Justman: Then you would prefer going down soldier on sentry and secured. Brady, without a pit with the apparatus in use?-Witness: To be waiting for his companion, lost no time in making his was out of the neighbourhood, and so far has escaped pursuit. The money recovered from them amounts (exclusive of the £1,500, detained at

Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co.'s bank) to £1,620. A CON FOR BACHELORS.—Why are young ladies waste (waist).

unattended with any serious loss of property, occurred on Sunday forenoon in an oil and colour in Bokon, bail having been accepted as scon as the warehouse belonging to Mr Denton, Bolingbroke-row election had terminated. He addressed a numerous was a mere matter of detail, and might be varied ac- in the above road. It arose from a quantity of mesking in the market place. Since then a dispute, turpentine becoming ignited, and was shortly has arisen, as to the validity of Mr Binn's return. extinguished. There were 100 lbs. of gunpowder L is admitted that as Mr Barker was returned by division of their territory is condemned, and in which fervent wishes are expressed for the independence of Poland.

A JURYMAN to the witness Baddeley: Do you in the back of the premises and 10 lbs. in the shop though demanded, the mayor had no right to decide window: fortunately the flames did not reach that Mr. Rlain reaching learned to the premise and the present as the present of the premises and 10 lbs. In the shop the present window: fortunately the flames did not reach that Mr. Rlain reaching learned to the premise and 10 lbs. In the shop the premise and 10 ither.

> CASH-BOX .- A cash-box has disappeared from the member. railway station which has given rise to a good deal of remark. It appears that the box, which contained the lives of the men would not have been saved if the papers, and between £20 and £30 in cash, was placed as usual in the safe on Friday night, and Rothesay, was recently lying in Lochbroom, the the head clerk took the key. On Saturday he skipper of which, when fishing over the side, lost the the result of carelessness in the men not having hocked themselves properly on. If the apparatus had not mention it to the station-master till Sunday been in use, it was possible, if the rada had along the head clerk took the key. On Saturday ne keys of which clockers, &c., from his pocket into tent discovered he had lost or misplaced the key, but did fatherns of water. Attached to the bunch was a not mention it to the station-master till Sunday small piece of parchment, on which his name and been in use, it was possible, if the rods had stood, afternoon, when after consultation with the superint that of the vessel were written. He, of course, gave that the cash-box belonging to the goods clerk had on their rapid descent into the watery depository been stolen. An immediate search was made in with deep regret. Six weeks afterwards the skipper every direction for the box, which was found on cast anchor off the island of Rassay, about 100 miles duty would be to find a verdict; and if they thought proper to make any representation as to the apparation, it might be done afterwards.
>
> A verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned; sharp instrument, the money all gone, but the papers thrown upon the deck; and, to the utter amazement. and the jury, at their own request, were then left not touched. There can be no doubt that the of the skipper, the poor cod, when in the last agonies alone to consider whether any suggestion should be party or parties who committed the act were well of death, vomitted up his bunch of keys. The parchon our re-admission to the room, the foreman (Mr &c., also that the safe was opened with the missing beyond a doubt. At the same time, as if conscience-E. Boaron) said, the jury were unanimous in their key. Every endeavour has been made since by the stricken, it disgorged a renknife belonging to a key. Every endeavour has been made since by the stricken, or which his initials start angrayed. It is a superintendent and station-master, and, in fact, by every one connected with the station to discover the guilty parties, for each feels, of course, till the guilty are discovered, they are all liable to suspicion. guilty are discovered, they are all liable to suspicion, breath disaharging an act of honesty that would have sent, he had no doubt the recommendation would go but, we believe, up to the present time nothing bonoured a higher grade or species of animals.

ARREST OF JOSEPH BARKER .- BOLTON ELECTION .- MR J. BARKER, M.P. FOR BOLTON.

(From the Times.) Tuesday having been appointed for the nomination of a member of parliament for Bolton, to fill up the

The friends of Mr Stephen Blair, who had been announced as the Conservative candidate, had ful y expected that gentleman to have returned; but at ten o'clock he had not made his appearance. The town was excited somewhat by the fact that Mr Joseph Barker, the Chartist candidate, had been arrested on the previous night, on a charge of sedition. The preliminary arrangements being gone through, and the mayor, Mr T. R. Bridson, having General a few more victims. I am not much used to a: ked if any elector had a candidate to propose writing, but I will put the case before you as brief as I can, and then you will judge what course ought to |

Mr P. Rothwell, iron founder, of Supply bill, in a brief speech, proposed Mr Stephen Blair, bleacher, of Mill-hell, as a fit and proper person to represent

the borough of Bolton in the Commons House of Parliament. Mr W. Grey, cotton spinner, seconded the nomination of Mr Blair.

Mr J. FLITCROFF came forward and said, that though they had expected two candidates on the Licamp, for he knew a City policeman, of the name of | beral side, he had to tell them that there was not Webb, who stated in his hearing, that he was an en- one present. One of these gentlemen (Mr Barker) show he intended to propose to them as a candidate was in prison; the other (Mr. Gordner) he knew not what had become of him. But though Whig amongst them. The French frigate left about a we to the Regent has not yet obtained a new ministry asked him if he was prepared to go and report what and Tory had combined, they were not thus to ride he had stated, as I was afraid he might lose his rough shed over the people. He trusted that the masses before him would convince the gentlemen present that they were worthy of the franchise, and that they were in earnest to obtain it.

> Mr R. BROCK, grocor, briefly seconded Mr Joseph Barker.

Mr J. Parkinson, auctioneer, came forward is speak on behalf of Mr Barker. He did not intend, he said, to say a single word, but the peculiar circumabout three o'clock. I had a letter the same even stances in which the borough was placed compelled ing his dismissal, stating that he never would have ing from the Commissioner, requesting my attend- him to do so. He had no ermity to Mr B'air, but accepted the important office if he had been in the ance again on Tuesday. I saw, in the interim, the knowing that he belonged to a political school whose slightest degree aware of the embittered feetings man to whom the words were said to be addressed only him was to rivet the fetters of bandage on the which prevailed in the Duchies. The performance by the policeman, and asked him if he recollected people, who from time immemorial had ben the the words used. He said Webb was a particular friend avowed enemies of all freedom, who tell us that the menced, and is going on very rapidly; the greater of his, and although he admitted the truth of the people are only fit to be ruled by an iron rod, he felt part of the prisoners of war have already been ex- utatement he did not wish to come forward, and he it his duty to raise his voice against him. He was changed at Eckrenfords; several Prussian regional he could not come as his master was ill. I went not sorry that the Whigs were unable to find a candiagain on Tuesday. The postman was there and per- date. Whig and Tory, politically considered, were severed in his statement before Webb, who contra- both the robbers of the people; the only difference dicted it, but admitted having been in his company; between them being that the Tory would rob the a letter was produced, purporting to come from the country in open day, while the Whig would seek the other party to whom the words were addressed, con- darkness of right for his object. The man who tradicting the statement, but it is a curious fact would faithfully represent them was Joseph Barker. that I can prove he can neither read nor write. I He was wellknown to be a religious man; had long instantly objected to the letter being received in evi- been an advocate for peace; was opposed to all war tion the recognition of the new government by the dence, but was told by the worthy Commissioner that and physical force. He would give the people the franchise; he would not compel them to support Church whose creed they did not believe; he was bold enough to teach all, even the Queen herself, lessons of economy; he was hold and tull of energy. never to be intimidated by the thieats of the enemies of freedom. This was the man who would restrerve that before night he would be amongst them.

> The Maron then twice took the show of hands, and declared that Mr Joseph Borker had the majority. There were at least two to one in his favour. A poll P.S.—It is my opinion the letter I sent to the was demanded for Mr Blair, when Mr Barker's Times, instead of finding its way to the press, was friends stated, that as Mr Barker was absent they should not contest the election, and the Mayor dsclared Mr Blair duly elected.

Mr H. BLAIR, the brother of Mr Stephen Blair, briefly thanked the meeting in his brother's behalf Sir, -I have just returned from an investigation and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Mayer. who responded, the meeting separated.

(From our own Cornespondent.) BOLTON, TUESDAY. A vacancy having occurred in the representation of his horough, in consequence of the death of Mr Bolling, the Chartist body determined to nominate a candidate who would be the advorate and representative of Chartist principles. Mr Barker having been announced to deliver a course of lecture, the committee determined to nominate him as a candidate. Mr Barker del vered his first lecture on Friday evering to a numerous audience, and at its close a resclution pledging this meeting to support him was unanimously carried. His second lecture was announced for Monday evening. On Saturday a report was widely circulated that Mr Barker would be arrested on a charge of sedition, if he ventured to return to the town. This report was, on Monday, ascertained to be correct: and a deputation was sent to meet Mr Barker at a railway station at some distance from the town, to apprise him of the circumstance. He determined to proceed at once to the :own and contest the election. was created by the arrival of Mr Beswick of Manoheater, and a party of about sixty police. It appeared obvious to the friends of Mr Barker that his arrest had been suggested by his or penents in the election, M 'NAUGHTON, THE FORGER. -F. M Naughton' and that it had been pre determined to create a rick the forger of a cheque for £3,450, 17s., in the in the town, but that gentleman determined to baffle name of 'Alex. Henry and Co.,' upon the Manchester their designs by surrendering before the meeting

Borough Police-office, Bolton, - Sootember 11th, 1848. Sik, -I have inquired into the circumstances of Messrs William Haslam and Joseph Baron, the bearers hereof, who intend to off r themselves as ball for Mr Joseph Barker, on a charge of sedition, and find they are both m: n of substance, and suitable for bail.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. Beswick, Esq , Chief Superintendent of Police, Manchester, Mr Barker was brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester, on Tuesday morning, when Harris's letter did not state the exact sum the gentlemen tendered as bail were worth. Mr Richardson then, apxious to secure Mr Barker's attendance at the hustings, offered to deposit money for the amount

DEAR SIR,-The justices have fixed the bail of Mr Barker at two sureties in £100, and himself in £208.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, Mr James Harrie; Superintendent of Police, Bolton, RICHAED BESHICK.

At the nomination this morning, Mr Stephen Blair was nominated by the Conservatives. Mr James Flitereft meved, and Mr Robert Crook. grocer, seconded. the nomination of Mr Barker, and were supported by Mr Parkiason in a powerful Assembly had left the hall. The liberals of Cologne siderable sum was being expended to improve the of the present day likely to make good wives? speech. On a show of hands being called for, Mr Because they make a great bustle about a little Barker was carried by an overwhelming majority. A poll was demanded by Mr Blair, but on Mr Fiitcroft declining to go to the poll, the mayor declared FIRE IN THE CAMBERWELL-ROAD.—A fire Stephen Blair, Esq., duly elected.

In the course of the afternoon, Ma Barker arrived his intention of petitioning against his return, and TUNBRIDGE .-- MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY OF A on all sides the opinion is that he will be the sitting

AN HONEST CODFISH. - A Ploop, belonging tendent, the safe was opened, and it was found up all hopes of ever seeing the keys again, and gezed certain has been discovered, - Maidstone Journal. Greenock Advertiser.

### MORE CHARTIST ARRESTS.

Th The Rev. Joseph Barker, of Sheffield, was appre dente, on a bench warrant, issued by Mr Justice resresswell, at the late Liverpool assizes, upon an inctactment charging him with forty-five others with assaspiracy at Mancheste. Mr Joseph Barker had meone to Bolton to deliver a political lecture, and ithith a view to going through the form of addressing e de electors yes erday as a candidate, from the husngings. Of course, the latter object was frustrated, neines the election at Bolton had been fixed to comemence at ten c'clock, the hour at which Mr Barker emence as the Court, the magistrates at Manchester. murder of Bright, the policeman, were again brought of persons enrolled. In addition to the subscription, he he brought before the bench respectable bail was up at the Town Hall, Ashton. They are eight in numbered, and he was set at literty. On the previous number:—Joseph Constantine, Thomas Tasker, ly ay White, the Bradford Chartist, who had been kaken by the Manchester police before, but not on a arrarrant, was brought before the magistrates, inaddeded in the same indictment as Mr Barker, and was having sufficient evidence against the prisoners, apcolso held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties clach in £50. It was stated that he was previously adader sureties on another charge of the same nature. A Another Chartist Committed -On Monday, bereare the sitting magistrates, at the Court House, ratradford, John Smyth, secretary to the Chartist possible, but they were told by the magistrates that mouncil in the town, and the principal leader of the this was not to be their final trial; that would not bihartists in that locality, was brought up for further come on till next assizes -Mr John Brooks, attorcaxamination. The police produced a number of the remand of the prisoners was unconstitutional, iguight of the 23 d of August, when he was appre- and contended that there was no evidence against enended, which clearly showed his connexion with the them, as Mr Newton only stated that he believed he hChartist movements in the neighbourhood. A permon named Michael Flinn, a member and secretary that Mr Newton was not the proper person to Judge f of one of the Chartist sections, proved that Smyth anad acted as the secretary of the Chartist council t it Bradford during the late disturbances and mediatated outbreak. The magistrates resolved to commit between evidence before the magistrates and before mmyth to York Castle for trial at the next gaol det the chief constable. The magistrates, however, vivery. They refused bail, and he was forthwith overroled this objection, and granted the remand apment off to York. The three other prisoners, namely, | plied for. ofohn Bentley, Nathan Smith, and T. Bentley, were idischarged, there not being sufficient evidence against

CHARTIST APPARHENSIONS AT SADDLEWORTH -OD FTue day night, a party of police arrested the following exercons at Saddleworth, on a charge of sedition and combly: - George Platt, William Lillie, John Robin-Tomkins, Thomas Wild, John Kershaw, John HHont, John Posson. James Nield, James Lees Joseph Ogden, John Walker, and John Farral. SECOND ARREST OF MR GEORGE WHITE .- On

Sunday last, George White, one of the Chartists inleladed in the late indictment at Liverpool, was apprekended under a bench warrant, at Rochdale, by Superintendent Fowler, of the county constabulary. On the following morning, he was brought up at the Barough Court, to give bail for his appearance at Liverpool. In answer to questions from the bench, the said he resided in Bradford; that he had lately when engaged in conducting a small periodical in this down: and that he paid £7 a-year rent for his house. The prisoner was then required to find bail in two sarcties in £50 each, and his own recognisances in £100.—Prisoner: I am already under two fifties, and II am not holding such a situation as to warrant such hail.—Mr Maude :—I have nothing to do with any ether charge in any other place. - The prisoner then sapplied that the bail might be divided amongst several sureties.-Mr Beswick said it was ordered at Liverpool, that if the prisoners could not find two sureties in £50, four in £30 would be accepted .-Mr Maude said if the prisoner could not find the hail now required, it would be open to make an application for a similar division. The prisoner was then removed.

BURY .- ANOTHER ARREST AND COMMITTAL .- OR Menday last, Joseph Broker, of Woolfield, a schoolmaster, was apprehended by Superintendent Sellars, and taken before the Heywood magistrates, charged with having, on the 13th of August last, used seditious language at Heywood. He was committed for trial, but was afterwards admitted to bail, his sureties being Mr David Thomas, cloth manufacturer, Agar-street; and Mr John Jones, lamplighter and news-agent, Princes-street .- Manchester Guar-

MAKCHESTER. - On Thursday, Patrick Devlyn, plumber and glazier, and W. Grocott, included in the monster indictments preferred against them, at the late Liverpool assizes, were brought before the Manchester magistrates on bench warrants, and committed for trial at the next assizes Bail was fixed by the magistrates, at two sureties in £50 each, for each prisoner. It was stated that they were provided

Bradford,-At an early hour on Wednesday merning, I sac Jefferson, better known by the cog-Wat Tyler.' was apprehended at a lone public house near Swilling, a few miles from Bradford. Three constables pounced upon him while he was asleep. On Thursday he was examined before the sitting magistrates at Bradford, and committed to York Castle for trial for seditious conspiracy. ARREST OF THIRTEEN CHARTISTS AT MOSSLEY .- On

Tuesday evening last, Superintendent Grisdale, of Saddleworth, and a party of his men, assisted by Inspector Harri on and Sergeant Grimshaw, with a prehending the following persons on charges of conspiracy, training, and drilling, &c. :- George Platt, spinner; William Lilley, spinner; John Robinson Temrine, alias Radical Jack, shoemaker; Thomas Wild, labourer; John Kershaw, John Hurst, John For: (weaver) James Neild (weaver), James Lees. James Ogden, James Radcliffe, James Walker, alias Chappy, and John Farral, labourer, all of whom were conveyed to Saddleworth, preparatory to their being taken before H. H. Broughton, Esq, of Upper Mills.—Liverpool Mercury.

COMMITTAL OF THE BRADFORD CHARTISTS .- The prisoners apprehended during the past fortnight on a charge of being concerned in the widespread consuracy throughout these districts, were brought before the magistrates in their private reom at the Court house on Saturday last. The nine persons apprehended on the evening of the 23rd of Aug. in their club-room, in Silsbridge-lane, were first placed at the bar; their names were D. Lindon, A. Stratton, T. Wilkinson, T. Ibbotson, E. Wilman, Ridehalgh, J. Hellawell, E. Power, and W. Wood. -Police Superintendent Ingham proved that he, with other officers, apprehended the prisoners in the Chartist Club-room, in Victoria-street, Silsbridgelane; that E. Power had in his possession several books, an inkstand, pen and pencil; and that in the books were entered as 'leaders' the names of Ridehalgh, Power, Wilman, Wilkinson, T. Ibbotson, Hellawell, Lindon and Stratton.—Policeman Wood swore Chartist processions at various times, particularly on Sunday, the 28 h May, when a procession left the town towards Pudding-hill, where a Chartist meeting was being held .- A person named Robert Emmett. an engine tender, residing in Victoria-street, Silsbridge-lane, was the principal witness examined.— He stated that he had lived in Bradford six months. He knew all the prisoners except Lindon. They met in the section-room, Victoria-atreet, Silabridge-lane. Power was the secretary, and he had heard him call

ever the names. They subscribed money to purchase pikes. A great many pikes were purchased Each man took his own pike home. They were to Etht for the Charter with these pikes. They had ked as to what would be the best plan to take Bradford, and seize upon the magistrates and hold them as hostages until such time as government granted the Charter. The role was to have a corporal for every fourteen men, and a sergeant for every twenty-eight, and a superintendent officer for every forty men. The sergeant, whose name was Wilson, had absconded. Wood and Hellawell were both corporals. Witness was chosen for a superior officer, to inspect the drilling, to see when they were complete. He had a pike brought to his house by Wilson, who helped him to put it on the staff. The No. 7 section, which consisted of 700, and of which ess was a member, were to take up the gas works and throw the town at that end into darkness. He had heard many discussions in the section as to the plan of taking the town. The plan of taking the town was discussed the week before Bradford summer fair.—The prisoners were severally committed

for trial at the next York assizes, the bail required of

remanded till Monday. CHARTISM AT BRADFORD.—On Monday last three Blamin Laycock, Francis and Paul Holdsworth, and a woman named Martha were supposed to have been 'white powdered' (poi Helmes, were brought before the magistrates at soned by arsenic.) These cases are likewise to un Bradford, charged with assault and robbery. The dergo inquiry. complaint arose out of the committal of the nine persons to York Castle for seditious conspiracy. It seems that when Robert Emmett, the chief witness if not more, of these dreadful poisonings. From the against those prisoners, was going to his recidence in investigation which has taken place, it appears that Victoria street, Silsbridge lane, about ten o'clock, he a man named Brudger died suddenly some time encountered a large number of his neighbours who since, in great agony, having been well and at his were assentioled for the purpose of giving him a warm work until within a few hours before his death. He reception is consequence of his having acted the went out in the morning, and returned home at part of what they termed a 'spy,' and having 're- twelve o'clock, when he partock of some dumplines ceived blood money.' Emmett had no sooner anpeared in the street than he was attacked by several of the mob. He fought with some of his assailants, amidst loud threats against his life, and it was only when he declared he would drown a person, whom he had taken he because it would do him no good. A few the bottom of Victoria street, where he had taken because it would do him no good. A few him although the proof yieldent were need to kill now, and died in the most exercising terment. him, although the more violent were urged to kill him on the plea that he would know some of them, and they would be punished on a subsequent occasion. In

the attack, a sharp instrument was applied to Emmett's person, in the endeavour to cut his pockets away, and he was thus deprived of his nockets, containing 11s. 4d., and severely wounded in the abdoas having taken a principal part in the attack and robbery. They were all committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes. Several other parties the contents of the stomach analysed. are "wanted;" but since Saturday Victoria street, which is a stronghold of Chartism, has been deserted

adsaded en Monday evening, at Bolten, by Police on Friday), and a young man named Joseph Laycock, the perperintendent Beswick, of Manchetter, and assist. life of Ann Emmett, wife of R. Emmett. They were required to enter into securities for their good behaviour, and were removed to the cells in default of sureties. The police removed Emmett's goods on Saturday evening, and he is now living in another to belong, and the manner in which the business is

> John Sefton, Thomas Kenworthy, Thomas Lattimer, William Parker, James Wrigley, and William Winterbottom.-Mr Newton, the chief constable, not plied for a further remand till Monday next, when he believed he should be in a position to bring the necessary evidence against them. The prisoners expressed great dissatisfaction at this application, saying they wished their trial to come on as soon as

should have evidence next Monday. He thought what evidence was acceptable in the case, because the evidence given to him would not be on oath, as it would be in court. There was a great difference

## THE LATE POISONINGS IN ESSEX.

DISCOVERY OF MORE ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

A searching investigation has been set on foot by the authorities, during the last few days, amongst the inhabitants of Thorp, Kirby, Ramsey, Wix, Mistley, Bradfield, Great Oakley and places adjacent, in consequence of suspicions which had been raised that the system of poisoning which has resulted in the examination of Mrs May, and the committal for trial of Mrs Southgate, has been pursued to a frightful extent in these parishes, and that a far larger number of persons than at first supposed have fallen victims to the diabolical practices which have prevailed, and which have recently been brought to

The Tendering Hundred, in which these atrocities have been perpetrated, contains thirty parishes, and about 21,000 souls. The parishes are very extensive. The instruction of the poor seems to have been neglected to a most unusual extent. It is a fact which has been lately advanced, that nine out of every ten of the children of these parishes receive no instruc-

the parish of Wix. Suspicion having arisen that he had been poisoned, his body was exhumed. Mrs May It has since transpired that Mrs May had during

her life as many as thirteen children, and it is a remarkable fact that although only two are alive no one knows anything respecting the others. The the authorities, on making the most searching inquiries, express their total inability to gain any in formation as to the manner in which the bodies have been disposed of.

May, previous to her execution, the attention of the scene, seeking to turn the agitation to pecuniary profit of the style and spirit in which the whole question public to judge whether men accustomed to in-door authorities was directed to the case of Thomas Ham. This body was disinterred, and on the evidence that he had been poisoned, his wife was committed on the Coroner's warrant to take her trial for the murder. By the evidence it was shown, that the wife of the deceased (Ham) was married to a man named Southgate a few weeks after her first husband's death. From what has since transpired, there can be no doubt that Southgate had been carrying on a criminal intercourse with Mrs Ham prior to her first husband's death. As it appears that when the investigation into the cause of Ham's death commeaced, Mrs Ham, in reply to an observation from Southgate (to whom by that time she was married), said, 'Well. John, you know I did it for you.' The deceased, Ham, had been in perfect health up to within two days of his death. When he was taken ill he complained of pains in his body and sickness. He retched violently, gradually became worse, and

died before the surgeon could see him.

The case to which the authorities are now directing their attention is that of a person named Nathaniel Batton, formerly a resident in the parish of Ramsey, who died Sept. 30, 1846, a few days after the death of Mrs May's first husband, about whom some suspicion also exists. No suspicion was at the time attached to the death, and probably nothing would have been heard of it had it not been for the two cases already mentioned, and from the fact that Mis Button had been asked in church' for another marriage with a man who had been lodging in her house, and who, after the disclosures which had been made, wished the ceremony to be postponed, 'to see whether they would pull Button up.' It was also ascertained that Mrs Button was on intimate terms of friendship with Mrs May and Mrs Soutngate. These circumstances coming to the knowledge of the authorities, they (as before stated, not having the power of exhuming the body) have transmitted to the Coroner an immense quantity of evidence, in order that he may take the necessary steps for fully investigating the matter. From this evidence it appears that Button was well until the day before his death. He was seized with illness after partaking of some food prepared for him by his wife. Soon afterwards he taggered towards the door, purged violently, and threw up large quantities of matter of a greenish colour. He died in a few hours. He had frequently een heard to say he was afraid to take anything from his wife, as he was convinced she wanted to poison him. When informed that her husband's body was to be disinterred for the purpose of being examined, she hastily exclaimed, 'Well, if they find arsenic in his body. I am sure I did not put it there. During the life of Button his wife was criminally intimate with a man called 'Bobby Peck,' a circumstance which created much jealousy, and was produc-

tive of frequent altercations between the man and his wife. Almost immediately after the death of Button, Peck also died in a sudden and mysterious manner, since which time Mrs Button has become affianced to enother man, and the marriage ceremony has only been deferred in consequence of the circumstances which have come to light.

The next case under examination is that of a per son named Palmer, residing in Ramsey, who died shortly after Butten, under somewhat similar circumstances. Almost immediately after his death Mrs Palmer left Ramsey, accompanied by a para-mour, with whom she had been long intimate. Palmer, it appears, was a hard-working, indus-

trious man, following the occupation of a farm labourer. He had been at his work until the day before his death, and up to that time had been in perfect health. After partaking of some food which had been prepared by his wife, he became sick. He retired to bed, and within a few hours died in the most frightful agony.

The case of Phoebe Reade, one of the witnesses against Mrs Southgate, is also under investigation. This person was in the service of Mrs Southgate during the life of her first husband. The authorities were induced to make inquiry into the case in consequence of circumstances which transpired during the inquest on Ham. Reade deposed that Mrs Ham (Southgate) had had six children, but that only one was alive. Mrs Southgate then pointedly asked Reade how many children she had had. Reade ad mitted that she had had five (all illegitimate), but that only one was alive. From the fact that none each being two sureties in £100 each, and themselves of the children have been ill more than a day or in £200.—The other prisoners in custody were further thirty hours at the most, the whole of these bodies are to be disinterred.

Mrs Southgate's children, six in number, in the nguage of the neig

The town of Great Holland, in the Tendering Union, has also, it is suspected, been the scene of one, twelve o'clock, when he partook of some dumplings which had been made by his wife. Whilst eating these dumplings, he cut off a slice for the purpose of giving it to one of his children who was sitting beside him, but his wife hastily rose, and rushing ness, and died in the most excruciating terment during the night. The sudden death of this man caused some talk at the time, more especially as i was stated in the village that Brudger's head after he died was as big as a 'bushel measure;' but the excitement gradually were off, and nothing more was thought of the matter until iterevival, in consequence men. The prisoners were apprehended on Saturday of the discoveries made respecting Mrs May and Mrs afterneon, and on Monday Emmett identified them Southgate, with both of whom Mrs Brudger was in-Southgate, with both of whom Mrs Brudger was in-timate. The body of the husband and those of the

In the investigation of these cases, it has been ascertained that most, if not all, owe their origin to the existence of what are in this part of the country called 'Death Clubs.' These clubs are composed chiefly of the class of persons to which those alluded proved to be the motive that prompted Mrs May to poison her brother-in-law, and it has no doubt operated as prejudicially on the minds of many others whose conduct will hereafter form the subject of a judicial inquiry.

otherwise existed.

### (From Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.)

Modern Chartism, in its original form, is the offspring of Whig finality. The spirit of its early principles was a solemn protest against the treachery and violated promises of the authors of the Reform Bill. While the popular party were struggling to effect the annihilation of rotten boroughs and the enfranchisement of the large towns, they first called the middle classes to their aid, but finding this assistance, however powerful, insufficient to carry out the measures proposed, they called into exis-tence the political unions; and to ensure their zealous co-operation, a distinct pledge was given to the working classes that they should receive the suffrage from the gratitude and justice of the reformed parliament. The rictory was gained, the middle classes shared its fruits, but the mechanics and artisans were not only forgotten by those whom they had contributed to raise to power, ject of the movement was simply to elevate Whiggery on the rums of Teryism; that the liberty of the millions was never contemplated; that they were used as tools with a premeditated design to treat them as dupes. It was said of the late Earl Grey that he shuddered on looking at the Frankenstein of his own creation, and as much to quell his own fears as those of others, he solemnly avowed that he would 'stand or fall with his own order.' Lord John Russell, at that time one of his subordinates, teo the cue from his terrified chief, and proclaimed finality He resisted the motions of Mr Tennyson D'Eyncourt to substitute triennial for septennial parliaments, and de feated Mr Grote on the ballot. Honourable men, who respected the faith of promises, blushed at the tergiver-sation of their leaders; the Whig majority dwindled away to an evanescent fraction, for their moral power was los when their treachery was avowed; they retreated or expediency, for when men have violated truth, they ar not unprepared to equivocate with justice; they shuffle tion whatever beyond the pernicious example of their and haggled; and, as the last desperate effort to regain their forfeited popularity, proposed to interfere with their forfeited popularity, proposed to interfere with those Corn Laws which their prime minister, Lord Melatrocious system was that of William Constable, of the perial of Wir Suspicion having arisen that he Amid 'the curses of hate and the hissings of scorn,' they had been poisoned, his body was exhumed. Mrs May were hurled from office, and Toryism, which the Whigs his sister-in-law, was found guilty and executed at might have exterminated for ever, once more placed its

han I on the helm of State. While these events were progressing, the more intelligent and high minded of those who were the leaders of parish registers show no record of interment, and to them by the Whigs; and with these views they adopted, word for word, the principles drawn up by the Duke o Richmond, in 1780, and embodied them in the document known as the 'People's Charter.' When this new move. power. But political speculators soon came upon the | national distress; and we cannot give a better idea | newspaper as the special organ of the new doctrines, and is treated than by extracting this part of the it soon degenerated into an organ of man worship. Every one who disdained to be the tool of a dictator wa invent false reports; there was to be no rival near the throne; the profits were to be unshared; and, in the of thought, all liberty of action. They who founded the Charter were disgusted at the intolerance of the poliand the wisdom of a Solon; they retired from the contest, and left the game in the hands of the betrayer of the and from it arose the hateful doctrine of physical force In both cases liberty was destroyed by professing

Liberals, the charlatans of politics. At length the truly Liberal party attempted a new com bination, under the title of the 'Complete Suffrage Association. The excellent Mr Sturge was its presiden It failed, chiefly through the ruffianism of physica force, which rudely interrupted the meetings at the command of a dictator, as it also interrupted the meetings of the Anti Corn Law League. Em boldened by success, Chartism braved the law of the land, and many of these deluded men expiated their offences by imprisonment and transportation But liberty did not spring from their martyrdom; they had injured instead of aided the causs of popular enfranchisement; they had alarmed property, and property called for the enactment of new penal laws, which strengthened the oligarchy, and put new weapons into the hands of misrule. This insane conduct has again manifested itself within the last few weeks, and what has been the first result of the madness? Why the police have been drilled in the use of the musket, and now parade the streets with a cutlass at their sides. True liberty mourns over this addition to the standing army, and when it seeks its author, it finds it in physical forc Chartism. Freedem has suffered mere from its false

friends than from its real foes. We have seen that Whig treachery organised politica disaffection, and that the teachings of Feargus O'Connor revived the strength of Toryism, emasculated by the Re-form Bill. We consider him and Lord John Russell as the two greatest enemies of rational liberty who have similar. Lord John smote freedom when he destroyed the

It is our conviction that the physical force gentry are numerically insignificant, and that their real influence long run.
lass insignificant as are their numbers. We are also sa The atte be heard of, if the government merely showed a disposi-tion to act on principles of justice. There is enough of enlightenment in the country to persuade the great body of the people that their only hope of political redemption lies in moral power, and it is precisely because they have that perception that they so heartily despise the moral obliquity of their rulers. It is useless to disguise what is notorious; the people have no respect for parliament, nay, they absolutely contemn it, and this, after all, is the most fearful sign of the times. The mechanics and artisans of Britain have no desire to eat their bread in idleness, but they reasonably expect fair compensation for fair work and that they do not receive. The bulk of the taxes is drawn from their industry, and they have no share in voting or distributing them. When employment is eagerly sought for, but without success, the operative is treated as a criminal, thrust into a Union, and separated from his wife and family. In his case poverty is not a mis fortune, but a high offence against the State. The govern ment will not accept his proffered labour, because that would violate the rules of a miserable political economy, which, indefiance of the teachings of Christ, says, 'Thou shalt not love thy neighbour as thyself,' and sets at naughtthe holiness of the Samaritan principle. But this very government, under the inspirations of political in the recent prohibition of railways; it does so, when it shackles trade by tariffs and forces industry into unprofitable channels; it does so when it admits from other countries those commodities which we can ourselves pro duce, and excludes those which we cannot produce: it does so, when it throws the labour of convicts into com pecition with the labour of honest men, guiltless of crime; it does so, when it limits the amount of legal tender and fixes the price of coined gold. It is tyranny such as this, trickery such as this. that maddens a hungry people into fury, and causes them to late the institutions under which they live and by which they are oppressed. The people know that political reform is not an end

curse. They therefore demand the electoral suffrage as and sustain a good Hour Marker. an instrument by which they may secure to themselves a just share of that wealth which their labour produces. It is false to say that they desire the destruction of property; on the contrary, their complaint is that their ing a large portion of our population in the production It is false to say that they desire the destruction of property; on the contrary, their complaint is that their own property is not respected. They recognise the distinction between 'mine and thine,' and simply demand that they may have the benefit of the principle involved in that distinction. But how can this be if they are excluded from all power in the choice of their rulers? Were they ruled wisely and justly, and if their condition bore testimony to that wisdom and justice, it is very probable they would be content to leave the stewardship of their affairs where it is now deposited; but it happens that they are wronged, and therefore is it that they de-

that they are wronged, and therefore is it that they de-mand redress.

We believe that modern statesmanship utterly mistakes the age with which it has to deal. It looks too much at the past, too little at the present. It follows old prece-dents, fearing to create new ones. When Lord John Russell is driven into a corner, he quotes Fox; Peel re Administrative wisdom consists in conserving property in its transmitted form, regardless of the claims of exist. paid, and to give additional security for payment, taxes feeds the flame of Chartism.

timate. The body of the husband and those of the children are to be exhumed, for the purpose of having the contents of the stomach analysed.

Two other cases are under consideration—one in the parish of Tendering, and another in the parish of Dendering, and another in the parish of Dendering a corresponding was of contents of the forward the keepers of a hear then the contents of the stomach analysed.

The session of pariament, now drawing to a close, lexitement which pervades English society under the contents of the Economists is unknown. Mr Laing withering language of despair. It has displayed no other activity than the activity of coercion. Though, in six months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their

disposed of, three women, named Sarah Lindon, Ann latter, the body of a person named Goss, who, there Cartistal, and Rosanna Power (wives of well-known is little doubt, was poisoned, is to be exhumed, and Cartistal), and two of whose husbands were committed on Friday), and a young man named Joseph Laycock, were also brought up, charged with threatening the diminish, sure indications of a sinking empire, under

To put down Chartism, we must deal differently with

the two sections of which it is composed. The strong hand of the law must be brought to bear on the advocates Saturday evening, and he is now living in another part of the town. He is to be removed to Manchester, for there is at present reither peace nor safety for him in Bradford.

Examination of Chartists at Ashron.—On Wednesday the men charged with being accessory to the murder of Bright, the policeman, were again brought up at the Town Hall, Ashton. They are eight in number:—Joseph Constantine, Thomas Tasker, as the manner in which the business is managed may be thus described. A person, man or well as the real interests of rational reform, which can never progress or win over friends while the integrity of public order is assailed. With those Chartists who seek pointing a nominee, at whose death the subscribing party receives £10 or £8, according to the number of the club pays sixpence extra on the according to the number. The hope of £8 or £10 is sight, the policeman, were again brought the desire of exercising the suffrage, but it cannot deap the death of any nominee. The hope of £8 or £10 is sight, the according to the number of the club pays sixpence extra on the death of any nominee. The hope of £8 or £10 is sight, the public safety demands, as managed may be thus described. A person, man or well as the real interests of rational reform, which can never progress or win over friends while the integrity of public order is assailed. With those Chartists who seek the subscribing pointing a nominee, at whose death the subscribing power, we must deal in a spirit of justice, and concede at once what cannot be indefinitely postponed. No so phistry can gloss over the injustice of taxing men who are not represented. Statesmanship may modify the desire of exercising the suffrage, but it cannot deap the control of the con of physical force; this the public safety demands, as right. It can only modify the desire by making men happy under the institutions which govern them, for then obedience is willingly paid. If, then, the oligarchy wish to retain in their own hands a monopoly of govern-ment, they must take on their own shoulders the exclu-sive burdens of the State. They must substitute direct Mrs Southgate was a member of one of these for indirect taxation. They may then be as extravagant clubs. Mrs Button was also a member, and received £8 on the death of her husband.

The death clubs seem to have been productive of the measurement of the death clubs seem to have been productive of the measurement of the m the most disastrous consequences, and to have held nities. But of this the oligarchy may rest assured, that, out a premium to murder which would not have in spite of soldiers and police, the extinction of their otherwise existed.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH CHARTIS M AND
THE CHARTISTS?

In spite of soldiers and police, the extinction of their erder is not distant unless they can so contrive that every man able and willing to work shall find employment at remunerating wages, whatever their pseudopolitical economy may aver to the contrary. Better that revenue should fail than that humanity should perish; better sponge out the debt than exterminate life; and the loss would not be insupportable, should coronets and mitres disappear, provided men remained.

#### THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

The Labourer. Nos. XIX., XX., and XXI. A full, minute, and accurate history of the rise. rogress, and present position of the National Land Company, will be found in the numbers of the magazine at the head of this notice. The voluminous evidence taken before the late Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject, has been carefully and impartially condensed into a readable ab stract and parrative, which, spart from its intrinsic value as the veritable history of one of the most but their remonstrances were laughed at, and their petitions spurned. The deception that had been practised practical and comprehensive attempts that has ever was now transparent; it was manifest that the real obing classes, must also possess for the thousands who have embarked their little capital in the enterprise, a direct personal interest.

We know of no surer foundation for public confidence, than publicity to ail business transactions : and in the course of the protracted examination instituted by the Select Committee, every possible ramification of the Company's affairs was minutely investigated, and the results fully set forth in the evidence. The important, and in one sense invaluable, financial reports of Messrs Grey and Finlayson, present an accurate view of the whole of the monetary transactions up to the period they were made: and we may safely say that an equal amount of integrity, or a greater spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. never was displayed than by Mr O'Connor, as shown by those documents, which it was hoped would crush him for ever as a public man.

A large portion of the number for the current month (XXI.) is occupied by a lucid and dispassionate review of the evidence, and an abstract of the proposals for obviating the legal objections to the Company elicited in the examination. The writer follows the evidence step by step, and by an acute analysis last. The men have been thrown entirely on their of it, places the real questions at issue in a plain and lown resources since the 26th of August, in consebusiness-like point of view, under the several heads | quence of the relief committee being without funds, the political unions, deeply and justly aggrieved at the business-like point of view, under the several heads quence of the relief committee being without funds, perfidy of which they had been the victims, determined to of funds; formation of the plan; legality of the authorities refuse to allow them to hold open make an effort to obtain those electoral rights guaranteed Company, and its practicability under the separate air meetings. Through the kindness, however, of heads; of the practicability of the Small Farm the proprietors of the Victoria and Democratic Halls, System, and the practicability of locating the share the unemployed have met there since that period holders on small farms within a reasonable time. and deputations from the meetings have waited

review :-The real government of this country has been for a great number of years in the hands of the disciples of Malthus and Dr Adam Smith, and under their ausnings an industrial and commercial system has grown up of the most unsound and vicious description. The energies of the country have been turned into wrong channels, and tical mountebank who affected the virtue of an Aristidas | the great balk of the population made dependent on the demand in foreign markets for manufactured goods, instead of being employed in the preduction of the first clerk, for half of that he pays for one.' The openecessaries of life.

The 'Manchester School,' as Mr Disraeli cal's the party headed by Mr Cobden, have, of late years, exerted themselves vigorously to extend the sphere and opera-Russell; and the good and wise did not hesitate to make a very obvious choice. Thus, as finality gave birth to have been to find out new markets abread, and to render has been to find out new markets abread, and to render the industrial classes still more dependent on them for work and food. It appears, however, to have escaped the attention of this party, that there were natural and political agencies at work, which must inevitably counteract their efforts, contract the number of profitable markets, and increase the number of competitors in these markets.

> It is natural and proper for every nation to develope to the utmost the industry of its population and its terripose that we should be allowed to maintain exclusive and London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars, commenced, but we regret to say that Crow escaped undisturbed possession of the new productive machinery on Monday evening, the 18th instant, at eight invented by modern science, was ridiculous; and has been shown conclusively to be so by the industrial history of Liberty Fund. every nation, especially during the last quarter of a

Our old and near customers on the continent of Europe have gradually acquired the power of supplyobliged to take from us at the commencement of the present century. Some of them, besides attaining this point, go farther, and manufacture goods which not will be held on Sunday evening, September 17th, at only compete successfully with ours in neutral mar- the Temperance Hotel, Blanket-row, at seven kets, but are actually imported into our own markets and o'clock -The National Land Company will hold their drive out the articles of the home manufacture. The meetings in the Wilberforce-rooms, every Tuesday same thing has been going on in the United States of and Friday evenings. North America; year by year, their manufacturing camoral prestige of his own party; O'Connor aided desponsable tism when he broke up the original Chartist party by encouraging physical force, denouncing good men who combined for the national welfare to make personal tools of course of a comparatively short period, they will beat hold a series of tea parties and balls during the fair, bad men who conspired against peace and order. But we in every market in the world; they have possession viz.,—a ball on Thursday the 28th inst.; tea parties we pass from these quacks to consider 'What is to be of natural and political advantages against which it and balls on Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th; we pass from these quacks to consider 'What is to be of natural and political advantages against which it done with the Chartists ?' is impossible for us to maintain our ground in the

> deing so to the utmost extent the advocates of that policy anticipate, we must ask if we could keep exclusive passession of these markets? Our young rival, with all its gigantic energies fresh and unencumbered. would enter them along with us. On fashionable free trade principles, it would have a right to do so, and it

Having considered this subject very carefully, and with an anxious desire to ascertain the truth, we have come to the conclusion that the manufacturing system of Great Britain has culminated. The new circumstances that have grown up around us have totally altered our tries. It will be impossible in future, by our present arrangements, to exsure work and wages to the operatives in the manufacturing districts. Fitful and brief glimpses of prosperity may occasionally brighten the derkness, but the time has come when it is necessary to look at our position calmiy and carefully, and alter our industrial arrangements in such a way as to avert the economy, takes upon itself to annibilate employment, as evils which must inevitably result from blindly pursuing

We look forward to the decline and ultimate extinction of the manufacturing system without fear or segret; the pulse of the nation has beaten feverishly during the whole of its existence; the delirium of a paroxysm, or the feebleness of a collapse, have followed each other in succession, and the sooner the country is saved from take place on Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the such alternations the better.

But the millions who now depend on that system for subsistence, must be provided for in time by some other but the means to an end. The end sought for is the en- policy must be reversed, and that, instead of leoking to held at the Raven Inn, on Sunday evening next, at joyment of existence, so that life may be a blessing, not a foreign markets for salvation, we must create, develope,

> of articles for which there may be either no market at Fund. all, or, if sold, it must be at prices which do not remunerate the labourer, the promoters of the Land Company duced out of Raglish land—his own farm—corp. potatoes. vegetables, pork, and butter, to be carried to the nearest market and there sold for the subsistence of his neighbours, after he has first deducted what is requisite for the comfortable and healthy maintenance of himself

In the evidence of Mr Revans, and, indeed, through. out the whole of the examination, it seems to have been taken for granted that the allottees were necessarily to be strictly confined to agricultural labour alene. This paid, and to give additional security for payment, taxes must be increased to maintain an army and a police, by which payment may be enforced. Power shifts the weight of fiscal burdens on the powerless; therefore power purchases a seat in parliament, and disfranchises those who might otherwise protest against the injustice of the archives the conjointly. The whole nation, according to the conjointly. might otherwise protest against the injustice of the ar-rangement. We thus arrive at the government of a class. the object at which it aims, and the means by which it travellers—are well lodged, well fed, and well clothed in attains its ascendancy. Here also we find the fuel which their household manufactures. Leisure and peace of mind are largely enjoyed by them, and the feverish The session of parliament, now drawing to a close, excitement which pervades English society under

condition as these Norwegian Ycomanry.

Now, although the allottees of the Land Company have their houses built for them by the Company in the first instance, yet the principle of self-support and domestic manufactures, so described by Mr Laing to produce such happy results in Norway, would, if applied here, be generally beneficial. Every allottee's dwelling, during the long nights, and the wet unwerkable days of winter, may become a cheerful scene of in-coor industry. A tailor or a sheemaker will not lose the 'cunning of their right hands,' because they have learned in addition how to handle a spade. The new position in which the occupants of these small farms will be placed, will no doubt, gradually develope new relations-con ioined with individuality of possession, co-operation of labour for general purposes and general benefit will spontaneously grow up among them, and the whole beng in possession, in the first instance, of the nower of supplying the first most essential wants of our naturethere would be a lasting and solid foundation laid for national prosperity.

Such, we understand the object of the Land Company to be. It aims at uniting the character of capitalist and abourer in the same person, and to emancipate labour from the shackles of commercial feudalism, and place it in a position to act independently. In the pursuit of this most important and most righteous object, no doubt errors may be committed, in consequence of inexperience -unexpected obstructions and unforeseen difficulties may arise in the progress towards the goal. But these are the natural incidents to all great undertakings, and they can always be surmounted by union and increased knowledge, arising from incressed experience. It is a just, a holy, and an all-important object, and success will confer the highest and the purest blessings on all lasses of society.

classes of this country rallying round the standard now stationary, haberdarhery, tobacco, cigars, snuffs, &c. erected. If they are true to themselves, their leader will not descri them. It only requires that they should imitate him in zeal, perseverance, and determination, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to grant and that, to the fullest extent of their pecuniary means, them an Eight Hours Bill. They hope every mining they should supply him with the appliances for realising district throughout Great Britain will assist in this the object.

#### MRS CUFFAY.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, - We, the undersigned, make this appeal to you on behalf of the wife of our friend and brother patriot, William Cuffay. Our obect is to place her in a situation in which she might be able to obtain a livelihood in her old age. Subscriptions received by Mr Thos. Murrell, Republican Tea stores, 5. Berwick-street, Soho, and Mr H. Ford, Chartist baker, 11, Berwick-street, Soho. Office Orders to be made payable to Mr Ford. Signed by the Committee,

H. Ford. T. Murrell, E. Phillips.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES OF SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Permit me, through the medium of your vauable journal, to lay before your readers and the public a true statement regarding the present condition of the unemployed operatives of Glasgow, some thousands of whom are in a worse condition than they were before the public took up their case in April work from infancy, such as moulders, cotton-spinners, cloths-lappers, printers, &c., without a sickle or the means of obtaining one, could work at reaping. But the magistrates say 'Go and offer yourself for half-price.' A number of men did go to a farmer, and told him what the LordProvost said, and offered their services for their victuals. The farmer said ' I would rather give a regular reaper five shillings per day, and tell the Lord Provest, from me, that I will give him my servant, who cannot write, to be his ratives therefore appeal to the public in their present

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Gallowgate-street, Glasgow. HUGH FULTON.

DEWIBURY.-A district delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist's meeting-room, on Sunday, September 24th, when delegates from each locality in the district are requested to attend.

Mn S. Kypp will lecture at 83, Dean-street, Soho, ou Sunday evening, the 17th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: 'Is the Irish Rebellion put necessary phases of society as the pastoral, hunting, and down, and by what means ?'-Mr Kydd will also depurely agricultural stages which precede them. To sup- I ver a lecture, on the same subject, at the South o'clock, when collections will be made in aid of the

South London Chartist Hall .- Mr Walter Cooper will lecture in the above hall, en Sunday evening next, September 17th, at eight o'clock. Subject:- The Scottish Martyrs. - Mr Kydd will lecing themselves with many things which they were on Monday evening next. Subject :- 'Is the rebellion in Ireland put down, and by what means? Hull.-A general meeting of the Chartist body

LEEDS.—Mrs Theobald will deliver a lecture to

tea on the table each evening at five o'clock, dancing to commence at six.

NEWCASTLE .- The Chartist members and friends of the Newcastle branch are informed that subscription-sheets are opened for the Victim and Defence fully received by M. Jude, the local treasurer, and forwarded to the proper parties.

IPSWICH.—The members of the Chartist Association are informed that meetings will be held at the Castle Inn, Lower Orwell-street, every Monday evening, until further notice.—A special meeting will officers for the ensuing quarter. All members are required to attend. Chartists! think of the victims.

Lower Warley.-A district delegate meeting will be held at Lower Warley, on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at swo o'clock, when all localities in the district are expected to send a delegate.

HALIFAX -Mr J. Snowden will lecture in the Chartist room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Doors open at six o'clock, lecture to commence at half-past six. Tower Hamlets.—The district committee met on

Tuesday evening, at the Globe and Friends, and appointed J. H. Shepherd secretary pro. tem.—The delegates are requested to attend at the above house on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock.—A discussion will Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-

NEW BASPORD .- A meeting of the members and friends of the Land and Charter Associations will be seven o'clock precisely, when Mr Sweet will address the meeting. SUNDERLAND .- A lecture will be delivered on the

Moor, on Sunday next, at eight o'clock, by Mr Dick.
enson, when a collection will be made for the Victim THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE branch of the National Co-operative Benefit Society meet in M. Jude's

all class leaders are requested to attend. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TIME .- Mr John West of Macclessield, will lecture in Martin Jude's long room, on Sunday evening, September 17th, at seven o'clock. ROCHDALE -On Sunday evening next, September

17th, Mr Whittaker of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist room, top of Yorkshirestreet, Rochdale. To commence at half-past six o'olook. LOUGHBOROUGH. - The Land members of this dis-

trict are requested to meet at the Wheat Sheaf, on Sunday, September 17, at six o'clock in the

Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, on Sunday evening next. Subject: 'The Poor Laws and Home Colonisation.' To commence at eight o'clock. THE ERNEST JONES BRIGADE of the Southwark Branch is removed from Kent-street to the Republican coffee-house, 2, Hunter-street, Dover-road, where the meetings are held every Sunday, Tuesday, which is a stronghold of Chartism, has been deserted the parish of Tendering, and another in the parish of months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening. The attendance of the months, our exports have fallen off to the extent of five to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their and Thursday evening.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FALL OF MESSINA. The impertant intelligence was received on Wed. nesday morning, by means of telegraph, by the French government, from Marseilles, that Messina had been taken by the Neapolitan troops, after a bombardment of the most frightful kind. It is also announced that the Sardinian fleet has quitted Venice, and that the Austrian fleet is on its way there. This has produced a report that the go-

vernment has again ordered a French squadron to

sail for that point,

### IRELAND.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Post.) DUBLIE, Sept. 15 — The 'new rebellion' dees not seem to 'progress.' In the first place, there has been no more fighting; and in the second, the rebel army is nowhere to beseen. The Freeman's Journal has the following :-

KILKENNY, Thursday evening .- The driver of

the Clonmel car, who arrived here at eight o'clock this evening, states that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed along the entire of his route through Cipperary. From this account it would appear that there is a full of the storm. There are other details, however,

from which one would certainly infer that the thing cannot have so totally subsided as these tranquilising announcements would intimate.

MRS FUSSELL.—We learn that this law-made Widow has opened a shop, 15, Pearl Terrace, Bagnigge Wells Road, (nearly opposite the Clerkenwell Police Court,) where she will most thankfully supply That success can only be obtained by the working her friends with newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, THE COAL MINERS.—The colliers of Adwalton, near Leeds, have opened a lodge at the White Horse Inn; undertaking, and would be glad to\_correspond\_upon the subject. Address, Mr Samuel Froughton, White Horse Inn, Adwalton, near Leeds.

On Tuesday M. Veyron-Lacroix was found guilty in the Court of Assize of having published in the PRUPLE CONSTITUANT two articles calculated to excite hatred and contempt against the Republican government. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2,000f. (£80) LOUGHBOROUGH.—This place has continued in a

state of excitement ever since Whit-Wednesday last, police and special constaables having been in frequent requisition. At last the late accretary was taken by the p lice, to see if anything could be made out of him. The police boasted they had a warrant for Mr Skevington, but so far they have had their labour for their pains. On Monday, September 4:h, a public meeting was held on the subject of the Charity Land, when one of the assistant police collared Mr Skevington, at the same time using most abusive language, because Mr Skevington commented on the conduct of spies, &c., the assistant attending in that capacity. On the following Thursday, Mr Skevington appeared before the magistrates to prefer his complaint, but the inspector refusing to attend without a summens, one was obtained, and, although the case was not fully gone into, (no witnesses being. called), he was fined 24. 61. and costs, to the delight

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE .- The locality of Brad-

well and Coggeshall, Essex, has for a very long period

been infeated by a daring gang of burglary, to the great terror of the inhabitants. One of the gang,

of a crowded court.

named Wade, was at the last assizes convicted of burglary, when his confession, coupled with other circumstances, led to the belief that Samuel Crow, a ment was first organised, not a syllable was breathed of The conclusion of the review deals with the plan in upon the Lord Provost and others of the magistracy, cab driver, at the Black Horse Inn, Coggeshall, was physical force; every man relied for success on moral its social and political aspect as a remedy for existing who said they could do nothing for them, but that they the ringleader of the desperadoes. It has lately been sed that Crow was concealed on the premises of the Black Horse, kept by a person named French, and on Wednesday last Superintendent Cook entered the house, after having procured a sufficient force to surround the place. The first person they met was the landlord, to whom they told the object of their visit, when he positively asserted that Crow was not there. but made some contradictory statements as to what he knew of Crow's whereabouts. The house and premises were then thoroughly searched, and some of the police remained in charge of the house. About half-past ten o'clock at night they were induced to go into a room over the granary, which they had frequently visited during the previous parts of the day. In the ceiling of the room they perceived that a hole which had preemergency to consider what ought or should be done. viously attracted their attention was rendered so N.B. The Committee will sit daily to receive donations, clothes, or food, in the Victoria Hall, No. 19, much larger as to admit a man's body. One of the constables turned on his light and ascended the roof, where he had a distinct opportunity of viewing the prisoner crouched in a corner, and immediately cried out, 'Here he is.' Another policeman, also, had a good view of the prisener, and called upon him to surrender, when he said, 'Don't hit me with your staves, but go down, and I'll follow you like a man.' The men went down, supposing it. was impossible for Crow to escape from his hidingplace, but the officers had no sooner descended than their notice was drawn to a loud crash, which was subsequently found to have been occasioned by the prisoner dashing through the tiled roof, severely acerating one of his hands, and otherwise injuring his person. The alarm was raised, and the pursuitby running along the roof of several houses, and, after jumping into the garden of Mr Hunwick, made his way into Abbey-wood. His route has been since traced for some distance, but without leading to a capture. French and some others have since been apprehended. A brother of Crow has also been taken on a charge of harbouring and concealing him, several articles of clothing, &:., and a handkerchief covered with blood, which belonged to Crow, having been found upon him. Active means are being used or getting up the evidence against the prisoners.

already in custody, and in devising measures for the capture of Crow.—Essex Paper. ATTEMPT TO CRUSH TRADES' UNIONS,-TWENTY ONE MASONS INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY .- A crowded meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Waterlooroad, on Thursday evening, September the 14th, but in consequence of the late period of the week, and the crowded state of our columns, and with a desire to do justice to the masons of London, and the trades generally, we must defer our report until next week when it will appear in full.

HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF GLASGOW .- We have reason to believe that at present the health of the town was never in a more satisfactory con-Funds. Subscriptions to the above funds will be thank. dition. With the exception of partial cases of scarlatina, there is no epidemic prevalent; and typhus fever has almost entirely disappeared. As proof of the latter assertion, it may be mentioned that during an official visit, paid last week to almost every close and tenement in High-street, Bridgebe held on Monday next, the 18th instant, to elect gate, and the Wynds, not a single case of fever was

discovered .- North British Mail. THE CHARTIST PRISONERS IN NEWGATE NOW OLDHAM. -On Sunday next, September 17th, a awaiting trial have been permitted by the authorilecture will be delivered in the school room of the ties to have the tools requisite for shoemaking and Working Man's Hall, at six e'clock in the evening, tailoring, in which occupation they are daily engaged. The money earned by them is to be devoted to their defence .- Daily News.

# Bankrupts.

(From the Gasette of Tuesday, September 12.)

BANKRUPTS. Lawrence Williams Ash, White Lion-street, Pentonville, corn and coal merchant—John Croudson, Wigan, Lancashire, money scrivener—John Dillon, Hereford, ironmonger-Christopher Green, Beckford-green, Walworthroad, corn and coal merchant—Edward Hammond, Kingston, Surrey, oil crusher—Thomas Keating, St Paul's-churchyard, City, druggist—John Miller, Oxford street, bookseller—Thomas Rowell, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant—William Wallace and George Dormand, Sunderland, butchers—John Yates, jun., Colwich, Staffordshire—corn factor.

#### INSOLVENT. Thomas Wright, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer. INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

corn factor.

J Applebee, Smethwick, Staffordshire, draughtsman--K Barlow, Newcastle under-Lyne, hat manufacturer-T Dumolo, Great-bridge, Staffordshire, provision dealer-A F Fletcher, Bilston, all, or, it sold, it blook to the Land Company rate the labourer, the promoters of the Land Company propose to employ those for whom the present system fails to provide work and wages, in producing the first articles of human subsistence, and in adding to the raw material on which manufacturing industry may be afterwards applied. A man who has been employed in working up a bag of American cotten into shirts to be worn at Sierra Leone, is by no means in so good a power of the Land Cooperative Benefit Society most in sh. Jude 5 long room, every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. Cambridge, tobacconist—G Hallifax, Sheffield, shoemaker—J Fellis, Burchett's green, Berkshire, farmer society, will please to apply to the secretary, on any Tuesday evening, between the hours of eight and ten.

MARYLEBONE.—A members' meeting will take place butty collier—G Newall, Appleton, Cheshire, blacksmith at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-cooper—G Penketh, Wolverhampton, assistant to licensed victuallers—R Halls, Cambridge, tobacconist—G Hallifax, Sheffield, shoemaker—J Kettle, Cambridge, tobacconist—G Hallifax, Staffordshire, butty collier-F Frazier, Great Bolton, Lancashire, assistant to licensed victuallers-R Halls, cooper—G Penketh, Wolverhampton, assistant to agrocer
—B Phillips, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler—S
Price, Ruthin, Denbigshire, provision dealer—I Reaney,
Sheffield, table blade forger—J Howberry, Pontypool,
Monmouthshire, coach proprietor—J Rowley, Manchester, colour maker—T Shipman, Liverpool, provision
dealer—J Winstanley, Liverpool, blacksmith—J G P
Wood, Wolverhampton, tailor—R Woods, Liverpool, iron-

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. William Balloch, jun., Muirpark, Stirlingshire, farmer William Balloch, sen, Muirpark, Stirlingshire, farmer—William Balloch, sen, Muirpark, Stirlingshire, farmer—John Brown, Leith, confectioner—Andrew Douglas, Ferryden, general merchant—William Eccles and William Eccles, jun., Glasgow, merchants—John Mundell, Edinburgh, stockbroker—Adam Pope, Tarves, veterinary unday, September 17, at six o'clock in the surgeon—William Shanks, Airdrie, spirit dealer—James syoning.

Troup and Alexander Troup, Strathmiglie, Fifeshire, a manufacturers—David Wright, Burn of Cambus, Perth. shire, manufacturer.

> Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Creet Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westmirster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published d by William Hewitt, of Ko. 18, Charles-street, Bran. don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, News ... ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16 6 Great Windmin-street, Haymarket in the City of West

minster.—Saturday Soptember 16th, 1849;