Working men, let me ask you if any individual, in any age, in any country, in any pro- pocket, in preference to drawing upon the iect that has been undertaken, has had to con- Company's funds:tend against the same amount of slander, persecution, falsehood, and ingratitude that I have? No matter, whether social or political. And again, let me ask you, whether any other man-mixed up as I have been in every turmoil—hated as I have been by every Government and their lickspittles—has so successfully defied the slander of all?

You working men, who know me, are convinced that to me character is dearer than life; and you are also aware, after many years' experience, that the value—the only value -that I attach to money, is the service that it enables me to render to your order.

Do you think that the law's treachery would have been enforced against any other Company, General would have dared to arrest the law's progress, if the funds of rich men were at stake? While he has thrown every obstacle in the way of the registration of a Company established for your benefit. Is it not clear, that if he had solid ground to stand attach to the money of the poor man and my upon, that he would have pressed for the final decision of the Queen's Bench as regards agent for the Star, he owes me 6l. or 7l., but registration?

So much of my address merely refers to no rent. genereralities; and now to particulars more Now, bear in mind that the Auditor affecting myself, and also affecting you. It appears that the located members look upon themselves as proprietors, and not as tenants That the last Financial Committee relocated by your hard savings. They do not wish to have me as a landlord, or the Directors; they wish to have no landlord at all. But let me ask you, if they had the selection of one, whether they would have received so much indulgence at his hands? or whether you would have so tamely tolerated the indulgence that I have shown them, was it not for And, also bear in mind, that the Committee the kindliness of your disposition, and the fre- urged the necessity of a prompt and immediquent representations I had made as to the ate balance-sheet being furnished; that I was cruelty of pressing them? My desire was that nearly night and day, for three weeks, furnishthey should receive such indulgence at my ing those voluminous documents, while any own expense, as would put it out of the other man would have been granted at least power of our enemics to base their opposition six months, and in this case, also Mr.

only one paper is open to me, you will consider receipts then by me; and in the account it no easy task for an individual to contend—furnished to the Financial Committee last said, "Look at me, I could eat one of them big care that the legal expenses shall be trifling, pocket to fee counsel for the defence of Frost has been given them for that purpose, but they fear they are not actuated by a principle of justice tonot against the Press of England only, but July, I made a mistake against myself of 1361. loaves there, and can work all day and never And now, to prove my attachment to this and others, before a farthing was subscribed, words their brother shareholders, by whose united not against the Press of England only, but against the Press of Ireland and Scotland as working men, consider my case, and well. However, I will do it, and successfully, but I do like it, God Almighty bless thee."

Now, working men, consider my case, and that I sat under the dock from the case of the Rochdale Savings Bank, of of the Roch

600 Yet unpaid. From another 900 Part unpaid. From another

upon the most simple necessaries of life.

The Land Company has been in connexion one shilling. When the appointment of the Parborowed 3,500l., and given the whole of blood of many who would be but too happy to present to defend myself; the whole accounts of £3,400, 5.—That liamentary Committee had shaken—and the profits of the "Northern Star," and the receive 6s. or 5s. a week. naturally—the confidence of unpaid members, whole of my time for four years and nine 2,000l. was transferred from the National Land and Labour Bank to the credit of the Com- while now I am most brutally and unscrupany, as every tradesman pressed me for payment of bills. 1,806%. of that sum I repaid to the Land and Labour Bank out of my own money; I have been the largest depositor in that bank, but never took a farthing of interest for my money; and while I have been paying over 101. per cent. for money on my own account, I refer my enemies to the manager of the National Land and Labour Bank, to ask him if I have ever Mr. Ardill, my clerk, for libel drawn one fraction from that Bank?

Now as to the accounts: A balance-sheet the money has ever come into my hands since I Was treasurer; every farthing has gone My own Solicitors' costs through the Directors to the Darks. through the Directors to the Bank-that is, to the several banks nearest to the Estates, where

auditor discovered a mistake of FOUR-

I did not patch up my accounts by draits upon the London and Joint Stock Bank, or the Land and Labour Bank, and now I will show Land and Labour Bank, and now I will show the monies were disbursed; and peryou how the monies were disbursed; and perhaps you will be astonished when I tell you haps you will be astonished when I tell you that there is not one line or one figure of mine that the Kingdom, to that the Kingdom, to that the Kingdom, to that the worst of them, so that the completing and to make the worst of them, so that the completing and to make the worst of them, so that the good feeling and to make the worst of them, so that the completing and to make the worst of them, so that the destroyed and

and I sat at another. I paid the not writing to you according to promise, but the truth is

# Meliam Mider, Robbisher 16, great Mindmill Street, Hayman Het has been exclusively established for the benefit of our own order, it has been maligned and

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

ferred serving the poor occupants who could not get securities for loans out of my own

				む
To One Occupant I	gave	•••	***	14
To Two 10% each	•••	***	•••	20
To Three 5l. each	***	***	•••	15
To One		•••	•••	3
To Another	•••		•••	7
Premium to the O	Conno	rville (	)cen-	•
pants	•••	•••		15
To Howarth, Manc	hester.	3511	erofit.	The Second
made upon a Fou	r Acre	Allot	ment	
that I had purcha	sed fro	m him.	and	
F		,		

which he was astonished at receiving resent of an Allotment of Two Acres and House to a devoted Chartist, and one of the most charitable, benevo-200

Bank, about ... ...

And to show you the different value that I own, one of the allottees at Lowbands was

mittee that the Company owed me 3,400 ported, after seeing receipts for everything, and after being previously submitted to the Government Auditor

present time, as a paid Director, I would have and if I remember right he had two cows, been entitled to 4741.; and further, bear in however, he is now reduced to a donkey.

has been touched.

Now, working men, further observe that I months to the promotion of this Land Plan, pously assailed by those who have been located requests may be published. Here it is: with your money.

Working men, let me now show you my legal difficulties for two years.

I have paid to Mr. Cleave and legal expenses, nearly ... ... Mr. Hobson's verdict, 78l., a quarter's

salary with costs ... ... Mr. Fowler, for libel ... Mr. Macnamara

the several banks nearest to the Estates, where operations were going on—and every one of those bankers' books were produced to the Government auditor, and to the Parliamentary Committee.

The amount accounted for in the balancesheet, before the auditor examined the accounts for the Parliamentary Committee, was 46,000. odd. Ihad no notion that any other investigation of that balance sheet would take place; however, I was fortunate enough to have preserved the receipts and documents; and in minutely overhauling every item in that balance-sheet, the land of FOUR.

Not counting various sums that I have given away. Now, do not you think that I am a finished juggler? while, had I devoted my time juggler? while,

the lauling every item in that balance-sneed, the lauling every item in that balance sneed, and the operations of the Company sneeding should every evening, October 30, 1840, when, after heaving the several documents read, and should every evening, October 30, 1840, when, after heaving the several documents read, and the operations of the course adopted by the allottees is either just or policite, as I blame them for being the great cause of confidence.

Now, unlocated members, let me ask you to the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the first day that a location took place up the course adopted by the allottees is either just or policite, as I blame them for being days or evening, October 1, 1840, and the previou

Two and a half years' rent
Loan from the Company..
Due to provision shop for pigs meat and

Now, my old friend, I paid Dixon £2, and the rest must be paid at Christmas; now, how to meet the balance, God only knows, for I do not; for after all our toil, labour, starvation, cold and hardships, I positively declare to you, that the Land Scheme is nothing more than an humbug, a defusion, a mockery, and a snare. For I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Land members never will be benefited by this bubble scheme; he promised to put bonus members on when a vacancy would occur; and here, on this estate, he has put people on that paid the ready money down, although the bonus members were take this man's money and let the bonus members stand over. But, old friend, if the country or the public knew only half their carrying on, they would be hurled out of office, and O'Connor scouted from society—which he richly deserves—and all such swindlers. You may think I speak harsh, but I do not draw the picture near the real likeharsh, but I do not draw the picture near the real likeness, nor could I tell half the truth. Now, my friends and brothers, my business is nearly brought to a close, and I beg of you to send me your advice, and make what use you like of this letter, for I defy contradiction. My live stock is

as follows:—
One in-pig sow
One hog
Nine store pigs at 9s.

Crops, &c., &c. Nine bushels of wheat, at 5s. . .

I never pressed him for that, and he has paid no rent.

Now, bear in mind that the Auditor
Reported to the Parliamentary Committee that the Company owed me 3,400

The limiting to use that we the banded memores, but I wish to leave we may do so, and take our crops with us; but I will not until I hear from you how I am to act. Till then farewell, for I cannot express half my feelings to you by letter, but when I see you all I will then relate what will surprise you, concerning our glorious Land Plan.

I remain, with respect, &c.,

William Odder.

to the Land Plan upon the poverty, or even Cullingham, Mr. Doyle, Mr. M'Grath, his present vigour and that or his wife, now previously registered, and it is now see down dearer to me than life itself, let me now redissatisfaction of the located members, and, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. King—and their high as compared with their condition when January the 11th—according to the unanimous mind you that I have been an unpaid deletherefore, they have not till now been called books and receipts, were searchingly and night, as compared with their condition when January the 11th—according to the unanimous mind you that I have been an unpaid deleupon to pay one single fraction; while you remember the grateful addresses presented to me for my foolish indulgence.

Every newspaper in the kingdom is now at their command, to publish what they consider their grievances and my injustice; and as only one paper is open to me, you will consider if no easy task for an individual to contend—

They were located. More than once, both Odds, as he admitted from report, had entertained the strongest presented and his wife have told me, that when she was at they were located. More than once, both Odds, and if the Parliamentary Company to the House of Commons, and his wife have told me, that when she was at mittee—to apply to the House of Commons, they given thousands to those who have most of the Seven Stars, Barker gate, on Monday evening last, which was numerously attended—Mr.

Since that audit I have discovered receipts for large amounts that I did not then get could not eat a bit, and that it took all she only one paper is open to me, you will consider it no easy task for an individual to contend—it no easy task for an individual to conten upon to pay one single fraction; while you critically examined by the Auditor, who, as he they were located. More than once, both Oppy recommendation of the Parliamentary Com- gate at every Conference for ten years, that I well. However, I will do it, and successfully, by a short but irrefutable narrative of the money transactions connected with the Land Company.

When operations were going on faster than funds came in I borrowed from one gentleman for years; and, above all, bear in mind, that for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years and a quarter, he has now being put to any legal expense except for two years, and that now I stance of the Ecclesiastical But to figures: this that I have spent in one tour as much the Directors to enforce the payment of the rent in the Directors to enforce the payment of the countries.

Now let me ask you, if there is another in the Directors to enforce the payment of the rent is a 30l. to pay debts due by the Cliartist with Money, 15l. Loan have been much over 2,000l.—that, up to the and has paid 2l. rent, reducing it to 51l. 7s.,

week, besides supporting themselves.

Now. I ask you whether this fellow has been | those papers will publish my reply. with the Laud Bank—the money belonging to the Bank has been deposited in my name in the London Joint Stock Bank, and I refer my numerous enemies and spies to the manager of that bank whether I have drawn a cheque for one shilling. When the appointment of the Par-

Here follows Mr. Sherrington's letter. which, with that ingenuousness of character their inquiry, when I was persecuted and for which he is distinguished and honoured, he slandered by many whom I had saved from

48, Rumford-street, Bridgetow, Glasgow, December 8th, 1849.

Sir,—I received a communication from you this week in SIR,—I received a communication from you this week in name of the allottees of Snig's End Estate, complaining, in very unmeasured terms, of Mr. O'Connor and the rest of the Directors of the Land Company, for the measures they have taken to follow out the instructions of the Unlocated Members, in fact, I do not see what other course could Members, in fact, I do not see what other course could have been adopted by them under the circumstances in which they were placed. When I see a number of men setting themselves up in opposition to the regular constituted officers of the Company, and declaring their determination not to comply with the rules that have been adopted by both the Located and Unlocated Members, Iwould ask you what other course they could adopt? or do you think that they would be justified in allowing the Company to be completely nullified, and those who have possession to keep possession in opposition to every former arrangement? No, pletely nullified, and those who have possession to keep possession in opposition to every former arrangement? No, sir, such is not my opinion of justice between man and man. All those who are now on the different estates must have known the conditions on which they held their allotments, and also that although it was got up principally by Chartists, that they could not allow injustice to be practised on those that have as just claims on the Company as

base and slanderous accusation preferred against me by the vile ingrates of Snig's End, and published in numerous papers, They say, that in the audited account there is 1,400%. charged for Aid Money, which is 400% or 500%. more than was paid; and they also state that the Company owes me nothing. Now mark my reply. Not very far short of the 1,400!. was paid. Mr. Clark, on the 13th of June, 1848, received a cheque for 500!, to pay Aid

The control of the ungrateful conduct, in return, of those who either have not the soul to appreciate, or the honesty to acknowledge them. Moved by Andrew Medical, seconded by Williams Peter Shorksons, Secretary.

It was afterwards moved and carried unanimously that was paid. Mr. Clark, on the 13th of June, 1848, received a cheque for 500l., to pay Aid Money there; on the 11th of July the Government of Money there; on the 11th of July the Government of Mr. Abel Heywood, of Manchester, be appointed treasured to made up his accounts; I gave him the amount that I had paid: Mr. Clark was not present at Bromsgrove when the Now that was my defence, when I was not present at Bromsgrove when the Now that was my defence, when I was not present a certificate of provisional registration, and grant a certificate of complete registration. He

In the standard of the poor is a second to the state that the contract of the poor. Hore they are the poor in the state that t tirety, hear what I have to state: the occu- treatment of the poor. Here they are:-

charged his trust more faithfully—if ever there am reviled by those professing Chartism, was a treasurer could give so honest an account whom I have most served. In conclusion, let of the funds placed in his hands? I think I me give you the report of the select com- of opinion, that unless something similar to the Total £3,500

Total £3,500

Every fraction of that—together with the whole of the profits of the Northern Star for four years—has gone into the Land Company, Mr. Ride, and which no other man, in a similar position, would have handed over to the Company, while I was giving bills at an enormous interest for paper and stamps in 1846, '17, and '18, it frequently cost me over 200. a week in visiting estates to be sold in Devonshire, Cumberland, and many distant counties in England, and many distant counties in England, and many filestant counties in England, and many filestant counties in England, and in attending auctions to bid for them. I have taken Mr. Doyle, the substitute of the finds placed in his hands? I think I medit to 474!. Jim find to 474. Jim find the select toon, of the keep of the House of organist 400.0. or 5,000. or 5,000

> papers; and bear in mind, that not one of present to defend myself; the whole accounts were submitted to a shrewd and searching committee; and I now give you the result of their inquiry, when I was persecuted and slandered by many whom I had saved from slandered to believe that they were in Glasgow. They had immediately resolved upon committee that powers might be granted to the parties concerned, if they shall so desire, to wind up the undertaking and to relieve them from the penalties to which they had immediately resolved upon committee that powers might be granted to the parties concerned, if they shall so desire, to wind up the undertaking and to relieve them from the penalties to which they had been induced to believe that they were in Glasgow. They had immediately resolved upon committee that powers might be granted to the parties of them. They took a steerage passage for that purpose, and each brought taking and to relieve them from the penalties to which they had been induced to believe that they were in Glasgow. They had immediately resolved upon committee that powers might be granted to the parties of them. They took a steerage passage for that purpose, and each brought taking and to relieve them from the penalties to which they starvation. Here are the resolutions—which follow a full balance sheet of receipts and dis-the House, it is the opinion of your committee that it bursements, occupying nearly three columns should be left entirely open to the parties concerned, to Ailsa Craig and the Cumbrae Head, it was disbursements, occupying nearly three columns

of the Northern Star. In Mr. Clarkson's account, his charge for professional service amounts to £150; the difference was paid by Mr. O'Connor, through Mr. Clarkson, for traverse fees, court fces, and counsel fees, at Liverpool. The traverse fees alone amounted to more than one hundred pounds. Mr. Clarkson's charge is for his own and his head clerk's attendance during the whole of the Yorkshire and Lancashire assizes, and his attendance subsequently at Chester; for his services in White and Wilson's case, and numerous attendance at the magistrates' courts, and having defended more than one hundred prisoners, separate briefs being re-

Amount due to Mr. O'Connor, for Frost's de-Amount due to Mr. O'Connor, for National de-fence fence Amount due to Mr. O'Connor, by Northern Union .. ..

The two amounts paid by Heywood are £27 and £47 odd, but the exact items are not yet Which leaves due to Mr. O'Connor ...

prisoned Chartists, having been called, for the purpose of examining the balance sheets of the receipts and disburse. ments of the 'Frost Defence Fund,' and the 'National Defence Fund, in consequence of certain reports having been raised and circulated to the prejudice of Mr. Feargus

£282 18 9.

To THE DIRECTORS.

TO THE DIRECT

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarte

Moved by William Maddocks, seconded by John Mid-Lington.

4.—'This committee cannot separate without registering their opinion that the gratitude of the nation at large is due to Mr. O'Connor, for the almost super-human efforts made by him in the cases of the Dorchester labourers, the Glas-gow cotton spinners, the Welsh martyrs, and the Chartist victims, to secure for them the best defence the Ban could furnish, or to procure their liberation after being sen-tenced to felon's fate; and they have witnessed with re-gret, the ungrateful conduct, in return, of those who either have not the soul to appreciate, or the honesty to acknow-

accounts were audited; Mr. Cullingham, Mr. present to defend myself, relying, as I always and grant a certificate of complete registration. He M'GRATH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BULL—who had do, upon the integrity of the working classes, has returned three grounds for non-compliance for a short time paid the labourers—were by whom alone—as I have always stated—I had paid but a portion of the 500l., and, subsequently returned the halance to the subsequently returned there grounds for non-compnance—first, that the company is not established for profit, will consent to be tried. Now read the evidence of John Ardill, my clerk, at the Lansell lands, &c. by lot, contrary to the lottery acts; subsequently returned the balance to the caster trials; and the evidence of John Farr, and, thirdly, that the company is also a banking my bailiff, that I brought from Ireland, to company, contrary to the banking acts. To this But if you were to take things in their en- speak to my character with reference to my return the prosecutors have demurred generally,

to bid for them. I have taken Mr. Doyle, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Clark at my own expense, to assist in examining some of those estates I have not, from the day the Land Company was established, to the present moment, expended 10l., or 5l.. or 1l., except upon the most simple necessaries of life.

healthy factory town, place them in a magninate magninate presents by the delice of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to press ficent cottage, upon three acres of excellent aware that is was not my intention to find them.

That it appearing to this committee the accounts of the Company, as well as t respectively, have been produced; but Mr. Feargus O'Con-nor having expressed an opinion that an impression had

> 5.—That considering the great number of persons intermay have ineautiously subjected themselves.
>
> In submitting these resolutions to the consideration of extremely sick, and the mothers were rendered inca-

Now there is the Committee's report, and I nuite agree with the Committee, that although regularity observed by bankers and merchants, "that that irregularity has been against Mr." FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S interest instead of in in the opposite direction, which the fog had before

is adulation, I court it; I repose confidence in booke the connecting links, and threw the truck off your integrity and on your verdict, I will ever the line, and four trucks were smashed to pieces depend, for the preservation of my name, my honour, and my character. And now to show you the difference between my position and that of Railway jugglers, I defy Banker.

Tradesman, Director, Bailiff, Oversoer, or any man employed by me, to charge me with one integrity and on your verdict, I will ever the line, and four trucks were smashed to pieces the splinters flying about in all directions. Luckily no lives were lost. Several of the passengers were more or less bruised by the shock of the collision, Salisbury Prize Cattle Show, Dec. 11.—A meeting of this newly-established society was held in our market-place to-day, and attracted a consique of the collision.

Tradesman, Director, Bailiff, Oversoer, or any man employed by me, to charge me with dorable number of visitors. The stock of oxen, beiters, cows. sheep, and pieces one single dishonest or ungentlemanlike act in heifers, cows, sheep, and pigs exhibited for compa-Memorandum.—A special meeting of the Manchester Executive Council, and of the committee, appointed by the delegate meeting in Manchester to distribute the fund subscribed for the relief of the rives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, having been called, for the purpose of examining the balance sheets of the receipts and disburse.

One single dishonest of dispertional like act in the first exhibition of the kind held in Salisbury, may be considered large as to number the funds with this Land Company. Will any newspaper that has published the slander of your enemies publish my refutation?

NOT ONE.

NOT ONE.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend.

of our own order, it has been maligned and spat upon, and by none more ungenerously than by those whom it has most served.

PHILIP M'GRATH, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOMAS CLARK, WILLIAM DIXON.

[As an appendix to my letter, let me call your attention to the following leading article, extracted from the Jurist of the 1st of Decem ber, 1849; a paper edited by the ablest lawyers in the kingdom, and who, you will natumony on Saturday nights, and he entered their fraud; even the Press has not till recently exposed them, and then in very mild terms.

Now observe my position.

Firstly.—The plan was reviled by all who dreaded the elevation of the working man, Secondly.—Many Members of Parliament, being juggees themselves in several of these frauds, acted upon the principle.

Secondly.—Many Members of Parliament, being juggees themselves in several of those frauds, acted upon the principle.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. CULINGHAM and Mr. Set a thief to catch a thief; and presuming that the several reports in the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several reports in the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the work of the proposed of sumin the several reports in the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumin the several newspapers were based upon sustaint able facts, the ministers proposed to sumi rally understand, would not damage their own

The declaration was for instalments due on shares. The defendant pleaded that the company was within the stat 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110; but that, although it had been completely registered, its deed of settlement did not contain the particulars required by that statute.

The above was a case in which the complaint was, that a company had been completely registered which ought not to have been so. Another case is pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the because they contend that the Registrar has no

# National Land Company.

removed the better, that others more deserving

the last desire of that illustrious lady, the funeral proceedings were conducted in a comparatively private manner, for. with the exception of the presence of a strong detachment of the Life Guards, there was nothing beyond the ordinary display observable at the funeral of a private individual.

DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN ON BOARD A STEAMER. On Saturday a very distressing occurrence took place on board the steamer Camilla, while making her passage betwixt Belfast and Glasgow. The night was very stormy, and a majority of the passengers were in consequence affected by sen sickness. Among them were two women, who, it subsequently appeared, had been deserted by their husbands, and propose to Parliament any new measure of carrying out covered that the children were dead. No other cause the expectations and objects of the promoters of the Comthan severe sickness can be ascribed for this lamentable reuslt .- Glasgow Daily Mail.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. -On Monday last the up train from Linclon, due the accounts were not kept with that strict at Boston at I1.15 a.m., had reached the first semathat that irregularity has been against Mr. reached, when a luggage train was seen approaching Working notes, I am the revited of all reviews, so will every man be who attempts to serve your order, but as the censure of slaves is adulation, I court it; I repose confidence in the supposite direction, which the log had defore prevented the driver seeing. The brakes were instantly applied to the Linclon train, but owing to the slippery state of the wheels they had very little effect, and in consequence a collision took place. The engine of the down train caught the fifth truck, the second of the supposite direction, which the log had defore prevented the driver seeing. The brakes were instantly applied to the Linclon train, but owing to the slippery state of the wheels they had very little effect, and in consequence a collision took place.

Glentanner, Government emigrant ship, which arrived here to-day for the purpose of taking out a large body of Irish female emigrants to Sydney, is to be docked, having touched her bottom on her way down the River Thames. Immediately on her We, the Directors of the National Land arrival she ran up into harbour.

A bailiff named Drury was murdered on Thursoffice since its establishment, have heard the day week, while making a distraint for rent on above letter, written by Mr. O'Connon, read, lands near Macroom belonging to M. Perrier, of

THE MANCHESTER Athengeum was last week ofour oath, if necessary, for its accuracy. We fered for sale. A mortgage debt of £6,000 had been that did exist for a time might be destroyed, and the description, and accomplished.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
D. Sherrings.

P.S.—As this is no new formed opinion of mine it will take more evidence than has yet been given to convince this committee for examination and approval, it is more than for the truth of it, as it has often been a subject between him and me.—D.S.

To the directors.

To the directors.

The directors.

The directors and obtaining from that lave been made by large said to have been made by large and obtaining from that lave had ample opportunity of criticising the secured upon the freehold property, paying four per actions, before this committee for examination and approval, in necessary, for its accuracy.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
D. Sherrings.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
D. Sherrings.

I am of the charges and obtaining from that lave had ample opportunity of criticising the actions of Mr. O'Connor in connexion with this Company, and we have no hesitation in stating, that no man ever more honostly and inspection.' Moved by James Wheeler, seconded by Andrew Hall explanations, before this committee for examination and approval, it is company, and we have no hesitation in stating, that no man ever more honostly and inspection.' Moved by James Wheeler, seconded by Andrew Hall explanations, before this committee for examination and approval, it is company, and we have no hesitation in stating, that no man ever more honostly and inspection.' Moved by James Wheeler, seconded by Andrew Hall explanations, before this committee for examination and approval, this Company, and we have no hesitation in stating the whole documents, with full explanations, the principle recoverable at a twelve-town that there state I refer you to Alex. Cleland in satisfactory, preparatory to their publication for general this Company, and we have no hesitation in stating the have had ample opportunity of criticising the work have had ample opportunity of criticising the work had ample opportunity of criticising the clear towello

## Foreign kntelligence.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly, on Wednesday, a scene of indescribable confusion took place. M. Dupin having been obliged to call M. Barrault to order, the Mountain en masse declared that, the tribune debate.

PARIS, FRIDAY .- The report of M. Beucher, in the name of the committee appointed to examine the question of the duty on potable liquors, and which was distributed yesterday to the members of the Legislative Assembly, commences by stating that the Constituent Assembly, when on the point of separating, had passed a bill to take off the whole duty, amounting to little less than 100 millions a year. But the financial position of the country had not by any means improved to such a degree as to admit of that extensive sacrifice. The budget for 1850, presented by M. Passy, showed a deficit of 320 millions, even when maintaining the duty in question. The present minister of finance adopted in part the estimates of his predecessors, but proposingother means of providing for the insufficiency of the ordinary resources—and by him also the duty on potable liquors was looked on as absolutely required by the state of the finances. The committee could not suppose that it ought, under such circumstances, to recommend the Assembly to agree to the abrogation of the duty, unless very peculiar circumstances connected with its collection and effects absolutely required it. The document then proceeds to show what the amount of duty is in different foreign countries, and gives an historical account of its operations in France from the organic decree of the 25 Ventose, year XII. to the bill of May 29th. 1849. The report enters into an examination of the different taxes which make up the duty on potable liquors, and concludes the catalogue of advantages by declaring that it produces 100 millions a year to the state; furnishes nearly one-third of the octroi revenue, and gives employment to a vast number of persons in every part of the country. The disadvantages of the duty are, that the collection is attended with a number of annoyances to agriculture and commerce; trammels to a certain extent the circulation and sale of potable liquors; imposing a tax on twenty-five millions of consumers, whilst it exempts ten millions of producers; calls on five millions of persons inhabiting the towns to pay an additional duty, which the thirty millions of inhabitants of the country districts are free from; and, finally, requires no direct purchases, made on a wholesale scale, such as wealthy people alone could consumption in detail. It concludes by recommendthe government to continue to collect it during the year 1850.

PARIS, SATURDAY.-The debate in the Chamber vesterday was upon a motion made by several Montagnard members, for allowing a sum of three millious to subsidise working associations in the capital. The subject was treated with indifference by the Assembly, which, however, was roused from its anathy by M. d'Hautpoul ascending the tribune to read the following telegraphic despatch :-

MINISTER AT WAR.

ALGIERS, DEC. 2 - Zaatcha was carried by wounded, of whom six are officers.'

that it should not be taken into consideration.

de Ville and the ball are to be given.

It was to be expected that the government would cut off. attribute the adjournment of the review to any even previously announced that the review would not take place. It was thought that the dissolution of four legions and the purifications which have been made in the companies still organised would be sufficient to ensure the enthusiasm of the National Guard for the project of the Elysee. The information received by M. Carlier has destroyed these kopes. The review is consequently countermanded. It is a new attempt, which has failed.'

The French government has received, by telegraphic despatch, official news that the Queen of Spain is enceinte. The announcement appears in the official columns of the 'Madrid Gazette.' According to Spanish etiquette, this announcement was not made until her Majesty had arrived at the third month of her pregnancy. Queen Isabelia completed her nineteenth year on the 10th of October last.

Paris, Monday .- M. Dupin, President of the National Assembly, gave his grand dinner yesterday to the President of the Republic.

Amongst other toasts given on the occasion by M. Dupin the following is one- To the health of the home and the honourable maintenance of peace and friendly relations with other nations.'

The President of the Republic returned thanks in the following words:—' It is a lucky omen for peace at home and abroad that this first anniversary of thousands assembled were easting at his feet. It all was confiscated. General Haynau has comthe 10th of December is celebrated in the midst of was a scene such as Berlin has not witnessed since muted the punishment of death into thirteen years' a great number of the members of the Assembly, the revolution. Very soon, too, the flying venders confinement in a fortress. The unfortunate men and in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps. Be- of pamphlets and papers made their appearance, tween the National Assembly and me there is a com- notwithstanding the ban under which Mantenffel munity of origin and a community of interests. has placed them and the threats of the constables. Both are the issue of popular suffrage. We both A ballad, commenced with the words 'Waldeck is aspire to the same object—the consolidation of so- free,' was for a short time offered for sale, and the ciery and the prosperity of the country. Permit me, aristocratic street of Unter den Linden, during that therefore, to repeat the toast of your President, - short space, bore such an appearance that one might 'To the union of the public authorities.' I add, 'To the Assembly and its honourable President.'

Both teasts were received with applause. The President of the Republic rode on horseback yesterday, and as he passed through the Champs Elysees, which, owing to the fine weather, made a display of equipages nearly equal to what was seen before the revolution of February, received numer-

ARMY was debated on Thursday, in the sitting of the face the mask of a martyr, it is hoped that Ohm will Assembly, on account of a bill for the military con- not hesitate to name the parties who have employed men by the Minister of War, and two amendments | degree of impudence and carelessness which he diswere presented to reduce it to 40,000, or at least to

Saturday, the discussion was continued on the proposition of M. Salvasier Laroche for the abolition of the penalty of death. A division took place, when there appeared,—for the proposition, 182; against the whole city until late in the evening, resulted in it, 400.

upwards of sixty nominations and promotions in the order of the Legion of Honour.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 25th ult. state that the differences between the Russian and Turkish governments still remained unsettled. The Turkish government refuse to expel the Poles who had fixed their residence in Turkey previous to the Hungarian insurrection. Major Rawlinson had arrived at Constantinople from Bagdad on his way

the public institutions.

Cardinal Vicar.

and discipline.' This looks rather warlike.

assumes a clearer aspect.

Since my last communication his Holiness has wto have received so many blessings from Christ's vicegerent on earth, The state trials are still suspended, and as arrests

continue, I suppose so many persons have been denounced for their constitutional opinions, it is found necessary to net more game before legal proceedings ratify its adhesion to the Federal State. The mincan begin.

concealing arms. I cannot give the names, but I December. know they belong to the poorer classes. The island

of the population which is now taking place, but the Erfurt parliament should really be assembled, having witnessed lately something of its operation and that it is determined to interfere to prevent any and effects, I think some farther notice of it may be such disturbance of the peace. The note, then, is welcome. In the first place, the most remote not directed against the assembly of the Erfurt parnooks are subjected to it, and rocks tenanted by liament, but against its probable consequences. hirds and mariners and a few native sportsman who thur gain their livelihood, are sought out and disarmed by the lynx-eyed police of Naples. This week make, an amount of duty inferior to that pressing on darmes and several companies of infantry has been on the contrary, the best means of preserving lasting the Assembly not to consent to give up so large the coast from Naples to Massa. The guns are Austria to be perfectly unfounded, but supposing a sum as was produced by the duty, but to authorise taken, no receipt eiven, and are thus lost to the even, what is really improbable, that disturbances owners. If refused the recusants are marched off to should arise, Prussia has already shown that it posin one place. At Torre del Greco, an Englishman at a time when Austria was prevented from render-(Mr. Drinkwater) who has been established in that ing it any assistance. place for some time, on being applied to for his arms M. Eichler, one of the leaders of the Democratic positively refused to give them up, and referred the party, who has long been concealed in Berlin, and general to Mr Temple as the only person who had has escaped the vigilence of the police by an adroit any right to interfere. A communication was made use of disguises and concealed residences, has just to Naples of this fact, and instructions were received been arrested. A letter was found on him, referto deliver up his arms to a Frenchman who had ring to the late trial of Waldeck, which it is con-THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGIERS TO THE already consigned them. So that from this I infer sidered contains treasonable matter. that the decree does not extend to foreigners. Con- The authorities of several of the towns in the prosistently, too, with the demoralised habits both of | vince of Posen have lately observed, with some surstorm at eight o'clock, a.m., on the the 26th ult. people and government, this disarming has offered a prise, that, in spite of the ravages of the cholera

Bouzian and the Scheriff, Si-Moussa-Bou-Amar, and fine opportunity for the gratification of malice and among the Jewish population, which it is known the 700 or 800 men of the garrison, defended them- vindictiveness. Persons have been denounced as suffered severely by the disease, the male members selves to the last, and were all put to the sword. having arms which they did not possess, and the of the families did not appear to be decreased in Our loss consists of thirty or forty killed, and 150 denunciation has, as usual, been sucked in with a number. This led to some inquiry, and it has been The reading of this despatch produced the deepest have been compelled to buy guns at a small price, and filled up by an immigration of Jews from the Russian emotion in the Assembly, particularly the part present them, in order to escape threatened casti- territory of Poland, who took the name of the dewhich states that the Arabs died to a man in defence gation or imprisonment. Apropos to this is the case ceased, and lived with the family, of course by a of their post. It was some time before the agita- of a count, who had a friend whom he treated with private agreement. They thus become absorbed tion subsided. The rest of the day was taken up great kindness and confidence. As a return, the among the subjects of Prussia, and escaped the with the debate of the proposition ailuded to. The friend robbed him, and was immediately dismissed severe Russian military proscription, which the Assembly decided, by a majority of 399 votes to 188, by the court; but here, so influential is the occupa- Polich Jews detest, and avoid by all possible de-We read in the 'Patrie' and 'Moniteur du Soir' mude of gratifying itself. The count was de- known to have died of the cholera is stated at 600. of yesterday evening:- The President of the Re- nounced by his quondam friend, as having arms public has recovered from his indisposition, but the and ammunition in his possession; his house was state of his health will not yet permit him to be exposed for five or six hours to the temperature of the he lay for a long time, and was liberated, I am told, of high treason, Herr Motzkus, a government official, season. The review of the national guard and the only on condition of exile. At Amalfi, I was told has been acquitted, as it appeared clearly from the army cannot, therefore, take place on Monday next.' by an Amalfitano, that, to the annoyance of having The rumours to the effect that the review would not their arms taken from them was added, in some take place are thus verified; the dinner at the Hotel cases, the superfluous insult of a kick from one of the commission, and an order to have their beards

PIEDMONT .- The 'Risorgimento' of Turin of cause but a political one, but the democratic papers | the 3rd announces that Silvio Pellico, the celeare more explicit. 'We were prepared,' says the brated author, has come forward as a candidate at National, for this announcement, and we had the next elections of Piedmont, having hitherto kept aloof from all political affairs.

# GERMANY.

THE ACQUITTAL OF WALDECK .- We reported in our last the acquittal of Waldeck. On the verdict being given the defendant was immediately sur-

pose to hear the end of the proceedings. for the decision. Preparations were immediately court-house with his friends by a back entrance, and royal cloth. had nearly succeeded in escaping in a coach ready in waiting for him from the noisy demonstrations which were intended for him, but he was no sooner discovered than the whole stream rushed after the carriage. The mob succeeded in arresting its further tered at Theresienstadt, in Bohemia, to be under President of the Republic, and to the union of the the equestrian statue of the great Elector; the hours. public authorities for the consolidation of order at horses were immediately taken off, and a triumphal procession formed, which proceeded past the Schloss and the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and down the Unter der Linden. Here Waldeck succeeded in escaping from the honourable ovations which the have believed oneself transported back to the days of the revolution. But the dark spirit of the great Manteuffel still hovered over the merry scene, and it had lasted harely an hour when a body of constables in close order swept the streets clean of all appear-

ance of democratic anarchy. That I may not insult Waldeck by passing at once from his trial to the proceedings of the Second ous marks of public satisfaction (from the mob of Chamber, I will add here that very important and aristocrats) at his recovery from his recent indispo- interesting explanations of the proceedings of the extreme rectionary party are expected to result from sledges, which have begun to appear in Berlin. The best district of Norway will be brought near the THE QUESTION OF THE REDUCTION OF THE the new trial of Ohm. Having had torn from his tingent of 1849. The contingent was fixed at 80,000 him. The scoundrel did not exhibit to-day the same played on the previous days; the workings of a dis-60,000, but the Assembly adhered to the original turbed conscience was apparent in every feature of trian liberals little inferior to that held by Waldeck figure of 80.000. M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of his pale face, and he will no doubt prove himself among the Prussians. This deputy, whose voice at which date the colony is represented as being in War, has declared that the political situation of rascal enough to involve in his own destruction those Europe prevented the government from reducing the who have destroyed him—that is to say, if he is not March, in demanding free institutions for his more closely watched than he was in the house of Punishment of Death.—In the Assembly, on the faithful, careful, and most honourable president of police, Herr von Hinkeldey.

BERLIN, DEC. 4.—The excitement consequent upon the acquittal of Waldeck, and which pervaded whatever having been found against him, after no some parts in tumultuous disturbances In the more distant parts of the city, which are the virtual strongholds of the democratic party, many of the houses were illuminated in honour of the result of the trial; but the constables forced an entrance into all the houses so illuminated, and extinguished the lights, whereby, of course, the most violent struggles occurred, and numerous parties were arrested. In occurred, and numerous parties were arrested. In the attack too in which Waldeck lives, crowds of the street too in which Waldeck lives, crowds of the street too in which Waldeck lives, crowds of the street too in which Waldeck lives, crowds of the street too in which Waldeck lives, crowds of the street too in which Waldeck lives are too in the street too in which Waldeck lives are too in the street too in which Waldeck lives are too in the street too in which Waldeck lives are too in the street to s PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The 'Moniteur' contains distant parts of the city, which are the virtual strong-

The priests also who assisted the dying Republicans have been put in prison at the disposal of the ground which they won in 1848. The difference existing between himself and the Porte tude of the colonists was still a most resolute one. licans have been put in prison, at the disposal of the political feeling of the people in that monarchy is to remain unsettled until the spring, when he will political feeling of the people in that monarchy is The Protestant missionary, Dr. Giacinto Achilli, Austria, but active and unrepressed. There is in is not the slightest prospect of friendly relations who was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisi- fact no force there on which the government could being re-established between the Sultan and the being no longer free, they would take no part in the language the language of the Castle of St. depend for carrying out such a system of intimida- Czar. It is true that the demand for the extradidelate Angelo through the influence and personal exertions tion as that upheld by the great German powers. tion of the Hungarian refugees has been given up,

important expression—i.e., that they must not consider their mission as at an end, and the first the regular displeasure a termentation, which the rorte to expert the sider their mission as at an end; and that if they should be called upon to meet an enemy in the Care. Her Mainster's 60th should be called upon to meet an enemy in the Care. The note of the Turkish cabinet gular Cavalry; 3rd and 19th Regiments Bombay should be called upon to meet an enemy in the Care. Her Mainster's 60th should be called upon to meet an enemy in the field, the Bohemian frontier by an Austrian army shows on the subject has been sent to St. Petersburgh, and Rifles: 1st Bombav European Regiment. Finiliars. he calculates and can depend upon their courage that, in case of an opportunity for intervention, the six weeks or two months will elapse before M. de her Maiesty's filst Regiment. All mounted games and discipline. This looks rather workline. task this time will probably not devolve on Prussia. Titoff can receive fresh instructions from his go. her Majesty's 61st Regiment. All mounted corps NAPLES, Nov. 24. A gloom hangs over the Property occupation of Saxony by Austrian vernment. In the meantime, diplomatic relations paraded on foot, and the troops were directed to vernment. In the meantime, diplomatic relations paraded on foot, and the troops were directed to vernment. In the meantime, diplomatic relations paraded on foot, and the troops were directed to vernment. In the meantime, diplomatic relations paraded on foot, and the troops were directed to vernment. Pope's camarilla, and despatches from France are troops there can hardly remain any doubt. The continue to be suspended between the allied imlooked for with anxiety and fear. His Holiness' gaolers | Chamber will be dissolved, and the black and yellow | perial powers and the Porte. The same irritation | home none to be played till the rear of the regiment | perial powers and the Porte. The same irritation | home none to be played till the rear of the regiment | have again changed notice—the prisoner is to reach the prisoner is to re have again changed policy—the prisoner is to remain flag be called in to establish the same regime of and anxiety prevail as before, and the Turks conat Portici or Gaeta until the political atmosphere terror which reigns under its auspices in other tinue with the same energy their preparations for whole had not been long formed up when the pri-The snow still continues without abatement. For

again visited churches and convents, which events the whole week this unprecedented storm has enprosperity and happiness can possibly attend a people with fuel have been icelocked. All night long companies of workmen are in the streets, attended by torchmen, hewing with mattocks at the hardened English ambassadors have, from the commencement snow, which is carried off in carts.

OLDENBURG .- The Diet of Oldenburg has refu ed, by twenty-two votes against nineteen, to isters have all tendered their resignations, and the Several persons have been shot at Palermo for Graud Duke has prorogued the Diet to the 28th

Berlin, Dec. 3 .- Another note has been adis described to be in a discontented state. A dressed to the Prussian government by that of Aus-I have already alluded to the general disarming entertains fears for the public peace of Germany, if

Prussia sees in the convocation of the Erfurt par-General Statella, with a company of mounted gen- liament not merely no source of fresh troubles, but, enforcing this unnecessary and detested measure on ing tranquillity in Germany; it declares the fears of prison, as happened, I am told, to the district judge | sesses the power of restoring peace and order, even

ready ear, so that the unfortunates in several cases found that the vacancies, as they occurred, were tion of the informer, that malice has always a ready vices. The number of these substituted for persons

> KONIGSBERG.—The trials for political effences here have brought to light another plot against the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the indictment of the accused, who is a wellknown democrat, was the result of a formal plot concocted by three members of the Prussian Union.

PRUSSIAN FREEDOM.—The following advertisement appears in one of the Berlin papers:- 'To protect my fellow-citizens from injury, I think it right to give notice, that for reporting the arrival of my nephew, J. Stand, from Augsburg, one hour and a half after the legal time, I have been fined five halers, three groschen; and in default of payment eight days' imprisonment .- J. G. STAND, Berlin.' Nor is this strictness confined to its relations to the public: the oldest and most severe regulations of rounded and embraced by his ancient parliamentary | the police discipline are enforced occasionally among friends and colleagues, who had remained on pur- its own agents. Even words that can be construed into 'disrespect to the uniform' are severely Meanwhile the joyful news had spread abroad in | punished. A constable last week had the good for. the immediate neighbourhood of the court, where a tune to win 25,000 thalers in the lottery; he was the Russian and Austrian ambassadors. M. de large concourse of respectable persons were waiting on duty when the news was communicated to him. Titoff returned the document, with the following 'Then, thank Heaven,' he said, 'I can throw off made for carrying Waldeck in triumph to his home. this coat!' The words were reported, and he is at removal must be applied to the Polish refugees.' But the late prisoner, wishing to avoid anything present undergoing an imprisonment of six weeks as that might give offence to the authorities, left the an expiation for forgetting the sacredness of the much to the French and English ambassadors. At

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Dec. 6 says:- 'The Minister of War has sent orders by the telegraph to the infantry regiment Alexander, quarprogress when it reached the bridge on which stands | marching orders for Saxony within four-and-twenty

# AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Fifteen sentences have been condemned by the military court sitting at Arad: two of the political offenders were sentenced to ten years' fortress arrest, and thirteen to be shot; the property of were formerly in the Austrian service.

The 'Cologne Gazette,' in an electric telegraphic message from Vienna, dated the 5th inst., announces a ministerial crisis in consequences of a misunderstanding between Prince Schwarzenbergh and Dr. Bach, the minister of the interior; the latter are not much better off than the agriculturists. wished to resign.

SNOW STORMS IN GERMANY, -The communication between Berlin add Vienna is interrupted, the timber trade. The early winter has now closed the mail being 'snowed in.' The journals from navigation, and cut off all communication with Silesia are full of nothing but snow; such a fall abroad. Our manufactures, which from the absence has not been known even in the memory of that of a capital and speculation, are very insignificant, respected referee, the 'oldest inhabitant,' whose have however improved. Cotton spinning, weaving opinion has as much weight there as in England. by machinery, iron foundries, and machine manu-The communication between neighbouring towns is factures, are slightly increased, and great advantage stopped, the roads not being passable to hoofs or will accrue from the carrying out of the projected wheels; it is not said whether the people had tried railway from Christiana to Miosen, whereby the posts are all irregular, some being off for days to- capital. gether. On the Vienna line of rail the irregularity has not been created by the elements; it is merely increased. In Ratiber and other places the snow has beeen falling for eight days without cessation.

was one of the most powerful, on the 13th of a state of great excitement. countrymen, failed not to draw upon himself, in the hour of reaction, the full weight of the court's displeasure. Fischhof has been imprisoned for nine months, and is now at last set at liberty, nothing stone has been left un'urned to implicate him in

arrived at Constantinople from Bagdad on his way arrived at Constantinople from Bagdad on his way to England.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Some ladies who, with their families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families are functional families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families are functional families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families are functional families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman families and friends, were carried off by the Roman friends and friends, were carried off by the Roman friends and long and frequent interviews with the Grand Viser and the Hungarian refugees shall settle in Turkey or not. The English ambassador has had long and frequent interviews with the Grand Viser and the Hungarian refugees shall settle in Turkey or not. The English ambassador has had long and frequent interviews with the Grand Viser and the Hungarian refugees shall settle in Turkey or not. The English ambassador has had long and frequent interviews with the Grand Viser and the Hungarian refugees shall long and frequent interviews with the Grand Viser and the Hungaria

will be prohibited from acting in their profession at | in the Dresden Chamber is a token that the Saxons | general opinion here amongst well-informed people are by no means inclined to abandon without a that the Emperor of Russia intends to allow the days later than the last account), state that the attinot smouldering as in Prussia, nor indifferent as in be able to commence hostilities. At present there ions between this country and the allied imperal Dardanelles. The British ambassador wrote to that effect to Sir William Parker, and the admiral a few equally energetically; somewhat to the effect that the commander-in-chief. After every concession heaven, breathed a prayer, was launched into etermade to the Russian envoy, he raises new ob little; but in two minutes all was over, and life ex stacles, which prevent an amicable arrangement. M. de Titoff's object, indeed, seems at present to tinct! The troops marched past the body, and then be, to keep up the irritation caused by Prince Rad. moved off to their respective quarters. xivil's mission. He now boasts of having driven the British fleet from the Dardanelles, of having forced the English ambassador to consent to his demands, whilst at the same time he treats the Turkish government with utter contempt. He presented arms as the refugees entered the town, and the military bands played and flags were flying as on days of a high festival. This enthusiastic mark of sympathy from the garrison of Shumla, for Kossuth and his companions, has given great displeasure to the Russian ambassador, and, though he has not renewed diplomatic relations, yet he demands an explanation. The Turkish ministers do not seem disposed to give any explanation, and here, therefore, is another and not very trifling cause for deepening the already existing misunderstanding. The Porte is justified in refusing the explanation which M. de Titoff demands, as they cannot recognise his official character in the present state of relations: and the haughty tone in which the demand was made did not much incline them

sort of triumphial entry into Shumla. The guard the ship was to proceed to Sydney. to adopt a flattering manner towards the Russian envoy. From the conduct of M. de Titoff, since the arrival of Fuad Effendi's despatches, containing an account of his interview with the Czar, it will be seen that there is good foundation for the opinion that the Emperor Nicholas bides bis time. The 'Wanderer' of Vienna publishes a letter

from Constantinople, dated the 21st of November, from which we extract the following:- Russia now demands that Bem. and all Poles who have turned Mahomedans, shall not only be sent away from the frontier, and not admitted to active employment, but that they shall be arrested and treated as prisoners. The Porte, in reply to this demand, states in simple and decisive terms that the above persons, by their convertion to the Islam faith, were not only under the protection of the Turkish government, but had become subjects of the Porte, which alone had the right to give orders respecting them. This reply, which had been communicated to the English and French ambassadors, was sent to MM. Titoff and Sturmer, marginal note :- The word expulsion and not removal must be applied to the Polish refugees. lighted to meet with so efficient a remedy having such an Ali Pacha refused compliance, and intimated as agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) John Mawson, Surgeon, 13, much to the French and English ambassadors. At Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848. the same time he forwarded M. de Titoff's marginal notes to Fuad Effendi, the Turkish envoy to St. Petersburgh, with instructions to state that the Porte could not accede to them.'

intelligence from the kingdom of Poland:-The export of grain, with the exceptions of wheat and the most efficacious of any I have ever used.—(Signed) peas is prohibited from the kingdom of Poland after SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lichfield, July 10th, 1818. the 1st December. There can be no question this measure is adopted for the purpose of furnishing supplies at a cheaper rate to the large Russian army now in the kingdom. In the empire itself no regulation of the kind has yet been passed. In the second place, the city of Kelesch is to be fortified and converted into a station of the first rank. NORWAY.

The winter has set in, not only early, but very severely. The harvest has not been good, especially the potato crops. The merchants and shipowners The blockade has injured the herring trade with the Russian harbours, and the crisis in France the

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. REPORTED RIOT AT CAPE TOWN.

By the Mary Ann, Captain Darke, arrived off Portsmouth yesterday, we have received intelligence to the 19th October from the Cape of Good Hope,

It is asserted that a reactionary feeling taken place among the labouring classes, the coolies in particular, induced by there being no work for them, as business was at a complete stand, and every tion meeting was to have been held on the 18th outside the town-hall, but as the feeling of the labouring population was going against it, and as a labouring population was going against it, and as labouring population was going against it, and a whereby, of course, end most suppressed. In of a despatch received yesterday from Faud Effendi, the street, too, in which Waldeck lives, crowds of persons, desirous of testifying their respect to the relations will shortly be resumed between the Porte and the cabinets of Vienna and St. Peters-attacks of the police on the rioters, many of the personal person

a funeral service for the men who fell in the revolu-tion, have been allowed to return, but remain under arrest in their houses, and have been compelled to give a written promise to receive no visitors; but the men have been sent to the common prison the pupilished a letter to-day in one of the papers, in which he says very kindly received by the Governor, and supplied his troops, that he should use the force at his disthe men have been sent to the common prison amongst the malefactors, although many of them were not in the church where the military funeral service was performed.

The surgeons and medical men who assisted the The surgeons and the s

The Cape papers to the 20th of October, (eight

death passed upon private Benjamin Alexander Mossman, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, Fusiliers, was carried into effect yesterday morning of the British Consul, is still there, and although The Saxon military do not regard a laced coat and confined for four months has not yet been examined. Sturmer Nothing could surpass the mournful columnity confined for four months has not yet been examined! cross-belt as placing an insuperable barrier between the precipitate manner in which Count Sturmer Nothing could surpass the mournful solemnity the But he is now placed at the disposal of the formal of the ceremony throughout. The whole of the But he is now placed at the disposal of the Inquisite them and their families; and had not the greater tion; and if not liberated before the Property of the Property of the Record and Property of the Ceremony throughout. The whole of the suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte, But of the ceremony throughout. The whole of the suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte, But of the Ceremony throughout. The whole of the suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte, But of the Ceremony throughout. The whole of the suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte. But of the Ceremony throughout. The whole of the suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte. But of the Ceremony throughout. tion; and if not liberated before the French quit, he will be doomed in all probability to die a limit of the army been absent in Schleswig-Holstein the fresh demand made by the Russian ambassador the fresh demand made by the fresh demand made will be doomed, in all probability, to die a lingering during the affair of May, the Prussians would have death in the prisons of the Inquisition and the Inquisition and the Inquisition and the Inquisition and Inquisition death in the prisons of the Inquisition, restored by been forced, perhaps, to remain on the right bank of General Oudinot. during the affair of May, the Prussians would have been forced, perhaps, to remain on the right bank of the Elbe, and the insurgents have triumphed. In likely to be complied with by the Sultan's ministers by Foot Artillery; 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; 31st likely to be complied with by the Sultan's ministers by Foot Artillery; 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; 31st likely to be complied with by the Sultan's ministers by Foot Artillery; 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; 31st likely to be complied with by the Sultan's ministers and 70th Regiments N. I., Sappers and Minners In the order of the day, addressed to the French the meantime the Prussian and Austrian governments as that made by Prince Radzivil. The refused of Bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Rombay to proper by General Baraguay d'Hilliers there is an arrest with square formation of the meantime the Prussian and Austrian governments as that made by Prince Radzivil. Bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Rombay to proper to avoid the Polish refugees as well bengal and Bombay. troops by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, there is an regard with equal displeasure a fermentation, which the Porte to expel the Polish refugees, as well bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Bombay important expression—ie that they must not a strain governments as that made by Prince Rauzivii. The refugees, as well bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Bombay important expression—ie that they must not a strain governments as that made by Prince Rauzivii. The refugees, as well bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Bombay important expression—ie that they must not a strain governments as that made by Prince Rauzivii. The refugees, as well bengal and Bombay. Left Face of Square—Bombay important expression—ie that they must not a strain government and strain governments as that made by Prince Rauzivii. defence. As I mentioned in a former letter, M. soner appeared—a man of pleasing and intelligent on Sundays from eleven till one. de Titoff objected strongly to the presence of the appearance, and attired in the usual undress of the British fleet in the Dardanelles. He said it was a regiment. His arms were fastened behind him; a violation of he treaty, and that the renewal of man was on each side of him. On coming to the flourish in the journals, that nothing but endless where stopped. A great number of barges laden friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the front of friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the Porte and Russia was square, the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations to the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations between the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations to the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations to the procession moved slowly along the friendly relations to the pro utterly impossible whilst Sir Wm. Parker remained | the whole-the band of the regiment playing the Dead in the Straits with his squadron. The French and March in Saul-in the following order:-Provost-Marshal; band of the regiment; coffin, covered of the present question, advised the Porte to with black, and borne on the shoulders of four men; adopt as conciliatory a tone as possible towards half the escort; the prisoner, supported by a man adopt as conciliatory a tone as possible towards nail the escot, the prisoner, the other half of the Russia, and to avoid all measures calculated to cause on either side of him; and last, the other half of the which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engraunprecessary irritation. The Turkish ministers, escort: the whole presented a most mournfully and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London. unnecessary irritation. The Turkish ministers, escort: the whole presented a most mournfully therefore, showed a willingness to make any con- grand sight to the spectator. It was wonderful to cessions, consistent with national dignity, which see with what firmness he marched, and the fortitude would facilitate the renewal of diplomatic rela- of manner displayed by him the whole time. Having marched all round, he took up his station in front of powers. In this they met with the concurrence of the gallows, while the coffin was laid before him; regiment of Swiss has left Naples on that account. It is the Austrian government by that of Austrian government by that of Austrian government declares that it is representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. As a when the brigade-major proceeded to read his crime the representatives of England and France. preliminary step, Sir Stratford Canning consented and the sentence of the court-martial, in an audible to the withdrawal of the British fleet from the tone—and afterwards the warrant for his execution. When all was finished, he was conveyed behind where he ascended the platfom by means of a ladder. days since sailed from the Straits and anchored the provost-marshal followed, who proceeded, accordoutside. Sir Stratford has visited the fleet at its ing to his instructions, and placed a white cap over present station, and has had a long conference with his face. The prisoner having, with uplift eyes to

# PORT PHILIP.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE EXILES.

demands, whilst at the same time he treats the Turkish government with utter contempt. He wich 28th April, with exiles, and a detachment of the skin, sore throat, interviews to re-establish diplomatic relations, and yet when it pleases him he has interviews with the grand when it pleases him he has interviews with the grand order had been given by Mr. Latrophe that no when it pleases him he has interviews with the grand order had been given by Mr. Latrophe that no fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in when it pleases min he has interviews that a convict vessel should pass the Heads, the Randolph conferences with the representatives of powers in friendly relation with Turkey, and all this with the ceremony and etiquette of an accredited ambassador in the full exercise of his functions. He has bassador in the full exercise of his functions. He made a very angry complaint the other day, besume Kossuth and his fellow refugees had made a convex of conveying the exiles elsewhere, and that a convex to be the prevalence of the virus that the ceremony and etiquette of an accredited ambassador in the full exercise of his functions. He has been given by Mr. Latropne that no convex to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this sections which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS. Have no Taste of Medicine. And are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the Constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay pain.
They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Bile, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c.

In all Tropical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means had failed.

### Full Directions are given with every box.

Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

DEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Unprincipled persons counterfeit this Medicine in the mode of PILLS, &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but "WAFERS," and that the words, "Dr. Locock's WAFERS" are in the Stamps words, "Dr. Lo outside each box, OBSERVE.—The Counterfeit Medicines have words on the

Stamp so NEARLY RESEMBLING THESE, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the AGENTS.—DA Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street alou. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Price, 1s. 11d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per Box.

Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Asthmas, Consumption, and Coughs. And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all packet. quarters of the world. The following have been just re-

Cures of Consumption. Gentlemen,-Your Wafers I can speak of myself with many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are de-

Important to all who Sing. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar-choral of Lichfield Cathedral, Gentlemen,-A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to RUSSIA AND POLAND.

RUSSIA POLAND.

Posen, Dec. 2.—We have received the following a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradually discolar in the course of the day is gradua dually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly

The particulars of many hundred cases may be had arom every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all dis-

Price 1s. 13d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per box.
Agents, Da Suva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street,

Beware of Imitations. Note.—Full directions are given with every box, in the Euglish German, and French languages.

LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ESTEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS



Parr introduced to King Charles I .- (See "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.)

NEW LIFE.—Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion them, as business was at a complete stand, and every of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, buse and store closed. An anti-convict associably the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and that their re-ap-

Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Flect-street, London," on the Direc-

Seld in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Wholesale London Agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; PESHAWUR, Oct. 9, 1849 .- The sentence of Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

> IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cersively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest advantage from duly qualified members of the medical pro-fession adopting a particular clase of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Messrs. R. and L. all the diseases that amet maintain diseases. It aim of Perm can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irritability, local constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening; and

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomil cal Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d., in postage stamps.

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Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co-Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced

by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the haneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the shain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

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The Randolph, 664 tons, W. Dale, from Wool- Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by

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Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, 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 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 happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis-qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproluctive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of ife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by indulgence on the system. Its action is purely its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar-renness, and debilities arising from venercal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from veneral contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as cruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Es-

sence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a

consultation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, ondon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

#### YOU MAY BE CURED YET HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of

the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.
Sin,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to be able to walk the second medicines of every kind, but all to be able to walk the second medicines of every kind, but all the second medicines of every kind, bu no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took bage leaves to the parts timekly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulear as a married woman living near me. orders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 11d.: 2s. 9d.: and 11s. per box.

lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for solution I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Gnards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833, The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-

STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848 Sin,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you sir,—with peasure and granted i have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.—To Professor Hollowy fessor Holloway.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

Falkirk, August 19th, 1848.

Sin,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously britished with the control of the ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their many in three weeks explaint to resume my usual security. means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured,— (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.—To rofessor Holloway. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN

On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Mofussilite newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolic, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground; we tried 'Hollowhy' upon him, and ina month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous." The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in

Sore Nipples

Skin-disease#

most of the following cases :-Bad Legs Bad Breasts Corns (Soft) Burns Contracted and Bunions Stiff-joints Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis and Sand-flies Fistulas Coco-Bay

Scurvy

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the affixed to each po

which it vainly endeavoured to amalgamate, it was

## Poetry.

THE SOUND OF THE DRUM. BY I. HEMPSTEAD.

A stormy sound is thine, thou drum, thou loud, deep rolling drum, And thy thrilling echoes o'er the soul like a rushing tempest come; And a din of swords is in thy roll, and a ring of clashing spears, From plains where th' lance and helmet gleam, the

foaming steed careers.

thee o'er the hills.

of battle thrills, Thou art come from ancient cities far across the billows rave.

Where by the Nile's dark rolling floods the gloomy Arab roams, And the dreamless night of a thousand years has brooded o'er the tombs Of the mighty dead, the prince and king, the noble and the slave,

And the Pharoahs sleep with their vassal hosts, in dark and nameless grave. From the sunny land of Palestine, the turret old and

Where in the cold embrace of death the knight and Moslem lay. Amidst the loud shrill clang of swords, of helmet,

lance, and shield, And gleamed war's dread and fiery hosts far o'er the bloody field. Thou'st come from Judali's dewy vales, on sweeping winds along,

And the hearts that thrilled are cold and low, the hand that roused thee gone. From the blooming dale of Aragon, the walls of old Castile, And through the dark Alhambra's thy sounding

echoes peal. Up from the plains of Waterloo, the vales of stormy Rhine,

Thy voice floats o'er the troubled sky in a wild and hurried chime. Thou'st come from the gloom of Amazon, the valleys

of Peru, And thy echo to the dark Cacique was a long and last adieu. To bower and grove that his soul had loved, to woodland, dale, and rill,

And the temple where he worshipped long is desolate and still. And the caverns of the Andes to thy sound their echoes throw, That floats along the dizzy crag in a wild and airy

But thy roll shall cease its pealing, ifor it brings a sound of woe, Of crushing swords and dashing hosts that hurry to and fro; And widow's wail and orphan's sigh in thy deep

tones are come O'er bloody fields and bustling camps, thou wide and stormy drum.

## Reviews.

The Reasoner. Part XLIII. Edited by G. J. HOLYOAKE. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's-head Passage, Paternoster-row. FROM a number of excellent articles contained in this part of the Reasoner, we select

when severely wounded—was about to raise to his A few selections from the programme for Christmas, lips a glass of water. At the instant, a poor soldier, who was being carried past, looked to him with an inexpressible glance of hopeless anguish, not deeming it possible that he should obtain a drop of water to cool his parched tongue; the glorious man by numerous tricks which have been exhibited by numerous tricks which have not not -Sidney-took the glass from his lips, gave it to the poor soldier, and said-" Take the water, your wants are yet greater than mine." Now, sir, surely this divine sentiment is not extinct in our race. That spirit of self-sacrifice that animated, and which was the real nobility of the ancient heroes of democracy, is not inherited by Englishmen? Surely it is. Here are men who have borne the brunt of the battle-without expectation or chance of reward, save in the approbation of their fellow-citizenswho could have no views of self-interest-men who. action, still had a single eye to the improvement of the sid of ice; to accomplish this interesting feat satisfaction that he watched the gradual developehowever erroneous may have been their mode of of the social and political position of the whole people. Are these men, now suffering for supporting our interest and demanding our rights, to be left to die? Are those nearest and dearest to them to be left to starve? If so, sir, as I cannot hold a middle path between right and wrong, I most un-hesitatingly assert the masses do not deserve the sympathies of the brave, or that the intelligent should be sacrificed for them. But it is my fervent pearance. This was immediately followed by igniting should be sacrinced for them. But it is my fervent at least fifty candles instantaneously, by a spark from hope, if a Roman could be found to leap into a gulf at least fifty candles instantaneously, by a spark from hegans he thought by so doing he should serve the hydro-electric machine. The whole entertainbecause he thought by so doing he should serve his country, that Englishmen will never allow those who have leapt into the gulf of misrule that now prevails to be legally murdered, and their relations R. L. B.

"A Story of Life," from the pen of an author familiar to the public, under the title of seemed to lose none of its interest and attraction "Terrigenous;" published by Mr. Watson.

"Shams" is the characteristic title of a new following extracts from the author's "Dedi-

May it please you, lady, I dedicate this tract to you. The title of the little work suggested this dedication. I hold the person of every woman to be delineation. The chief points and situations were at vet be hewn the vessel which shall ride triumphant sacred, hence I reverence your person. However, to once seized on by the audience, and greeted with be candid, Madam, I must say that inasmuch as loud acclamations; and at the close, both Mr. and dairy maids, factory girls, domestic servants, Mrs. Kean were called before the curtain to receive test of the time; each succeeding fact,—every fresh labourers, farmers, tradesmen, clerks, &c., &c., renewed marks of favour. wives, daughters, sisters, and sweethearts, are more useful than yourself, do I view them as more sacred.

It is much to say in favour of your "royal race" that you are passive—that you are not active for evil -it's a great virtue, Madam, in a "monarch" to remain neutral and quiescent, as you generally do. (Oh! that you would so remain on quarter days.)

Dodds, 61, Grey-street.

Tracts, of which No. 1 is before us, the projectors aim at enlightening the public mind on the injurious results of the present imperfect and unhealthy system of ventilating mines; and hope to calist the co-operation of the philanthropic of all parties in obtaining legislative gust the old officers of the line, and place every protection for the unfortunate miners. One or two extracts will show the tenor of the tract under notice:-

The dreadful and extensive explosions which so The creative and extensive explosions which so frequently occur in coal mines, never fail to excite the deepest sympathy and regret; yet, and in a little time, and all is forgot: the thousands of orphan children, with multitudes of widows, alone feel the continuous effects of such fearful sacrifice of life, in being deprived of their chief support, and thus the matter rests. But there is another and thus the matter rests. Due there is another last a number of majors who have occur thirty years breathe in Gaul, and its potency to disturb even the source of destruction of life, equally enormous, but in the army, and who possess every qualification for calm visage of the Citizen King; still England which does not meet the public ear, and that is, the command, without suffering the "exchange" are slumbered on, but the distant murmurings of revositoring of the miner's life, through inhaling rangement which gives so decided an advantage to lution began to rise louder and higher upon our

grave thousands of our fellow-workmen.

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE. Why are the government so unwilling to step in between us and the ambition or avarice of our employers? or why are the miners to be an exception to the rule? Is not protection afforded to the facto the rule? Is not protection anorace to the late the safety and honour of the regiment? True, the ternity" was at hand. Tyrants in every land tory people? Are not inspectors appointed by the Lieut. Colonel will have older and more experienced trembled and fied aghast at the sound; the vile government to watch the agencies of death or government to watch the agencies of death of officers at his command—men who, perhaps, would traffickers in human misery shrunk terrified into maining, which were, previous to such inspection, officers at his command—men who, perhaps, would traffickers in human misery shrunk terrified into maining, which were, previous to saw inspection, volunteer to rescue their corps from the false position of an alarming frequency? And is not the million which incomes from the false position of an alarming trequency? And is not the minimum of an alarming trequency? And is not the minimum of an alarming trequency? And is not the minimum of an alarming trequency? And is not bound to do so, and, perhaps, may be snubbed mighty wrestler, and stood prepared for the safety of his workmen? and is it not bound to do so, and, perhaps, may be snubbed mighty wrestler, and stood prepared for the same attentive to the safety of his workmen; and is in for their officiousness. We hope that the contingency bat; the electric shock thrilled through every vein not the fact that the number of accidents have defort their officiousness. We hope that the contingency bat; the electric shock thrilled through every vein may not arise, for we have too much concern for the lofthe British Empire, and startled the continue of the British Empire of the Br not the fact that the number of accidents have de-creased full ninety per cent., since such inspection was decreed? Again, have not parliament inter-was decreed? Again, have not parliament inter-them nerilled for the gake of consineing the country and startled the sons of Erin them nerilled for the gake of consineing the country and scale and startled through every vein honour and reputation of British regiments, to see into convulsions of insanity. Alas! that they were was decreed? Again, nave not parmament into them perilled for the sake of convincing the country not earlier prepared for the rending of the old fered in giving inspectors to railways, to protect the them perilled for the sake of convincing the country not earlier prepared for the rending of the old fered in giving inspectors to railways, to protect the them perilled for the sake of convincing the country not earlier prepared for the rending of the old fered in giving inspectors to ranways, to protect the possibility of the erroneousness of the existing system of purpublic from badly and inferior constructed lines, of the erroneousness of the existing system of purpublic from badly and inferior constructed lines, of the erroneousness of the existing system of purpublic from badly and inferior constructed lines, of the erroneousness of the existing system of purpulation that their characteristic prepared for the rending of the old exists, and it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the Commander-in-Chief by proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the country proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the country proper penalties, if any general use is made of the duty of the country proper penalties, and they throw off their apathy but a proper penalties are the duty of the country proper penalties. by proper penanties, it any general use is made of the railway before being inspected by the officers so to guard against it by a prudent selection of com-

ship, and when such parties are leaving England, and are about to disclaim her for ever, may not the miner, on whom the greatness of the country depends, and who labours patiently to uphold that greatness, with justice expect that his case should be kindly taken up by the government, and an equal protection given him in the pursuit of his dangerous occupation, as is accorded to the other classes of the community? \* \* But parliament has interfered with colliery proprietory, and have legislated upon the right of those people to em-ploy young boys below ten years of ago, and of females in the pits, and have also enacted, that no longer shall the above parties be so employed; yes, And a clarion blast and a victor shout float with and have also imposed penalties for non-compliance in this matter: therefore, the fastidious cry now And by rattling peal the warrior's soul with the fire being raised, of non-interference with the private property of the coal-owner, by the appointment of inspectors, with compulsory powers to enforce upon occan's wave,
Where tossing high their airy spray, Levantine the obdurate the necessity of providing properly ventilated places or stalls for the miner to work in, is uncalled for; inasmuch as the precedents are altogether in favour of such interference, and the necessity equally demonstrates the justice of such protection.

We earnestly desire the success of these Tracts, in the hope that thereby public opinion may be aroused in support of the claims of the miners to protection from evils far exceeding the wrongs of the Russian serf, and the Negro

A Dialogue on Politics—Municipal and Na-tional.—Sheffield: W. Frost, York-street; G. Cavill, Democratic Reading Rooms. This tract has reference chiefly to the municipal elections of the town of Sheffield; but it contains many sound thoughts and arguments applicable to the country at large. The author is evidently ill-satisfied with the results of popular agitation in furtherance of mere municipal triumphs; observing-in one character of one of the parties to the dialogue:-"I wish more to be made of the strength and enthusiasm of the people, than merely collect- on his once fair and open brow, and gave a tinge of ing a small contribution weekly, storing it up sadness to his conversation; the love of home, from one November to another, for the mere which once characterised him, existed no longer, it purpose of returning some gentleman, with honours to a seat in the common council the gas and water companies, the author replies: - "You talk of the Corporation taking the Gas and Water Companies into their care and keeping, or rather buying them, which I approve of. Would it not be much the demonstrative power of practical experiment; all the Companies in existence: Railway throughout the country; holding firmly to the Gas, Banking, Mining, and the hundred and one other Companies that are now in exist-ence; and appropriate the proceeds to the purposes for which the taxes are now collected claim their rightful share in this common inheripurposes for which the taxes are now collected -for salaries of all men employed under the State ? I am quite sure it would be more likely to alleviate our distresses than that proposition of yours." These sentences show the ideas concerning our system which are at present fermenting beneath the surface. This dialogue

#### Public Amusements.

the short interval preceding will show how interest-Houdan, the Wizard of the North, and other probottle of water trick, from which the learned professor decanted glasses of sherry, port, brandy, champagne, and common milk; the last glass in the bot tle proved mere water, as the explanation does not take place till after the spectators have witnessed this purely chemical delusion; the effect, of course, was of the Doctor's in the course of his lecture deserves notice, that of freezing a newter pot to the table withthis gentleman employed the salts lately invented by Mr. Masters, which produced the desired effect in a few minutes, much to the gratification of his auditence. This admirable lecture concluded by two most interesting experiments, one to produce the different scene of the witches around the Cauldron from Mackbeth was chosen, which had a ghastly and horrific apment concluded by a series of dissolving views of inspecting.

HAYMARKET THEATRE. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared on Monday The Destroying Angel is the title of No. I. of night at this theatre. The piece selected by them seemed to lose none of its interest and attraction with the audience. The reception given to Mr. and Mrs. Kean on their first appearance was enthusiastic pamphlet by Mr. Hows. We give the in the extreme—one of those spontaneous and hearty tractions have not lessened the fulness and fervour of favour. The leading characters in this piece are admirably suited to them, and it seemed as if longer practice and a habit of playing to new audiences had deepened the intensity of their powerfully dramatic

# OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Watts, of the Marylebone Theatre, and now the lesse of the Olympic, has issued his general list of the company engaged for the latter theatre. It is remarkab'y strong, comprising, besides a host of able subordinates, Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, Mr. Compton, Mr. John Reeve, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Davenport, the Marshalls, Mrs. Mowatt, Miss F. Vining, Tracts on the Necessity of Legislative Inter-ference for the Protection of the Coal Miners, &c. No. 1. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: T. Discourage of the programme, that the arangements of the coal Miners, play and a new pantomime. We are glad to see, iron the programme, that the arangements of the coal Miners, play and a new pantomime. We are glad to see, iron the programme, that the arangements of the coal Miners, play and a new pantomime. lesse are conducted in a liberal spirit, with a view to By the publication of the intended series of the public comfort and convenience—a consideration too much neglected even by the most successful managers of theatres.

THE GUARDS.—Is it, or is it not, the settled purpose of the authorities at the Horse Guards to dis obstacle in the way of their preferment to vacant commands? It will scarcely be credited, by those who do not study the Gazettes, that Lieut.-Colonel Milman, of the Coldstream Guards—an officer of no war or foreign service whatever, with the slight ex-ception of the Canadian affair—has succeeded to the command of the 37th Foot, a corps which has in it a second Lieut. Colonel of twenty-four years' service, a Major of twenty-one years, and Captains of from fifteen to eighteen years' service. If Lieut.-Colonel Spencer was anxious to quit the corps, could not his Grace the Commander-in-Chief have found upon his list a number of majors who have been thirty years | breathe in Gaul, and its potency to disturb even the | receive sentence upon another conviction, at the next these noxious gases, which, although inexplosive, youth and inexperience? The 37th Regiment is now these noxious gases, which, atthough to speak in noperal yet are sufficiently destructive to injure, and, ulti- at Ceylon, and may be called upon for active duties language,—the spirit tongue of liberty swelled the mately, in a brief period hurry to a premature either upon the island itself, or the neighbouring continent of India, where the elements of disquietude are always rife. Say that this happens soon after the arrival of Lieut-Colonel Milman-what possible guarantee has the country that some egregious blunder swords and the cannon's roar, proclaiming in tri-is not committed in the field through his want of umphant notes that the tyrant of France had fallen, practical knowledge, and that the error comprises and that the reign of "Liberty, Equality, and Frathe railway before being inspected by the omicers so the railway before being inspected by the omicers so the railway before being inspected by the omicers so the railway before being inspected by the omicers so the statute re-enacted manding officers. It seems preposterous that so longed until the electric influence of the glorious appointed? Then there is the statute re-enacted manding officers. It seems preposterous that so longed until the electric influence of the glorious days of February was frittered away, and so reduced only the last session of parliament, to protect the much pains should be taken to see that the army is in potency by April when the National Control of the country to other and distant supplied with well-instructed and prepared subal-

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY THOMAS MARTIN WHERLER, Late Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company. CHAPTER XXXIV. Ill fares the land to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay;

Princes or lords may flourish, or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath hath made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied. A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When ev'ry rood of ground maintain'd its man, For him light labour spread her wholesome store, Just gave what life requir'd, but gave no more: His best companions, innocence and health; And his best riches, ignorance of wealth. Goldsmith. But He, who serves all earth-whose mind Stars the dark wanderings of mankind; And from lone thought's empyrean height, Exalts the soul, its glories light,

For him no grateful memory lives; No justice weighs, no love forgives; For him, the Universal Eye, Each heart he cheered has grown his spy. The very lustre of his fame, Betrays the specks upon his name; The columns of his triumph stand As Pasquins for each vulgar hand. For him the wonted shades which hide Home's reverent secrets, are denied, Exposed, dissected, canvassed o'er, Each household word and hidden sore; His very heart hung forth a prey To the sharp-tongued remorseless day! The temple he hath built will yield, For him alone no shrine to shield: Nay, round the altar where he flieth, The coil'd and venomed slander lieth,-Crush'd by the serpents of his doom, Behold his temple walls his tomb.

The winter of 1847 saw Arthur Morton and his

wife in comparatively flourishing circumstances, but

the remembrance of his difficulties had left its traces reminded him too bitterly of the past, and he flew. with avidity to the excitement of politics; if he was a better citizen he was no longer so affectionate an chamber of the corporation." His opponent husband; his heart beat as warmly as ever for the having suggested that a corporation of "Re- welfare of his fellow-men, but he no longer viewed felt that the evils which surrounded them were stern and stubborn facts, which would not yield to the fiery heat of enthusiasm, or melt beneath the glowing breath of eloquence; to effect their removal better for the Government in London to buy impressed with this belief he viewed with pleasure the progress the Land Agitation was making opinion that the land was national property,-that tance they must be taught its inestimable value,they must be shown that it was the golden stamp which gave value to all other commodities,-that land was made for man and not man for the land,that divorced from the soil man was an emasculated helot, a victim to his own necessities, and a slave to minister to the wants of another,—that the laws were made for the protection of the land, surroundmay be read with advantage by all classes of ing acres with a triple shield, but leaving industry weak and unprotected; that for land the Corn laws famished their yearly victims,-the Game laws demoralised whole districts,-the law of Primogeniwoman of Burgundy tears her breast from the cruel, nay almost impious to speak thus? Reflect fessors of the Black Art. Of those which appeared well before you decide. You shall have a bit of to interest the audience most, we may mention the land means, you shall not be a mercenary, to be hired to-day and turned adrift to-morrow; you shall not be a serf for your daily bread, you shall be free. Free! glorious word, comprising indeed all human dignity. There is no virtue without liberty." Truly are the words of this glorious Frenchman, "Liberty without land is a soul sepacomplete, and exceedingly amusing. Another feat rated from the body,—a vain chimera, which if it exists at all can produce no fruition, but is barren and unprofitable; it was, therefore, with no common ment of the National Land Company. Faint and feeble in its infancy, it needed all the cares of its founders to prevent its being strangled by the hands of an ignorant and hostile press; but once emerged from its swaddling clothes,-once fairly placed before the British people,—its success was unprecedented, demonstrating that the Company, aided by Mr. O'Connor's pen and influence, had distributed correct notions of the value of land, and its primordial influence upon the welfare of the community far and wide, and that which in England had hitherto been a question presumed to effect only ancient and modern London, which are well worth farmers and landed proprietors suddenly became the question of the day,—the grand palladium which was to insure the continued prosperity of these islands, and which ultimately will effect that grand desideratum, a national demand for its speedily becoming the property of its rightful owners. Never did a Company, established for any sectional or commercial purpose, ever affect such a revolution in public opinion as that effected by the National Land Company; and though the political furor caused by the events of February, 1848, in France, and April in England, threw into comparative obscurity the minor interest of the Company; though the tide of popular support has long ebbed and left the giant fabric almost a descried hulk on the bleak shore; though its nationality has become a thing of naught, yet hath it performed its work in the channel of Progress, and out of its timbers may into the harbour of Success. The principles on which the Land Plan was founded have stood the dity; that the details of the scheme may have been faulty,—that the experimentalists may have been unfitted by their prior pursuits in life for its beneficial working,-that the seasons have been unpropitious, and that the members have failed in performing their stipulations, are facts that will scarcely admit of doubt, and on these circumstances, and not on its principles, or the motives of its founders, ought the blame of any apparent failure to be laid; but such is the inconsistency of men, that instead of taking shame to themselves for the failure of any cherished project, they denounce and abuse the very persons whom by their criminal neglect they have incapacitated from the power of serving them; no falsehood is too base, no personal attack too vile, to administer gratification to their wounded hopes and self disappointments,—from such men good Lord deliver us; but the prayer is vain, it is a penalty public men must arm them-selves to submit to, and clothed in integrity, and fortified by the co-operation of the just minded, they need not shrink from the contest, painful and morti-fying though it be. At the period of our tale all was enthusiasm and prosperity,—no idea of failure had entered into the minds of its members,—even the Press had ceased its vain opposition, and the Plan was fast attaining universal celebrity. In the political world all was calm and quiescent, but it was the calm of thought,-the calm of reflection,

and not the calm of despair,-like the dull heavy

clouds that presage the coming storm, it presage

the approaching political commotion which threw all minor projects into the shade. As the year closed

strange and unusual heavings took place in the sister

isle: the war notes of resistance seemed to ring in

every gale; the spirit of freedom began again to

their duty with firmness and courage. The 10th of April, 1848, that day made so memorable by the heaping upon the characters of the three greatest preparations of the government, as ridiculous as men of the age, — Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and they were pompous,—that day when the middle-class of London, and the empire generally, showed country,—especially the unprivileged and unfrantheir love for Democracy by arming themselves for chised classes, for the promotion of whose interests its slaughter,—that day when the President of these men had done so much—had not uttered a Republican France became a gallant special to sup- loud and deep protest against the calumnies alluded port Whig misrule, is a day to which the Democrats of the Metropolis, and of the Empire, through its of Mazzini while he governed Rome, and showed representatives, can point to as a bright one in their the wisdom and justice which had actuated him. annals,—a day which was neither disfigured by Mazzini had given every man a vote in the choice cowardice nor disgraced by turbulence. Many have of representatives in the State, and also in local wished that the triumph had been greater; that Kennington Common should have seen the Sons of every man a musket to protect his vote. Mazzini Freedom marshalled, and marching back to the City's heart in the same order as they came; but allowed the exclusive possession of arms, that they the peculiar position of Feargus O'Connor, their great Parliamentary champion, and the awful responsibility it would have entailed upon the Convention in perchance leading an unarmed people nto collision with an armed force, furnished with every requisite for slaughter, made them decide otherwise; and the good organisation and discipline of the people was more strongly evinced in acting according to the instructions of the Convention, and was productive of more lasting terror to the government, than any mere temporary success which the people might have achieved in a street conflict. It poor "thing!" During the whole time Mazzini is order, discipline, and a yielding of their own impulses to the commands of their leaders which shows a determined organisation among a people, and when the oppressor sees this he feels that the hour of retribution is arrived; that the handwriting of his destiny is written on the wall of millions of human hearts, and that they only need a fair opportunity to achieve their freedom. Under circumstances of the most unfavourable character did the National Assembly meet; dissension had arisen in the Chartist camp, and was spreading its baneful influence in the ranks; the People's petition had been pronounced as a gross imposture, and the Press teemed with calumny and misrepresentation; destitute of sufficient funds,—at war with some of its own members,-deserted by the bulk of those whose co-operation it counted upon,-it lived in tumult, and died from exhaustion. Much undeserved calumny has been heaped upon it; many who were once its defenders are now suffering for their temerity in exile and persecution,-it would, formers' might consider the question of buying their destinies through hope's enchanted glass, he then, ill become us to join in this denunciation : it contained noble-hearted men, though varying in opinion; for weeks it proclaimed truths eternal as ustice,—truths dangerous to society as at present constituted, yet truths that find an echo in every honest heart, and which will one day ring the knell of expiring despotism; for weeks it braved the and not the subversion of all nationalities. When it power of the government, and wrath of its every opponent; and though Alien Bills and Gagging Bills were fulminated against it, its members stirred not from their course; and weak and powerless as it from their course; and weak and poweriess as it found that the professed army of observation the cities of the nineteenth century, and the Engafter its dissolution, and even then the government was turned into an army of invasion, they would have paused ere it let loose its wrath, had not determined to make a public demonstration the "Moderates," that name which in politics will be eternally identified with treachery and deceit, taken advantage of the weakmindedness of the true Republicans in France, and gained the upper hand in the government, then did the cowardly Whigs recover from their terror, and dreading no longer Republican France, caused England and Ireland to Republican France, caused England and wall in anguish the loss of many of their truest source. In all these events Arthur Morton was not cently done—he felt himself disgraced to belong to than in the breezy country as contrasted with the sons. In all these events Arthur Morton was not merely a spectator, though belonging to the physical force school, he yet respected the opinions of his opponents, and offtimes admired the proofs of his opponents.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The court sat on Saturday at the Guildhall, Westminster, by adjournment from Clerkenwell, for the purpose of holding, in compliance with an act of parliament, a Westminster session. As is usual upon such occasions, there was no business to dispose of, but the court proceeded to take the bail cases standing over from Clerkenwell.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND EJECTMENT. - Thomas Buttery, sen, a cabinet maker, Thomas Buttery, jun., and William M'Donell, surrendered to take their trial upon an indictment charging them with a misdemeanor in having unlawfully taken possession of and pulled down a certain cottage in East-lane, Stepney. Mr. Mellor appeared for the prosecution. t appeared that for eleven years past there had been dispute between Buttery, senior, and Charles Buttery, his youngest brother, as to who was the rightful owner of the cottage in question, which was in possession of Charles Buttery, and which had for a took possession of it, by consent of a Mr. Burkett, to whom it was mortgaged for a small sum, but for eleven years he did not pay any interest on the mortgage, and as the father had died intestate, the elder peatedly made overtures to his brother to sell the cottage upon the immediate payment of the principal ulthough the money was tendered, the mortgagee declined the offer, and, in the month of August last, foreclosed, and let the cottage to Charles Buttery at the 15th of October, the three defendants, accompanied by several labouring men provided with the necessary implements, went to the cottage, and pro. ceeded to demolish it. When the attack was commenced Charles Buttery and his family were asleep, and so rapidly did the work of destruction progress some difficulty that they got away uninjured; and in less than half an hour the cottage was levelled to the ground, what little furniture it contained being destroyed. This prosecution was instituted by the mortgagee, and all the persons engaged in the transaction were included in the indictment: but the labourers were not proceeded against, as they were employed by the elder Buttery, and acted under the joint direction of the three defendants now in court. Buttery, sen., in his defence, said his brother had cheated him of his cottage ever since his father's death; and knowing that it belonged to him as the eldest son, he went and took possession of it, and other parties acted under his instructions. The of a more outrageous proceeding than this. It was conduct more suited to savage than civilised life, and the sentence of the court upon Buttery, sen., was,

MONDAY. - As no arrangements could be come to cluded, by acquainting his audience that his Sunday between the mortgagee and Buttery, sen., the court evening lectures at the Eclectic Institute, 72, Newrevoked the sentence passed on Saturday upon the latter, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, with a fine of £10: Buttery, jun., to fourteen

KEEPING A BROTHEL .- James Chambers, convicted of being the proprietor of a house carried on as a brothel for lucre and gain, in Windsor-place, St. Luke's, was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to be kept to hard labour four calendar months. The court ordered the prisoner to be brought up again to sitting of the court.

OPERATION OF THE GAME LAWS .- A voluminous reears,-ardent hearts again began to speak in hopeful turn, published on Saturday last, (obtained by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. accents of Ledru Rollin, of Mitchel, Meagher, Bright, M.P.,) shows that the total number of per-Blum, Kossuth, and Mazzini, until at length its sons convicted at assizes of offences against the glorious tones were heard above the din of war and Game Laws, from the 5th of May, 1846, to the 1st strife, louder and more thrilling than the clash of of August, 1849, amounted to 165; and the number convicted at petty sessions during the same period to 10,330—making a grand total of 10,494 in England. In Wales, the grand total of persons convicted at assizes and petty sessions amounted to 284. The inquests held on the bodies of gamekeepers and others employed to enforce the Game Laws amounted to fifty, in which thirty-seven verdicts of wilful murder were returned, two of man-slaughter, three of justifiable homicide, and eight of accidental death. The punishment inflicted on the offenders against the Game Laws were variousfrom small fines to transportation, and imprisonment with hard labour.

REPRESENTATION OF SHOREMAM .- Mr. Shelly has retired from the contest, and Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, third son of the Duke of Richmond, is, therefore, likely to walk over unopposed.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

powerless for either, and thus served only to irritate the public mind; the parent of a mixed progeny, its named as its successor and executor the National At the ordinary Friday evening meeting on the 7th inst., in the large hall of the Literary Institu-Assembly, and closed its career in obscurity, nevertion, John-street, the President, Mr. O'Brien, commenced his lecture by calling the attention of his audience to the wholesale defamation which the theless let us do justice to its memory,—its members had an arduous part to play, and discharged Times, and others of the daily press, were constantly to. The lecturer then detailed the conduct and acts

> knew that if a section only of the community wero would not hesitate to murder the unarmed parties whenever they considered it their interest to do so, Mazzini, too, wished to do full justice to the productive, classes and to carry into actual practice the sacred injunction of Scripture, which says the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his labour. He asked, where could be found the man in either of our Houses of Parliament who would advocate such a meed of justice for the people? And yet this man was described by the Times as the leader of a band of robbers, and as a rapidly have progressed towards real prosperity; but with such a government as Rome had now such hopes were futile. Rome had now a government of priests and cardinals, kept up by foreign bayonets—French, Austrian, Spanish, and Ncapolitan. The Pope was at the head of this diabolical machination when the prince and there are some genuine John O'Contents.—The Cork Reporter has not the most favourable opinion of John O'Connell, observing: "Some men in Ireland affect to follow him, as did the nobles of England when they put forward Lambert Sinnel or Peter Warbeck as the 'true prince'; and there are some genuine 'John O'Connell, observing: "Some men in Ireland affect to follow him, as did the nobles of England when they put forward Lambert Sinnel or Peter Warbeck as the 'true prince'; and there are some genuine 'John O'Connell, observing: tion-that vicegerent of the Deity-upon earth, whose province was assumed to be the realisation of the Scriptural aspiration:—"Glory to God, peace on earth, good will towards men!" The lecturer then alluded to Ledru Rollin, who had been often described by our venal press as a cowardly run-away, and maintained that a multitude of proofs existed that a braver, or a more self-sacrificing man never lived. He had, formerly, known him personally, and had frequently heard him spoken of in the hightest terms, by parties fully competent to estimate his character. He did not originate the movement of the 13th of June, he endeavoured to conduct it legally and constitutionally. He maintained that the constitution had been violated by the Roman expedition, in direct controvention of art. 5, which provided for the protection, was found his speeches in the Assembly had no effect, his followers were driven to madness; they had justly considered the Roman republic as the which subsists between the Englishman and the child of the French Republic; and when they Hindoo; or between the Englishman who dwells in against such an abominable, child-murdering than twice as fatal to life as the healthiest parts. procedure. They called upon Ledru Rollin to put himself at their head on that day. He did so, taking all chances, and only fled the town. But it may be asserted with fearlessness,

share. Even all this would scarcely have subdued him, had not the treachery of Georgey been super-added. The lecturer then read the defence of Kossuth contained in the letter just published of Colonel Asboth, Kossuth's adjutant-general; which completely refuted the villifiers of the ex-governor of Hungary; which letter also led to the opinion that Kossuth himself also intended to take steps when he arrived in England for the further vindication of his character from the calumnious aspersions of the Times, whose foreign correspondent had, among other charges, foreign correspondent hau, among accused Kossuth of stealing the crown of Hungary, accused Kossuth of stealing the crown of Hungary, and robbing the treasury to enrich himself. conclusion, Mr. O'Brien adverted to home politics, and deplored the deference paid to the prejudices of the middle-classes by writers in the popular cause. It was of no use to rail at kings, governments and priests. The money-lord and the landlord were the real rulers of society; great number of years been in the possession and was the property of their father, who died some twelve years ago. Immediately after that event Charles choose the proper parties to represent them in the State, and expect them to answer rightly. He regretted his want of power and means to get at the people to teach them the kind of knowledge they required. He had implored many of the public men brother claimed the cottage as heir at law. He re- of the day—who had the ear of the people—to help peatedly made overtures to his brother to sell the him, if it were only with the sanction of their cottage, and (as he said himself) divide the spoil, but names, so that the people might have confidence in the proposition was declined, not in a very respectful manner, and, determined to "have his rights," he applied to the mortgagee to allow him to have the panaceas put forth as remedies for the evils of society, and lamented that although there were parand arrears of the interest of the mortgage; but ties earnestly endeavouring to promote the adoption of portions of the principles of the League, no party had yet come forward to advocate them as a totality. One was for currency reform, another a weekly rent. Between six and seven o'clock on was for reform in landed tenures, but none advocated both reforms together; yet, unless these, and a proper system of credit and commercial exchange be instituted, no real good can be done; but, with them, in twenty or thirty years, there would not be a despot in the world! Another class were perpetually attacking the priests, as if they were the that they had to escape half dressed, and it was with authors of all our miseries, whereas the priests are but the tools of the moneylord and landlord. Where was the priest that had half the power of a city merchant? What power had a poor curate? (many of them had but £75 a year!) And it one of these poor fellows dared to address his congregation as to the real authors of evil in the world, their flock would rise in indignation and quit the church, and he himself would be dismissed the ministry. Nor were the political schemes affont much sounder. As for Cobden's new Financial and Parliamentary Reform movement, there never was a greater delusion, and yet it was trumpeted forth to the people as a sort of Godsend. Cobden assurely he could do as he liked with his own. All the sumed that the landed interest was the only tyrant; whereas the town and commercial interest was in-Judge said the defendant must have known that the finitely more powerful. He (Mr. O'Brien) consicottage belonged to the mortgagee, and neither to dered the Cobden party, with their Free Trade him nor his brother. The jury found the defendants nostrums, greater enemies of the working-classes "Guilty." His lordship said he had seldom heard than even the protectionist party, but both had a of a more outrageous proceeding than this. It was masses. Yet the people had no desire to be humthat he pay a fine of £100; but the court would give him permission to come to some terms with the prosecutor. The other defendants would not be sentenced until he saw what those terms were, and the three defendants would, therefore, be brought up at the next sitting of the court.

In ounion among their followers. Mr. O'Brien constituted by acquainting his audioned that his Sunday. bugged, and only swallowed it under the disguise

federacy he believed our own government had a base

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER .- An old lady, sixty years of age, of weak intellect, and who gave way to all sorts of extravagances, had long had a very strong feeling of attachment for dogs and cats, of which she kept a large number; and when any of them died she had them stuffed so that her apart trians; a calamity which must sorely afflict ourours. them died she had them stuffed, so that her apartment resembled the cabinet of a naturalist. In the midst of her collection she had had a handsome mausoleum erected to the memory of one of her greatest favourites, and on the front of which were written the words, "Ci git Pompée." She had an old servant who resided with her, and who had imbibed most of the eccentricities of her mistress, The son of the lady, who occupied a high positio in society, allowed his mother a suitable maintenance, but, finding that she denied herself the necessaries of life in order to indulge herwhims, he solicited the authorisation to place her in a maison de santé, where she would be taken care of. When the Commissiare of Police of the Palais National in consequence of the application, went two days ago to the residence of the lady, he found her in the most wretched condition with scarcely any clothing on her, and in her attire resembling closely the appearance of one of the gipsics depicted by Calot, and it was not without considerable difficulty that he persuaded her to quit her menagerie, and remove to the asylum provided for her.

man-street, would, for some time, be occupied upon

the contents of the recent letters published by the

Morning Chronicle, on the condition of the working

classes; and in the endeavour to shew that no per-

manent remedies existed for the enormous evils dis-

closed in those letters, but those propounded by

the National Reform League, modified, if you will,

but essentially the same, in principle.

appointed.

The protect the protect the emigrants from this country to other and distant lands.

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The protect of the protect the protec sufficient importance that means are to be anorused from windsor to St. James is the admitted quain- nad neither the war tones of Revolution, nor yet the about 150 miles from Leon. He describes the ruins as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain gentles from the injuries arising from cation of the Lieutenant-Colonel placed in charge of gentle accents of Peace, Law, and Order; composed as far surpassing in architectural grandeur those of about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their of two distinct elements, those of war and peace, Palenque, discovered some years ago. Varietten.

THE FUTURE.-" Middle class governments, kings emperors, despots, under either a pretended liberal or despotic regime, are now teaching the people a lesson, which when once again they rise in their might and seize power they must not forget-if they do forget it - they will deservedly merit to sink into their graves - detested slaves. Confiscation, imprisonment, exile, the galleys, slavery, and death are the merciful and royal modes of exercising and preserving power. Were once humanity purified, by extinction, of the tyrants of body and mind, then, and not until then, will peace, goodwill, and brotherhood benignly reign over all nations."

THE GERMANS. -- I know the Germans; like metaphysicians, they wish to know everything from the bottom, very accurately, in large octavo, with no excess of consciseness, and with a few citations. They rig out an epigram with a preface, and a lovemadrigal with a table of contents. They determine the course of the zephyr by a sea compass, and the heart of the girl by conic sections. Like merchants, they mark everything with capitals, and prove everything like jurists. The membranes of their brains are living memorandum-books; their legs are secret metewands and pedometers. They cut asunder the veil of the nine muses, and measure the hearts of these girls with compasses, and their heads with a gauge.—J. P. RICHTER.
POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE. — Sound political know-

produces independence of spirit and equality of mind, and increases humanity of feeling to all mankind; without it the machinery of thought becomes clogged and rusty, and man the slave of prejudice was in power he laboured night and day for the public good, and lived like the poorest of the people. Had Mazzini been allowed to carry out his designs, Rome, and all the Italian states, would gift—an independent mind.—Pemocratic Review. gift-an independent mind .- Democratic Review. John O'Connell. The Cork Reporter has not the prince'; and there are some genuine 'John O'Con-

ledge exercises and enlarges the reasoning faculties,

Irvingites,' and 'Mormonites'; but the honest intelligence of the country 'ignores' the gentleman. Telegraphic Music. - The American correspondent of the Daily News says, the other day some of their telegraphic operators beat the time of various tunes at the distance apart of several hundred miles, and they did it with such accuracy that they

nellites,' as there have been 'Southcoteites,' and

were perfectly intelligible even to the bystanders. It is said that a new daily paper, under the influence of M. Guizot, is about to appear in Paris. A Person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house, an individual of very improper character, named Bell, turned him out the other day, with the remark, that "He would never keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MORTALITY .- The difference between the sanitary condition under which the rich and poor Englishman lives, is as great as that which subsists between the Englishman and the lishman who dwelt in the cities of the fifteenth century. The unhealthiest parts of England are more demoralised whole districts,—the law of Primogeniture defeated the law of Nature, and the law of
Entail set aside the claims of Justice; that land
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and
held in the hands of the few, governed, taxed, and held in the hand done what he had done what A WORD FOR THE IMPHISONED CHARHISTS.

SIR,—When I was informed that Mr. Feargus
O'Connor had been left almost alone to save the
Chartist prisoners the degrading punishment of
Chartist prisoners the degrading punishment of
Chartist prisoners the degrading to those who had co-operated with them,
flattering to those who had co-operated with them,
flattering to those who had co-operated with them,
flattering to those who had co-operated with the minds and captivate the fancies

The entertainments provided by the directors of the land was the law for the land. He wished them more physical courage, to brave the opposition of a vast army out of nothing as it were, and a commissant to supply that army. With those impromptu forces he had beaten the Austrians, and damusement of the holiday makers, are well calculated to enrich the minds and captivate the fancies

Michelet, who says:—"That to get land in seven made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, had not only Hungary free, but Poland also, had not only Hungary free, but Poland also, had not only Hungary free, but Poland also, four system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, four system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, of our system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, of our system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, four system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, of our system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, of our system to made not only Hungary free, but Poland also, four system to make the had done what he had done what he had done what he had done what he had done of the few, governed, taxed, and attimes consummate tact and energy, Kossuth had created them, them, is trongly against them; for in those exciting days it as the deep of the land so excellent establishment, for the instruction in the law of the land so excellent establishment, for the instruction of the land so excellent establishment, for the instruction in the wast them; for in those exciting days it as the nergy, Kossut mulate masses of the poor, as it is of our system to accumulate masses of the rich and poor.—Morning secretly backed by other European powers, who dreaded the spread of democracy, in which con- Chronicle.

A CHANDLER, in a neighbouring town, having had some candles stolen, a waggish neighbour bid him be of good cheer, "for in a short time (said he) they will come to light."

A SILVER cur, decorated with twenty-two figures, relating apparently to one of the campaigns of the Emperor Alexander Severus, was recently found at Neuberg, on the Danube. According to the Commissioner of the Morning

Chronicle, there are in London 28,577 needlewomen under twenty years of age, whose carnings average

\* \* \* " Why seek we truth from priests? The smiles of courtiers and the harlot's tears, The tradesman's oath, and mourning of an heir Are truth to what priests tell; Oh! why has priesthood privilege to lie, And yet to be believed?"

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WILMOT gave to a party of us me evening a curious account of an innkeeper at Warwick, whom he had tried for having poisoned some of his customers with his port wine, and that the indictment was quashed by the impudence of the fellow, who absolutely proved that there had never been a drop of wine in the hogshsead .- Cradock's Memoirs.

THE Dublin Commercial Journal has the following: -"One of the habitues of the theatre the other evening, talking of female authors, said, that though they had tact, grace, and finesse, they have no creative genius, and seldom produce any perfect work. "It is easy to see," said Mrs. L., the actress, "that it was a woman who gave you birth."

An American Printer's Hint,-An American

saper, the Gloucester Telegraph, presents the folowing for its readers as a puzzle:-" Ifanyofour friendsaretroubledinconscienceonaccountofindebtedness to this of fice we shall be most happy to sign papers fortheirrelief."

GENERAL GUYON .- Some twenty years ago a young English gentleman named Guyon, entered the Austrian military service, in which he in time attained the rank of Captain. In the meanwhile he had become attached to the daughter of Field-Marshal Baron Spleny, the commander of the Hungarian life-guards. Upon his marriage with this amiable lady he left the army, and took some land, upon which he resided, happy in the circle of his family, and in the general esteem of his neighbours. When, in September, 1848, the hordes of Jellachich were poured into Hungary, and Kossuth's fiery words called the whole nation to arms, Guyon, long connected and thoroughly sympathising with the liberal party, offered his services as a volunteer. He was immediately invested with the comand of an ill-armed battalion of land-strums (general levy,) and at the head of this he contributed to the defeat of Jellachich, at Sukaro. In the month of October he accompanied the Hungarian army to the Leitha, and was engaged in the battle of Schwachat, fought on the 30th. This recontre took place under the walls of Vienna, but as the Viennese did not support the Hungarian attack upon the imperialists by 7 a sally, the Hungarian General, Moga, was compelled to beat a retreat. Guyon was the hero of I that day. At the head of his battalion he three 3 times repulsed the Serazens of Jellachich; his s horse was shot under him, but he seized his pistols s and led his men to the charge on foot; arming them a as fast as he could, with the muskets of the slain u Austrians, in place of the seythes which many of it them carried. He was promoted to the rank of of colonel on the field itself, and in this capacity he is shared in the succeeding campaign. On the 18th th of December, the imperial General Simonich, at the ne head of 15,000 men, attacked the town of Tyrnau. u. This is an open place, and incapable of a regular ar resistance; but Guyon determined upon saving thehe honour of the Hungarian arms, defended it withith unabated vigour till night put a stop to the com-m-

gallant countryman. The Vienna journals announce the death of Princence Hohenlohe, who was rendered so famous some yearsarss since by the miracles he was alleged to have perperformed. The deceased was Bishop of Sardacia andando

bat; and on this desperate service he had only as a

force of 1,800 men. At Debrezin, he was raised to to

the rank of General, and throughout the war wasvas

celebrated for his lion-like courage. After thether

treason of Georgey had ruined the Hungarian cause, se,

grand provost of Groswarellen, and died in his fifty-fty-THE Court Circular announces that her Majesty'sty'ss acconchement is "shortly expected." THERE is as much childishness in the Unitedited States law courts as in ours. The Richmond Repubpub-

lican supplies an instance. One Couzell was triedried. and a witness stated that, on a certain occasion, he, he told his "help," Mary, to go home.—Defendant int' counsel: "What did Mary say?" The opposingsing counsel objected to the question, and it was dis diss cussed two hours. Three judges then gave long ang ana learned opinions, and the question was asked ted. "What did Mary say?" Witness: "Not a word."d."

One fine day last week, Mrs. P. was passing alg an "eating house." While one of the numerous per persons dining there ordered "baked Indian pudding ing ;; A Book Collector's House.—M. Verbeyst, the the waiter, as usual, passed the order to the coo-cook most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, has just died at Brussels, at an so terrified the good old lady that she nearly fainteenteed central America, has discovered the ruins of another advanced age. He founded a very curious establish- A glass of iced water soon restored her, howevereven when she left in haste. She says she has, in hen her younger days, heard of the Indians cating their viir vii tims, but never supposed that the Anglo Saxofaxon would retaliate in the same way. - Boston Post. t.

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of rabbits and fowls. The crops consist of several fons of parsnips, mangel wurtzel, and Swedes, also a quantity of seed potatoes, several bushels of artichokes, and seeds of every description, twenty apple trees, several damson and plumb ditto, and also several dozen of gooseberry, currant, and raspberry bushes; there is an excellent barn, toolhouse, rabbit-house, a liquid manure tank, and other conveniences; half an acre of the land is cropped with wheat, quarter of an acre with tares, and a quarter of an acre with rape, cabbage, &c. The price demanded is 65t. This is the greatest bargain yet offered to the public, as no monetary value can repay the advertiser for the capital and labour he has expended thereon. The only reason for letting this allotment is, that the proprietor has engagements in London, which compels him to reside there.

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## THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

the landlords and their organs, to affect com- we could wish it to do, but it would, at least, that he is tempted to fill his pot with a hare, mon cause with the labour interest, at the present moment, but there is not the slightest sands who are now kept outside—and it would duce of partridges and pheasants, "unlawgenuine union between them. The plough- give tenfold power to those who say that pro- fully and feloniously" obtained.

idlers, The quarrels amongst themselves, as measure. All the Advocates of Democratic and Social Re- to which shall most largely share in the plunder, can bring no alleviation of his lot. From form are hereby invited to take part in the prothe produce of actual labour must be paid Single Subscription One Shilling and Sixpence; Double Subscriptions (to admit Male and Female, or Two Females, 1 Two Shilling and Sixpence). or Two Females,) Two Shillings and Sixpence, may the wealth is abstracted from its producers, be had as follows: and passed to the various classes of non-pro-James Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Pater-noster-row; Richard Moore, 25, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; John Pettie, 62, Theobald's-road; John Milne, Union-street, Berkley-square; Richard Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street, Hayroulett, And that the producers of all wealth and the control of the various classes of non-propagation and "all other good things shall be added unto thme" in due season. Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; John M'Veigh, 66, Dean-street, Soho; James Grassby, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth; Edward Miles, 56, Great Suffolk-street, Borough; R. H. Side, 5. Pepper-street, Union-street, Proper Bound of any Legislative alterations, if they Side, 5, Pepper-street, Union-street, Borough; R. H. Edmund Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammer-smith-road; John Goodwin, 11, Little Queen-street, never dreamt of raising wages when prices Edgeware-road: John Arnott 11 Middleson in the community. Co were high, and rents good; they are ready enough to cut them down the moment that prices decline, and a possible reduction of rentrolls appears in the distance. The labourer James Knowles, 15, Baker-street, Commercial-road is the last to share in prosperity—the first to

> complaints of the agricultural districts are reechoed by complaints from the manufacturing. The sapient "Shallows" who assumed the task of doctoring the body-politic, and whose assurance was at least equal to their ignorance, now inform us that all that is necessary to a complete cure, are certain small reductions in taxation, and improvements in administration. They are either ignorant or dishonest. They are as far from touching the real cause of the present abject state of the motives by which they are actuated.

That is not true, even if we admit, for argument sake, that there are really too many of the motives of his exertions."

paltering with the skin-deep blotches of the government of all.

system will be of the slightest avail. Neither Protectionists nor Free Traders, as such are able or willing to put an end to these fruitful sources of misery and demoralization.

As the time for the assembling of Parliament and the principal male character. Legarto, represents a Rassian publicant, who marked a war relation of the Emperor Napoleon; and Marida, the principal heroire, is the beautiful and accomplished Makadame 2° 2° 10 Dr. GUTINETS remedy for all varieties of more active. Protectionists and Free Traders ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the represents one remarkable personage well more active. Protectionists and Free Traders ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the represents one remarkable personage well more active. Protectionists and Free Traders ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the ment draws neaver, the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions and the whole the rival factions and the whole the near the rival factions become them of the remedy near the rival factions painted couleur de rose. A little more "free art of exercising political power, which cannot competition," a large slice out of rent, and but be ultimately highly useful and imanother out of taxation, and the country will portant to them. In this country, these be just as it ought to be. Only let Manches-constitutional weapons are more familiar; there must also be taken into account the ter rule us, and a veritable Free Trade mil- the people, by means of municipal, local, lenium will come, far superior to the Elysium parochial, and county institutions — and Farmers and landlords—whether under Pro-RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

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man, shepherd, and carter, are in the eyes of perty is not the basis of the franchise, which SUBSCRIPTION SOIREE, consisting of TEA PARTY. CONCERT - I squires and farmers, as so much raw material Manhood Universal Suffrage would not be evil. It is, indeed, impossible that any large A Consisting of TEA PARTY, CONCERT, and BALL, convened by the FRATERNAL DEMO-CRATS, will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street Tottenuly countries. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, as so much raw material ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, as so much raw material ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance. It is a national ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance of the squires and farmers, as so much raw material ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires are squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance of the squires and farmers, and peasanty acceptance of the squires and farmers, and squires are squires and farmers, as so much raw material ought to rest upon no other foundation than squires are squires and squires are squires and squires are squires and squires are squires and squires are squires are squires and squires are TIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET TOTTENHAM-COURT- the doom of the wages-enslaved toiler, to be wages and we may be ready to account instalments of that

Let the factions, therefore, get up sham fights and mock motions as long as they please, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the nation and disguising their real objects. The only hope of the proletarian class is in the radical reform of our representative system; let them bend all their energies to that,

# THE ORANGE CONSPIRACY.

A second, and concluding part of the Re-

its appearance. It is as lengthy, as verbose, and as ill-constructed as its predecessor, and what is a still greater fault, it has no new facts by which its prosiness might be extenuated and counterbalanced. The six newspaper columns of which it consists, are, in fact, made up of a criticism upon Mr. BERWICK'S East; Edward Truelove, John-street Institution; to feel the pressure of adversity. He is a report to the LORD-LIEUTENANT on the Dolly's sponge, to be squeezed dry as often as may be Brae tragedy. Of course the Orangemen la practicable and convenient, by those who live bour hard to clear themselves from the unupon his industry—a syphon through which equivocal condemnation pronounced upon wealth may flow to others, but retain none them by the Government Commissioner—we think most unsuccessfully. They cannot deny This is truly the case with all labourers, the facts, whatever gloss they may put upon whether rural or urban-manual or mental- them; there is no doubt that they did slay who are paid by wages. The Free Taders—their fellow-creatures without occasion, and before they secured the triumph of their policy that they went armed to the contested pass for drew glowing pictures of the "Happy Eng- that purpose. The magistrates who gave them land" that was to ensue. They still affect meat and drink before the fatal encounterto believe that it will come some time or other, who led them, and personally encouraged the and are fertile in suggesting reasons why it fight, afterwards sat on the bench, and infahas not come already. We are requested very mously conspired to obstruct the cause of jusearnestly, "to wait a little longer" for the tice, by deciding that no inquiry should be "good time," that they assure us really is made into the outrage and murders they had "coming." But no subterfuges, no excuses combined to perpetrate. No testimony as to can get rid of the fact, that the specific results character or intentions which Lord Ennisthey predicted from the passing of a specific KILLEN, or the Grand Lodge can bring formeasure, have not been secured. Explain it, ward, will avail in the face of such facts as palliate it as they may, Free Trade has not these. It is indeed possible, that the Orangegiven the people "High wages and plenty to men may believe themselves to be as humane, do." It has not converted us into a thriving, as religious, as loyal as they say they are. It prosperous, busy, and comfortable people. The is possible that they may imagine this as a real, not a fancy portrait;-

"An Orangemen should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator. He should cultivate truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity, devotion and piety, concord and unity, loyalty and obedience to the laws. His disposition should honour and diligently read the holy Scripproducers as ever they were : and the sugges- tures, and make them the rule of his faith and praction of wholesale Emigration, as the immediate | tice-he should love, uphold, and defend the Proremedy for destitution and want of employ-ment, which Free Trade has failed to relieve, testant religion, and sincerely desire and endeavour forcible exposition of the innate mischief which to propagate its doctrines and precepts—he should lurks in all class legislation. For the paltry is the most forcible proof of the hollowness of and dangerous doctrines of the Church of Rome. and dangerous doctrines of the Church of Rometheir professions, and the really nefarious and dangerous doctrines of the Unuren of Romeweeks' sport to the members of a privileged dancy of that church, its encroachments, and the class, an attempt is made to perpetuate an There are hundreds of causes in operation extension of its power-but he should abstain from incident of barbarism in the midst of a highly There are hundreds of causes in operation to grind down the remuneration of the laborar to the lowest possible fraction, and to throw tens of thousands out of employment almost within an hour's notice, which no possible almost of the should never take the name of legal power, and organised physical force at almost of the laborate hours and the should remember to keep holy the Sabbath day, and attend the public worship of God in vain, but abstain from all cursing, swearing, legal power, and organised physical force at their hour than the midst of a nighty-almost all uncharitable words, actions, or feelings towards his Roman Catholic brethren—he should remember to keep holy the Sabbath day, and attend the public have all the advantages of wealth, station, legal power, and organised physical force at the lowest possible fraction, and to keep holy the Sabbath day, and attend the public have all the advantages of wealth, station, legal power, and organised physical force at the lowest possible fraction and to keep holy the Sabbath day, and attend the public have all the advantages of wealth, station, legal power, and organised physical force at the lowest possible fraction and the public have all the advantages of wealth, station, legal power, and organised physical force at the lowest possible fraction and the public have all the advantages of wealth, and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public have all the advantages of wealth, and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the public haverage and the public have all the advantages of wealth and the p sible amount of emigration could ever cope with. They assume that we experience so much misery and want, merely because there is what they call a redundant population.

Some in vain, our abstain from an eursing, swearing, and organised physical force at their back. Large numbers of honest hard-discouraging those shameful practices in others—this conduct should be marked by wisdom and prudence, honesty, temperance, and sobriety. The glory of God and love of man, the honour of his itself is considered no crime, it too frequently all the residual deterioration of character. Sovereign, and the good of his country, should be

tem itself; and if next year, we could reduce power of self-delusion is certainly very great. not to escape public censure, and public inthe population one fourth, or from 28,000,000 History has many memorable examples of the dignation. If Mr. Bright does not in Parliato 21,000,000, there would then be as largely fact, but certainly this is the most extraordi- ment give them a merited castigation, it is overstocked a labour market in proportion to nary we remember; it is quite evident, that to be hoped some other Member will have the the then population, as there is now. If our these people "know not what manner of spi-money laws were continued, by which production is at one time unduly stimulated, and at darkness for light. Their instincts have been another unduly contracted, as suits the in- artificially and continuously perverted, so that terests or the crotchets of the money-lords-if they are now unable to discern between right THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. new machines to do the work that formerly and wrong; upon their own crotchets they are required the labour of thousands of adult helplessly and hopelessly insane, and must in skilled artizaus, continue to be brought into future be deprived of all weapons, and, if need action, and to supersede the manual labourer be, of such personal privileges as would render -if large masses of the people are divorced them dangerous to society, We cannot afford from the soil, and made helplessly dependent on the demand in distant and foreign markets, kets, pistols, and swords, ready to shoot and over the changes and fluctuations of which slay their fellow citizens for the glory of God, they have no control — if an unbridled selfish- and under the delusive impression that they ness continues to actuate our capitalists, and a are thereby at the same time enacting the part reckless competition be carried on, heedless of of good citizens. Orangemen must be conall results save one—an immediate profit—tent to come down from such transcendental if all these causes of social evil remain un- piety and loyalty, to the level of other people, touched, no amount of emigration, no mere and obey the laws which are passed for the

# GAME LAWS AND POACHERS.

Intelligence of a Temperaneer [Intelligence of the Clark itst and others, by their patronage and support, to save their friend from run, and we sincerely recommend them to do so.

They present exists, we have received the response of the French Exists to the addresses of the French Exists to the Exists to confusion — to provide new channels, into or not, we are not lawyers enough to deterwhich the labour, skill, and capital of the mine, but that it may prove a most effective country could be beneficially directed—the weapon against a gross and palpable injustice, noble discoveries of Modern Art could as there can be no doubt; the instinct which easily be made as subservient to the general prompts men to hunt, shoot, or fish, is as wealth, prosperity, and contentment, as, under strongly developed in "Hodge" as in the the guidance of ignorant selfishness, they have "Squire:" and until an intelligible claim can

In a zhiny night.

In the zeazon ov the year !" In addition to the natural gratification ages, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post Office orders, payable at the Holborn office, A great number of Trusses which may be seen have been fall into utter ruin, happy to have got rid of lude to a just and unexclusive political system, regularly during the whole year, must have, necessary for the meanest novel, and, in many cases, on a week, to cases, suffer those that have been erected, to only one in which we have any faith, as a presupport himself and family, and that not a nest for breeding, what they consider the is that of the Parliamentary and Financial indeed, a terrible and incessant hand-to-hand worst vermin upon their estates. It may suit Reform Association. It does not go so far as battle with starvation; and it is no wonder

But the matter does not affect the landlords ROAD, 90 New Year's Eve., Monday, December 31st, plundered by profit-mongers, usurers, and 1819. enabled to estimate the misery and crime which the attempt to maintain Game Preserves engenders, and the pecuniary loss it

Between the 1st of Nov., 1832, and the 1st of August, 1848, there were fifty coroner's inquests held in England and Wales, on the bodies of gamekeepers and other persons killed in affrays between poachers and game-watchers. Thirtyseven of these inquests returned verdicts of "wilful murder"—two of "manslaughter"—three "justifiable homicide"—and eight verdicts of "accidental deaths." The total number of persons convicted of offences against port of the Orange Grand Lodge, has made the Game Laws, from the 5th of May, 1836, to 1st August, 1848, was at assizes, one hundred and sixty-five-at quarter and petty sessions, ten thousand six hundred and thirteen-in all. ten thousand seven hundred and seventyeight; and it is distinctly shown by the returns, that the great majority of these prosecutions and convictions take place in the purely agricultural districts. The number of convictions in Dorset, in the course of two years, was two hundred and twenty-four. In the East of Yorkshire it was ninety-one. When the Protectionist landlords at their meetings make an outery about the increase of crime and rates, it would be well for them to ask themselves how far their own pet Game Laws go to swell the amount of vice and its concomitants, of which they complain.

In some way or other laws so purely selfish and grossly unjust-which generate and perpetuate a deadly feud and constant active warfare between classes, which convert honest labourers into artificial made criminals, and throw large families into the workhouse-must be got rid of. If Legislators will not listen to the voice of justice and humanity in Parliament, they must be made to feel that they are not, therefore, beyond the reach of popular opinion, or above the effects of popular opposition. Mr. Collett's new society offers the peasantry a new and powerful mode of attack. upon the privileged class. By organising their scattered strength, and bringing it to the upport of those who, for the time being, may be subjected to the tender mercies of landlord law, they will virtually deprive it of its power to injure. The family will fare as well with the father in gaol as if he was out of it, and as to the moral stigma, which the mere fact of should be gentle and compassionate, his behaviour poaching casts on a man's character, that is, kind and courteous—he should love the society of among his own class, never felt. In fact, he the good, and avoid the company of the evil-he is rather considered in the light of a hero than anything else.

These infamous laws are, in fact, a very leads to a gradual deterioration of character, and the ultimate adoption of a criminal us. The misery and destitution of the masses are produced by agencies inherent in the system itself; and if next year, we could reduce power of self-delusion is certainly very great.

According to Lord Ennishillen, these career. The men who originate such evils—who actively perpetrate such iniquities—ought not to escape public censure, and public interest of the power of self-delusion is certainly very great. career. The men who originate such evils-

## RECEIPTS OF FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

SHARES.

Central Rossendale	0 10		Exeter	••	••		x s. 0 12	-	
						£	1 2	0	
		-	ALS.	-		74			
Land Fund		•			•••	1	2	0	
Mathon, G. H. New Company,			•••		•••	7	0 4	6	
Bonus ditto	•••		•••		•••	0	10	0	
					_	£9	16	6	

W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

Received by W. Rider. - Chester, per J. Roberts, 5s.; Bristol, per C. Clark, 2s. 6d.

DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. Received by W. Rider.—Paisley per P. Cameron, 21. FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP. Received by W. Rider.-Cradley, per J. Copley, 3s. 6d. Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 3d.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by John Arnott, Secretary.—Crown and Anchor Hall Locality, 5s.; Mr. Rider, as per Star,

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

T. PRICE, Manager. 493, Oxford-street, London, December 13th, 1849.

THE WIRES of the Electric Telegraph between Birmingham and London were broken some few days since, owing to the contraction produced by the frost. A similar accident occurred in Man"" Wor" Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Fall Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
think."

CHACHARTIST RE-ORGANISATION. ROTUROTHER PROLETARIANS.

T The influence of Chartism, and your rre fore for liberty, will speedily be tested by the vvisiovisional Committee just appointed to inuuratarate the new plan of Chartist Organi-

The the past few years have witnessed many emptimpts to organise the working classes for ach achievement of their political emancipaan, and as many failures. It is to be hoped cupy more than five minutes in speaking to a mott tht the attempt now commencing will meet tion, and only to speak once on each question, exthat havery different result. That, in a great to open the question and five minutes to realy. assurasure, depends on the manner in which the eadeaders" shall perform their part in seeking valaralar support.

it ist is imagined by some persons, that the exingxing policy applied to the bourgeoisie, will ranging policy applied to the bourgeoisie, will was resolved, "That all motions, notices of motion, or amendments, shall be handed to the Chairman in ran ranks of those who, on the 10th of April, writing." ran ranks of those who, on the 10th of April, ayeayed their "physical force" against that assumence; and who subsequently, in the jury. It, w, wreaked their vengeance on the unfortuble in men whose offence consisted in seeking the cadeady made a few converts, and may make a property of the cadeady made a few converts, and may make a property of the equally effectual as regards the working classes. To win one of the shop
writing."

The Secretary then read a letter from the Manchester Chartists, signed by Mr. Jackson, delegating the character of every movement; and although the Chartist body had so much at heart, he could not see that they had thrown any discredit upon letter from Halifax, signed by Webber, recommending a union of sentiment and action between the democrats of England and Ireland—a movement of late years had been a failure; he was anxious to abide by the motto of "the People's Charter, and democrats of England and Ireland—a movement the name of the "Charter Union" them that of the the name of the "Charter Union" them that of the them are of the "Charter Union" that success or failure decided the chartists who had been conspicuous in 1848. It was well known that success or failure decided the chartists who had been conspicuous in 1848. It was well known that success or failure decided the chartists body had so much at heart, he could not see that they had thrown any discredit upon the movement.—Also a letter from Halifax, signed by Webber, recommending the rights which the character of every movement; and although the character of every movement. It is a summary to the chartest was read from the Chartist who had been conspicuous in 184 we working classes. To win one of the shop-wacyacy, you must "speak him fair and stroke soners and the expatriated victims to their homes soners and the expatriated victims to their homes of n on canny." You must tell him that "the and families—and the establishing a firm union of plople—notwithstanding any reports to the draftarary—are really very moderate; willing go go with moderate reformers as far as they a and thankful for any 'modicum' of help officient leaturess are missioned and thankful for any 'modicum' of help officient leaturess are missioned and thankful for any 'modicum' of help officient leaturess are missioned and thankful for any 'modicum' of help officient leaturess are missioned and thankful for any 'modicum' of help officient leaturess are missioned as any missioned and the law of the law , a, and thankful for any 'modicum' of help efficient lecturers or missionaries, and requesting eir eir respectable friends may be pleased to that Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds might be sent to that lorder; that the Reduction of Taxes, Separa-district. m m of Church and State, and Abolition of apapital Punishments, will be the grand fruits gramme for the discussion of the Conference: F Parliamentary Reform." Should foreign diblities be touched upon, the converting apostle away so the length of declaring "the United THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT. tattates Confederation a model for all nations,

orbithing in common with those madmen—the eced Republicans of France, and the Socialist—out cards of membership and subscribe to the fund of the ledemocrats of Germany." I But the question arises, whether this are those contained in the documents known as the Peo-'s singing-small' method of conducting the his summed up:—1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Equal Electoral Districts No Property Qualihere masses. It may be strongly doubted that fication: 6. Paid Bepresentatives.

5.—The Association is governed by a president, a vice-president, a council, and an executive committee, with a ee excited for Parliamentary Reform as it roas in 1831-32, or as for the Charter in 1839, maless they have previously a clear idea of the occial ameliorations they are likely to obtain the president or ultra reform of Parliament. opy moderate, or ultra reform of Parliament.

No tell them, that through the extension (more less) of the suffrage, they will be able to obtain a reduction of Ten Millions of Taxes—ithe banishment of the lords spiritual from the large of Paors—and the privilege of conserving House of Peers-and the privilege of conserving the council. the precious existence of a Maria Manningiss hardly likely to so far call up their enthussiasm as to excite them to energetic action in | 12.—The treasurer is unpaid, as well as the president

widely different addressed to the workers. If the all-important questions connected with wer table Social Reform, are ignored in the one payment of one shilling; for six months upon payment of case, they must also be in the other. It will be sixpence; for three months upon payment of threepence; and for one month on payment of one penny found impossible to serve two masters, or that which is the same thing-to advocate two dis- ments, ceases to be a member of the association, he cannot tinct systems, with any permanent advantage to those who might happen for a moment to forget that in politics as in private affairs, in the least which the council may think fit to adopt. the long run, "honesty is the best policy." It may be said that the working classes have already given their enthusiastic adhesion to the policy of "Conciliation" and "Union with the Middle Classes." "Bear witness," it may be added, "the great meeting at Drury-lane, and the large meetings at Aberdeen and many other places." The attendance, and conciliatory conduct of a considerable number of the Chartist body at those meetings is admitted. The announcement that Mr. O'Coxxon intended to speak at the Drury-lane meeting sufficed, as a matter of course, to attract a agents thus selected. large number of Chartists. But let not the "Reformers" and their friends "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that their movement has at

and popular interests,

all penetrated the ranks of the working classes; aland popular interests,

21.—An office will be taken to serve as the head-quarters tists, the men who, undiscouraged by past disap-of the association; and this association will be devoted solely to the business of the institution. pointments, are constantly on the watch for any new sign in the political horizon. The "Reformers" have held great meetings, but with what
results? To say nothing of the (by no means continued in office, or a new one appointed, to take measures temptible number of) Chartists who have no faith, for the election of the council; and that such election do and put no trust in the Moderate Reformers; let take place within six weeks from the present time. the non-political masses be questioned, and it will be soon found how little they care for, or think of an executive committee and make the recessory arrange. be soon found how little they care for, or think of an executive committee and make the necessary arrange the "little Charter." I venture to assert, that the ments for the election of the president and vice-president. Like the charter. I venture to assert, that the letters of the anonymous "commissioners" of the Aloraing Chronicle on the Social Condition of the Working Classes, have created reflection and excitement amongst the veritable people, a thousand-fold more than has yet been caused by the well-trumportal agriculture of the Lange Well-trumportal agriculture of the Lange Well-trumportal agriculture of the Lange Well-trumportal agriculture of the Social Condition of the National Charter Union, and invoking the moral adhesion as well as the pecuniary assistance of those who are favourable to democratic progress. peted agitation of Sir Joshua Walmsler and his Chartist "leaders" may, from this fact, learn an

important lesson, that, whether they attract or repel the middle classes, they can hope to win the masses only by taking up social questions, and showing that veritable social reform-not any mere pottering and peddling with taxation-would follow the obtainment of the Charter.

There is another point should not be lost sight of the desirability of bringing into the Chartist movement new men possessing influence with sections of the people who, hitherto, have been impervious to Chartist appeals. I do not mean "respectable," Chartist appeals. I do not mean "respectable," discussion arrived at that point relative to mem"right honourable," and "noble" leaders, although ters' contributions—monthly, half-yearly, or an-I should be very glad to see them if they came on acceptable terms. I mean the leaders of the trades, the men of weight and standing in the ranks of industry. It is to be regretted that steps were not taken to include a number of trades delegates, or persons by their position representing the trades, in the Metropoliton Conference. I hope it will be found, three months hence, possible to find at least one or two such men to sit on the Chartist Executire. I take it for granted, that there is no leading Chartist but would be glad to take the post of private for that of captain, if impressed with the conviction that the place he heretofore occupied could be filled by another with advantage to our Of course it would be-as it always is-necessary

to guard against counterfeits. The people of this nd every other country, have been too often cursed with the leadership of speculators in politics, and traffickers in popular credulity; and, unhappily, the race of political impostors is not yet extinct. I have much pleasure in calling attention to a letter from Mr. S. Krop in this number of the Star. It will be seen, that Mr. Krpp proposes to devote his time and labour, two or three evenings each week, for the next two or three months, to the good work of meeting and conferring with the ill-paid and unemployed of the several trades and callings

in this metropolis, for the purpose of learning from the lips of the sufferers themselves, their own account of the causes of their social decline, and their Own view of the measures necessary and efficient to cause a radical amelioration of their condition. This self-imposed mission on the part of Mr. Kynn will, if carried out, form a valuable sequence to the labours of the Chronicle's "commissioners"—at least so far as London is concerned. All Mr. Kydd requires is that the working men

should afford him opportunities of meeting them, and such opportunities no doubt he will find. As the Chronicle's correspondent commenced with Spitalfields, and as the weavers of that district are (more or less) organised, they might take the initiative in acting on the proposals contained in Mr. Kypp's letter. His project deserves, and has the hearty good wishes of L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

December 13th, 1849.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

At the late meetings of this body, more new members have been enrolled. At the meeting held on the 30th ult., the sum of 10s was voted from the Fraternal Fund, to a distressed refugee from Italy. It is hoped that the members and friends will give their support to this most necessary fund. On the their support to this most necessary fraternal Festival, to consist of Tea and Ball, at the John-street tival, to consist of Tea and Ball, at the John-street His instructions were, to retain the name at all in London, the chance of their ever obtaining they would be able to prevent any such slur being thrown upon them again, as they experienced in the case of the National Petitival, to consist of Tea and Ball, at the John-street His instructions were, to retain the name at all in London, the chance of their ever obtaining they would be able to prevent any such slur being thrown upon them again, as they experienced in the case of the National Petitival, to consist of Tea and Ball, at the John-street His instructions were, to retain the name at all in London, the chance of their ever obtaining they would be able to prevent any such slur being thrown upon them again, as they experienced in the case of the National Petitival, to consist of Tea and Ball, at the John-street His instructions were, to retain the name at all in London, the chance of their ever obtaining the control of the chance of their ever obtaining the chance of the chance of their ever obtaining the chance of the chan ber 31st.

CHARTIST CONFERENCE.

On the motion of Messrs. Reynolds and Arnott,

Messrs. T. Clark and Samuel Boonham were appointed joint secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN said he trusted that each delegate would feel that they had assembled for the despatch of business, and that all their speeches would be precise. The roll having been called, and the several delegates having answered to their names, on the motion of Messrs. Clark and Stallwood, it on the motion of Messrs. Clark and Stallwood, it was resolved that the sittings commence at eight of clock precisely each evening, and close at half-past tender one general term—"Union." As being out of order, when a sociation, as they merely wanted to consolidate all parties under one general term—"Union." As being out of order, when the Chairman said that half-past ten of clock precisely each evening, and close at half-past tender one general term—"Union." As they merely wanted to consolidate the chairman said that half-past tender of the clock precisely each evening, and close at half-past tender of the clock precisely each evening, and close at half-past tender of the clock precisely each evening.

Mr. T. CLARK moved that no delegate should octo open the question, and five minutes to reply.

Mr. Arnorr seconded the motion, which, after a few words from Messrs. Bently, Utilia, O'Connor, Brown, Harney, and the Chairman, was adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Messrs. Clark and Allnutt is

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS, on behalf of the Provisional Committee, then read the following pro-

tattates Confederation a model for all nations, id id Lamarine the beau ideal of a revoluonomary statesman." It will be as well to add, natat "although the English working classes avave their faults, thank God, they have bibling in common with those madmen—the

society.

4.—The principles to be promulgated by the Association

10 .- The council appoints the treasurer.

11.—The executive committee appoints the who receives a salary for his services. ssupport of any scheme of reform which prormises such results. Be it remembered too, the council. In other respects the executive committee that there cannot be one set of arguments constitutes the financial as well as the administrative com

addressed to the middle-classes, and a set 13 .-- All members of the association are entitled to votes (personally, and not by proxy) for the president, vice-presi

14.-A card of membership is grauted for one year upon

17 .- At the public meeting called by, and at the instance of, this Association, the most perfect freedom of speech is recognised; save and except with regard to language calculated to cause a breach of the peace or otherwise violate the laws. 18.—For the purpose of tract distribution, the m

must be divided into districts, and local systems of district visitation must be established. This plan of district visita-tion will likewise be rendered available for the financial interests of the association.

mittee, with the concurrence of the council, due regard being had to the character as well as the capacity of the 20.—The National Charter Union has been founded and exists independently of all other institutions whatsoever, whether political, social, or territorial; and it is hoped that it may become a rallying-point for all democratic sections

4.—That the National Charter Union is established to aid and assist, not to obstruct or mar, the endeavours of all societies whose objects are to obtain the reformation of

all or any abuses in the institutions of the country. Mr. REYNOLDS said the Provisional Committee had devoted several nights to the consideration of this document. It must be remembered that Chartism, as a corporate body, was dead—the spirit only existed, and this was an attempt to resuscitate that glorious body. (Hear, hear.) The election of the several officers would necessarily create excitement, and do the work, in diffusing the principles of Chartism, of many lecturers. (Hear, hear.) When the nual—he would advise the appointment of a select committee, to take that portion of the programme but profitable. Such was the programme for their confine the election of delegates to London. consideration, and whatever the Conference might do with it, he at least thought it would give the Provisional Committee credit for the getting it up, and submitting it for the consideration of that

Conference. (Loud cheers.) Provisional Committee, as well as to save the time | the country they would be pounced upon by govern- and highly beneficial, and should vote for both of the Conference, each clause should stand as ment for infringing the law. It would be a violation those propositions.

Mr. Bnown seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

The first clause was then adopted nem. con. On the reading of the second clause, Mr. Utting asked, was there now a National Charter Union in existence? and was answered in

Charter Association, and would look upon it as treason to alter the name. pledged their clothes and other necessaries to get to
Birmingham to defend the name, and many had
been persecuted and prosecuted under that name.

been persecuted and prosecuted under that name.

Council of twelve than they would out of the numbeen persecuted and prosecuted under that name.

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Council of twelve than they would out of the numbeen proposed. They must give the people of the

Clause 12 was rendered unnecessary by the sub
by Mr. O'Connor.

The title was more cuphonious, and for these rea- Council. Such a course would not be a violation sons he was for retaining it.
Mr. Ulling moved, "That the title be 'The National Charter Association." Mr. LEE seconded the amendment.

he thought as there were so many parties now London in so prosperous a condition as it was while adopting the word "Association," it would be that Council existed.

better for them to distinguish their society from Mr. Doyle said the Manchester people were that they would gain many new converts to the cause, if they changed the name—and those converts would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, yests would be composed of parties who had hitherto to abide by anything in which they had been before, the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack and they would obtain ten times the number of lack anything in which they had been before, any the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack and they would obtain ten times the number of lack anything in which they had been before, any the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack anything the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack anything the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack anything the proceedings with the condition of the people; George Thompson had himself spoken of the lack anything the verts would be composed of parties who had hitherto | to abide by anything in which they had not a voice. kept aloof from them on account of the name they He could bear witness to the good done by the had borne. (Hear.)

Mr. Clark thought an alteration of name at the be the Chartist Association of the past, but, being (Hear, hear.) based upon a different foundation, would be inconsistent with itself if they did not alter the name.

(Hear, hear.) stood. He did so, because the old association had framing a Council; as he considered that the greater done certain things which he need not then mention, the number of which the Conneil were composed, stood. He did so, because the old association had done certain things which he need not then mention, the number of which the Conneil were composed, be seven shillings. (Hear, hear.) Besides, if they admitted the whole of the People's Charter at but which, he was confident, did not meet with the but which, he was confident, did not meet with the Charter would they have in their ranks.

Sympathy of the Chartist body generally. He would show that if they could not get they are not month, the pront upon them would enunciated at each. Besides, ind not have not have not have a seven shillings. (Hear, hear.) Besides, if they admitted the whole of the People's Charter at issued cards monthly they would be able to prevent any such slur being thrown upon them again, as Thompson, Pearson, and others, at the head of the not join any future movement under the old name.

In Day is thought that it they could not get they experienced in the case of the National Petility-seven men out of their body in London to meet tion of last year. If they issued 1,000,000 cards the introduced it in the House of Commons? If he had not voted for Mr. Hume's in the should they would know they could get the names and had not voted for Mr. Hume's in the should they would know they could get the names and had not voted for Mr. Hume's in the should they would know they could get the names and had not voted for Mr. Hume's in the should the introduced it in the House of Commons?

hazards; and he thought few of the delegates would ther ultimate object was very improbable. The delegates (a list of whom appeared in the Star of last week) assembled in the spacious room of the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, Hand-court, High Holborn, on Monday, evening, December 10th.

At eight o'clock, on the motion of Messrs.

M'Graff and Utring, Mr. James Grassby was many mously called to the chair.

At they had changed the name of the Association, because they were ashamed of what had been done in 1848. (Hear, hear.) While he deplored the fate of the unfortunate men who became the victims of their own zeal and devotedness to the cause, yet he was proud to say he gloried in the principles which actuated them in their every action. (Cheers.) like to go back to their constituents, and tell them hear.) actuated them in their every action. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brown opposed the clause. If he voted for

it. he should be ashamed to meet the poor men who were now suffering for their advocacy of Chartism under the old name, when their time should expire. Mr. Milne opposed the clause. Mr. REYNOLDS thought some of the delegates were labouring under a delusion in thinking that

by changing the name they would destroy the old specting their altering the name of the Association with a view of truckling to the middle classes, he disclaimed any such imputation; and declared the sole object of the Provincial Committee in drawing and, by altering the name, to oreate a fresh feature in the Chartist agitation—a feature which, he was sure, would be productive of abundant fruit. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hanney rose to correct an error which had fallen from one or two of the preceding speakers, with reference to the conduct of some of those no Surrender," but he would rather do it under the name of the "Charter Union" than that of the "National Charter Association." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bentely would not vote against the clause.

Mr. O'Connor said, if they wished to do things in under discussion.

business-like manner, they should do as they did in the House of Commons—namely, pass a bill first, had altered from the one he proposed the night and name it afterwards. After some further discussion, it was agreed by

Mr. DRAKE was in favour of retaining the old name. He did not like new-fangled doctrines. The Provisonal Committee seemed to have thought that the change of name would be productive of a good

Mr. Hobben would prefer the word "Union" to "Association," as the former had always been the watchword of the Charter. He could not see any material difference in the words to create any dis-

cussion, and would advise them to settle the queslitical parties. As to the Committee wishing to one tour, for the purpose of paying an Executive,—truckle to the middle class, and to break up the agitation for the Charter, he considered such suppositions highly ridiculous, as they (the Provisional Committee) had done all in their power to devise the best means for resuscitating a movement for a long time dead, and for infusing a sound principle of action into the whole of the Chartist proceedings.

Mr. Langar would say that, if there were no difference between the two words "Union" and "As-

He would vote against the change. when there appeared for the clause, 11; against it, 16; majority 5. The decision was received with general applause

amongst the strangers present. The CHAIRMAN then put the 3rd and 4th clauses, to which no opposition was offered. On the 5th clause being put,
Mr. Collins moved:—"That no president, or

vice-president, be elected, but that the Association be governed by an Executive Council." Mr. WILKINS seconded it.

Mr. Bentley supported the amendment, as it tended to place the governing power of the Association upon a strictly democratic principle. (Hear, Mr. Lee supported the amendment.

Mr. HARNEY would certainly give his vote in fayour of the amendment of Mr. Collins, because he detested the system of presidency, and, after the exhibition which the French President had made, they must all agree with him in his vote against the clause. Mr. O'Convon said, he thought they would do

better to substitute the word chairman for pre-

it did not succeed they could throw it overboard. Mr. M'Grath said they had been told that the President of France had misconducted himself, and that, therefore, to have a president in their Association would be impolitic; but he would direct their attention to the President of America in answer to that, and ask if his conduct had been inconsistent with the democratic principles of the American government? (Hear, hear.) He should adhere to the Mr. Brown could not see any harm in having a

president when they had the power to discharge Mr. STALLWOOD supported the amendment. as he

choose their own chairman. Mr. CLARK said it required that a responsible

person should be placed at the head of all societies person capable of wielding the emblem of order, and of directing it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Allnut supported the proposition of the Provisional Committee. it, 11; majority against, 6.

annulled.

ever, that the country could afford to send up men agitation, he should not be inclined to receive it uninto consideration, as he thought he could show the to London, and keep them there perpetually; and graciously, as he believed such things were done means of making this not only thoroughly practical for that reason the committee had thought it best to Mr. Utting moved :- "That the number of the Council be reduced to twenty-one." Mr. Drake seconded the amendment.

the election of the Counil being confined to London, 'moved' and 'seconded,' when read by the Chairof the Corresponding Act.
Mr. Reynolds said, that if they had thirty-seven

in their Council they would have thirty-seven untheir various localities, to disseminate the doctrines of Chartism.

Mr. CLARK did not think that the country dis tricts would consent to place all their legislative powers in the hands of the people of London.

of the Correponding Act.

Mr. ALLYUTT thought there would not be much difficulty in getting a Council of thirty-seven together in London, as, in 1843, they had a Metropo-Mr. Bentley also expressed his concurrence in it. Mr. Davis agreed with the proposition, because and he would say, that he never knew Chartism in

Metropolitan Council in 1843, but that good only extended over London itself; and, therefore, on Mr. Clark thought an alteration of name at the extended over London itself; and, therefore, on said he had known poor Cuffay and other Chartists present time extremely practicable, as the Associable behalf of the whole country, he would reject any in London, who had gone with one meal per day to contribute to the funds of Chartism; and any in fact, the Charter Union of the future was not to which the people generally could not have a vote. Mr. HARNEY agreed with Mr. O'Connor in the

views that gentleman had expressed upon the Mr. Townsend rose to support the clause as it Mr. Drake would like to see as many as a hundred

Mr. Bentley supported the clause as it stood. Mr. Townsend: Let them, at all events, give the

matter a trial. Messrs. M'GRATH and PATTENSON followed. Mr. O'CONNOR begged to assure the members of ', Constitution' into the country as it stood, they the Committee) would be laughed at. (Hear,

Mr. CLARK moved :- " That the general goverament be an Executive Council, consisting of seven persons.' Mr. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. REYNOLDS was objecting to the motion of MI Clark as being out of order, when The CHAIRMAN said that half-past ten o'clock being the hour at which they had agreed to close TUESDAY EVENING.

The Conference assembled at eight o'clock preeisely. Shortly afterwards, Mr. O'Connor entered, and was much applauded. The CHAIRMAN having taken his seat, called over the names of the delegates, when all of them being

The SECRETARY of the Conference, (Mr. Clark, read the minutes of the previous evenings proceedngs, which were confirmed. He then proceeded to read two letters he had received—one from Aberdeen, "expressing the desire of the people of that place to see a thorough and practical re-organ-Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Reynolds would pay them a Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Reynolds would pay them a visit, as soon as possible, in order to resuscitate the Chartist movement there." The other letter was from a West Riding delegate meeting, held in agricultural districts, they must not expect the agricultural districts, they must not expect the from a West Riding delegate meeting, held in Bradford, (Mr. Wilcox, chairman,) "expressive of their desire to abide by, and carry out any vigorous plan of organisation which the Conference might of the conference might of

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to business, and

Mr. Clark would just read his motion, which he send up members if thought fit," Mr. Dixon seconded it.

Mr. O'Connon said: If they placed the power of returning members of the Executive Committee in Harney. the hands of the people in the provinces, they must fund which would be placed at the disposal of the Council. He thought no such thing. In fact, he would stick to the old name as long as he professed glected to do that, the men of Manchester, Leeds, clause, 12; majority 2. Newcastle, and other places, would say it was a juggle. Let them proceed upon the principle of Universal Suffrage as far as they could, and they would thereby show to the world at large that they understood what they were agitating for, and that the principle was one of sound practicability. (Hear, Mr. M'Grath said, he had not heard any one sufficient funds to support an Executive. For the hear.) Let them not doubt that there would be single argument advanced tending to invalidate the people would see the necessity of such a course, in should be incorporated in Mr. Harney's amend clause under discussion. He confessed that he had order to keep time with the Protectionist humbug always preferred the word "Union" to "Associamovement, and the Parliamentary Reform agitation" as "union" was the callying arm of all as tion," as "union" was the rallying cry of all po- tion. He had, not many years back, spent £96 in

> Mr. Clark pressed his motion. Mr. Mills would like to see the district delegate councils in the country, the same as under the old organisation. Mr. Milnes did not see why Mr. O'Connor should

money, when past experience had shown them that tion was meant in the clause against any lecturer sociation," why seek to alter it? (Hear, hear.) individual members would not do their duty. (Hear, hear.) He would wote against the change.

It was then agreed that the matter be left of 3 paid members. Mr. Brown seconded the motion.

Mr. Collins supported it. If they had any more would fall on Mr. O'Connor's shoulders, as it had done before. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN said, if the Executive consisted

only of three persons, they must at all events confine their services to London. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Utting said, if any portion of the Executive Council were to become lecturers, he would like some gentleman to move the following, as he had already one amendment upon the subject before the fit to make on the following night. Conference, which his seconder was unwilling to The Ci withdraw—namely, "That the Council consist of journed. seven members; these to be nationally elected, to be paid for their services, whose duty it should be o go to meetings, and deliver lectures; the remaining four to be elected by London, and to act only in London, and not to be paid for their services."

Mr. Bextley would move that. Mr. O'Connor understood that the object of the Conference was to create union. He would ask, what would be the feelings of seven men sitting together, of whom three were paid for their services,

No seconder appearing for Mr. Bentley's motion, it fell to the ground. Mr. DRAKE said, that the past had taught them a lesson, that the public would not pay for lectures, such election do take place within three months but they must get the money first, and engage the consist of nine persons.

lecturers afterwards. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Reynolds said, he thought if the people wished for the Charter, they could support a Council thought it would be best to allow the Council to vour to prevent the exhibition of true zeal for the niary assistance, of those who are favourable to future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STALLWOOD said, he would just observe, that now there was no Provisional Committee, that it and its duties had ceased immediately its report o' Connor, seconded by Mr. John Arnott, Messrs. was made to that Conference; and as regarded the questions before them, he knew it was difficult to please all sections of their own party. The letter below the difficult to propose an address to the people of Great land that avening from Alarman party. The letter below the people of Great land that avening from Alarman party. The letter land that avening from Alarman party land that avening from Alarman party. The letter land that avening from Alarman party land that avening from Alarman party. The letter land that avening from Alarman party land that avening from League. It is a land to be a land The Chairman then put the amendment, when read that evening from Aberdeen was a good illusthe numbers were-For the amendment, 17; against tration of that: in that letter it was stated, that the Scotch would not be satisfied with an English Con-The 6th clause, bearing upon the 5th, was then ference, or an English Executive, or Secretary; and suggested that a Scotch Conference should be held. Mr. O'Coxxon objected to the election of a and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the Council of thirty-seven men by the people of London, late Executive a Scotch Secretary (Mr. S. Kydd), of any society which had for its object the enfrance of the Indian and to transact the business of the original and the Association. He thought it very true that the sit in London, and to transact the business of the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the of any society which had for its object the enfrance of the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear, they had to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the Association. He thought it very true that original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the Association. He thought it very true that original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the Association and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet, strange as it may appear to the original and yet and yet appear to the original and yet and ye to sit in London, and to transact the business of the who was not supported by his countrymen; and whole country. It would make a close borough of what was more inconsistent still was, with all this it. People in the country would not subscribe national prejudice they invited a Saxon and an towards a parliament elected only by the people of Irishman to come across the border, to raise the London. Besides, the number was too great. They could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the Executive, he thought this a serious could never get more than fifteen out of the thirty-members of the thirtyquestion for their consideration, and past experi-Mr. RETNOLDS said, the Provisional Committee ence did not say much in its behalf; for his part had purposely left the mode of election to be decided by the Conference. He did not think, now-posed to give any sum of money in favour of the thing of the kind necessary. (Hear, hear.) He Mr. Stallwood moved, "That in deference to the that if they made it a general election throughout also thought the Council of twenty-one necessary,

After a further discussion of some minutes. The Chairman put the propositions as they stood, when there appeared:—For the original clause, 0 paid lecturers, who would work to their utmost, in for Mr. Clark's amendment, 12; for Mr. Milne's 10; for Mr. Utting's, 7.
Mr. Clark moved—"That the whole government

of the Association be vested in the hands of the Executive Committee." Mr. Davis seconded it.

Mr. O'Connon reiterated his opinion, that thirtytreason to alter the name.

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Mr. O'Connon reiterated his opinion, that thirtytreason to alter the name.

Mr. O'Connon reiterated his opinion, that thirtyby 13 to 5.

Upon clauses 10 and 11 being read, it was unanimously agreed "that the Secretary and Treasurer

Connoil of the Expansion Committee should be a property of the property of the property of the property of the prop

stitution of Mr. Clark's proposition in the place of clause 9.

Upon clause 14, Mr. O'Coxxon said, he thought one shilling was

said he had known poor Cuffay and other Chartists

(Hear, hear.) Mr. UTTING said, the expenses of cards of membership, if granted monthly for one penny, would leave no funds in the hands of the Executive. Mr. REYNOLDS explained, that if 100 cards were

issued in one month, the profit upon them would

their last one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connon said, that would be no criterion as to the prosperity of the Society, as he himself, the Provisional Committee that if they sent the some six or seven years ago, had left 2,000 tickets Hear, hear,)

Mr. Brown supported the clause as it stood. Mr. Milke thought it would be well if the one shilling was paid in advance. He did not like the idea of giving any one the opportunity of speaking at their meetings on payment of a mere penny. His experience told him that there was justice in the observation, "That the poor man paid, whilst the richer looking one skulked by." He would there-fore move—"That the sum stated be one shilling

Mr. ALLNUTT seconded the amendment. Mr. Davis said, if they carried that amendment they would exclude every man from voting in the affairs of the Association, who might be able to pay one penny, but not one shilling. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dorle thought they could not mend the

Mr. M'GRATH opposed the amendment. If they isation drawn up by the Conference, and hoped that Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Reynolds would pay them a

ship be granted for one year, upon payment of one shilling. The contribution may be paid by installsaid: The first question they should discuss was ments of not less than one penny weekly. The Mr. Utting's amendment upon clause 7, which was: member not to receive his card, nor to be eligible twenty-one." Mr. Clark's motion would come next the contribution is paid in full." He thought much harm had been done by Chartist Lecturers, and others telling the people that they were too poor to previous, to the following:—"That the Council of seven should be elected by London, and that the Chartists of the provinces should be empowered to contribute the necessary tunds. (Hear, near.) He seven should be elected by London, and that the Chartists of the provinces should be empowered to sociation. He would move this resolution as an electron to the contribute the necessary tunds. (Hear, near.) He would not wish cards to be merely sold, but members to be enrolled so hat they might be a veritable association. He would move this resolution as an amendment to both the propositions before the Conference.

Mr. Annorr seconded the amendment of Mr.

Mr. MILNE withdrew his amendment. The CHAIRMAN then put the question, when there avowed his intention to take the modieum of rewere :- For Mr. Harney's amendment, 14; for the

Mr. Davis seconded it. A long discussion took place between Messrs. Milnes, Rogers, Utting, &c., when it was unanimously resolved-" That the motion of Mr. Clark

Clause 15 was annulled by the last resolution of Clauses 16, 17, and 18, were agreed to, without discussion.

On clause 19, Mr. Harney said, this clause seemed to be casting of men seeking any portion of political reform, so effections upon the character of some lecturers long as the Chartists were allowed a fair and imreflections upon the character of some lecturers who had formerly been engaged in the movement. Mr. M'GRATH said, on the part of the Provisional Committee, that no such thought had entered the be expected to go round the country to spend his mind of any member of that body; and no insinuadiscretion of the Executive Committee.

On clause 20. Mr. Collins supported it. If they had any more than three, he thought too great a share of payment rial, be expanged, which, being seconded by Mr. ARNOTT, was carried.

Clause 20, and last, was then agreed to. Mr. CLARK said, that, owing to the alterations which had been made in the "Constitution" submitted by the Provisional Committee, it was necessary that some of their resolutions should be altered, and they would be submitted to them, with such alterations as the Committee might think The CHAIRMAN then declared the Conference ad-

The Conference held its third nights sitting in the coffee-room of the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-Street, Fitzroy-square, at eight o'clock, the Lodge Room of the Wheat Sheaf being The Chairman having taken his seat.

Mr. CLARK read the minutes of the previous meetings, which having been confirmed, he proceeded better to substitute the word chairman for president.

| gether, of whom three were paid for their services, ings, which naving need commune, he proceeds and four were not? They would indeed, have a hard street state, as agreed to by the Provisional Community of the organisation would grow out of the basis of human action, they would have a mittee. They had thought it necessary to make the basis of human action, they would have a mittee. They had thought it necessary to make the basis of human action, they would have a mittee. the articles of the programme. He thought they continual hubbub in their council—the whole onus the alterations on account of the decisions which should try the plan for twelve months, and then if being thrown upon the three paid men. (Hear, the Conference had arrived at with reference to various parts of the "Constitution." The first resolution read as follows :- "That a Provisional Committee be now appointed to take measures for the election of an Executive Committee, and that They wanted 100 lecturers, if they could pay them; from the present time, and that the Committee

Mr. REYNOLDS seconded the resolution, was carried unanimously.

Mr. CLARK then moved the second resolution, as of five men; and if Mr. O'Connor, or hinself, or follows:—" That an address be issued by this Conany other individual choosed to act the part of a ference to the nation, promulgating the new Conpatriot, it was for that Conference, and the people stitution of the National Charter Association, and generally, to applaud him for it, and not to enden- invoking the moral adhesion, as well as the pecu-

chisement of the people. democratic progress."

Mr. Doxee seconded it, and on being put, it was

Mr. CLARK then moved the third resolution, as follows: -" That the National Charter Association will aid and assist the endeavours of all societies whose objects are to obtain the reformation of all or any abuses, in the institutions of the country."

Mr. Bentley seconded the resolution. Mr. Utting would not like to see the Chartists obstructing the progress of any other Association Charter Association, in refraining from obstructing any Association having for their object any portion of the principles of the People's Charter, do not Mr. O'Connor said, if he thought the resolution

submitted to them any such thing as Mr. Utting with the best intentions; but, at the same time, he thought it would reflect the greatest disgrace on the Chartist body, whose supineness rendered any-Charter Association are determined not to abandon feared the numorous questions before the Confe- any portion of the People's Charter, they are de-Mr. Stallwood would observe, with respect to rence would perplex it; for his part, he thought termined to assist any society having for its object three the best number for the Executive; and he any portion of the principles of the cause." (Hear,

Mr. Doyle said, he had express instructions upon that point from his constituents at Manchester, expressing their desire to work with the Financial and Parliamentary Reformers : but they would not consent to a junction with any Association which did not embrace the whole of the People's Charter. He dissented entirely from these in structions; believing as he aid that by throwing any obstacle in the way of the Reform League they would but be obstructing the cause which they had at heart. (Hear.) Though he was a The question was then put, when it was carried Chartist to the back-bone, yet he thought it would be inconsistent in him to oppose any system which would give the vote to between four and five millions of those who were at present disenfran-

Mr. HARNEY would not oppose the resolution. He was anxious that the Chartist body should not ob-Clause 13 was agreed to, without any discussion, struct any meetings called for the purpose of pro moting the adoption of any part of the Charter; but Mr. O'Connon said, he thought one shilling was he would oppose the plan adopted by some of the too much for man yworking man to pay down. (Hear leaders of the Chartist movement, namely—of going hear.) Quick sale and light profit was the basis of to the Parliamentary Reform meetings, and antrade; and for that reason he would move-" That nouncing themselves as the representatives of the the subscriptions for twelve months should be three-pence." He considered they would then harmonise latter body with the middle classes. (Hear.) lation, but not upon false grounds, as it was one Mr. Davis thought one shilling quite little enough. another to go to meetings, and proclaim the mar-Mr. STALLWOOD concurred with Mr. Davis, and riage of Chartism with that movement. (Hear.) Mr. O'Connor thought it his duty to answer Mr.

Harney. When he had gone to Reform League meetings, it had been his habit to tell them that though willing to assist them in getting their portion of political reform, he would never abandon the movement of Chartism till he had secured for the whole people a free, full, and fair representation in the House of Commons. He had attended six of their meetings, and that was the principle he had enunciated at each. Besides, had not Lord Nugent Reform League, voted for the whole Charter when

(Hear, addresses of that number of men as bona fide have stood alone in the House, as he generally did members of the Charter Association, to sign a peti- but he should always go for the future with any tion which would not be sneered at, as containing body of men whom he thought were sincere in their the names which police spies had placed upon desire to benefit the working classes. He would go with them to gain what they wanted, and then he would never rest till he had obtained the whole of

the Charter. (Cheers.)
Mr. Townsend said, that the greatest possible amount of good would result from their attending in Glasgow, 3,000 in Edinburgh, and so on in other places, and he had never been paid for any of them. the parliamentary meetings. He was present at one at Hackney, when he proposed an addenda to their resolution—and that addenda was the "No Property Qualification " clause of the Charter. It was agreed to, and he had since learned that the League had taken that point of the Charter in addition to those they formerly advocated. (Cheers.) lle had great faith in the good that might be effected by Charlist leaders attending these meetings, and would vote for the resolution of Mr. Clark.

Mr. Rernouns replied to Mr. Harney, that he knew of no instance in which any leader of the Chartists had gone to Reform meetings representing himself as from the Chartist body offering their co-operation to the Reform Association. He himself, however, was not only a member of the Association, but he had paid ten guineas for the present year, and ten guineas in advance for the next year. clause itself. It provided for everything, which even the poorest man might wish. It gave an Council. He had introduced into that Council the poorest man might wish. It gave an council the Chapter which they (the Council) did opportunity of paying one shilling, sixpence, or one points of the Charter, which they (the Council) did penny, as circumstances would permit. (Hear, vot recognise. He had forced them to append another point - No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament—to their bill of rights, and he would agitate in the Council, and at their public meetings, till he made them adopt the whole of the principles contained in the People's Charter. Cheers.) He would accept for the present, the modicum of Reform offered them by the Reform League, as it was the stepping-stone to the accomplishment of all that the working classes of this country wished for. (Hear, hear.) He thought it necessary the leaders of the Chartist movement should go to the meetings of the League to instruct the middle classes as to what the real principles of Chartism were.
Mr. Collins thought, as Mr. Reynold's was a

member of the council of the Reform League, he should agitate for the abolition of the immense premium, in order that working men might get on that council. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Reynold's had laboured to that effect ever

since he had been on the council, and he should continue to do so. (Hear hear.) Mr. Davis said, he had been invited to attend one of the meetings of the Reform Associationthe first meeting called by that body in the Tower Hamlets. He attended and addressed that meeting, and he was sure he represented the Chartists of

the tower Hamlets upon that occasion, when he

form offered first, and then to work firmly and laboriously for the interest of the Charter afterwards. Hear, hear.) Mr. PATTENSON agreed with Mr. Harney. He would not obstruct the meetings of the Association, but he would not co-operate with them. Men had gone to the meetings of the Reform League, and represented themselves as from the Chartist Asso-

ciation, deputed to make a junction between the After a few words from Mr. Brown in favour of nttending the League meetings,
Mr. Pearcey moved, and Mr. Langon seconded the following amendment on the resolution of the Provisional Committee, under discussion :- " That

the Conference discountenance all opposition at the

meetings of the Reform League, or any other body

partial hearing.' Mr. STALLWOOD thought great good had been done by Chartist leaders attending the meetings of the Parliamentary Reform Association. He was one of several persons who had had an interview with Sir Joshua Walmesley, after that gentleman had held a meeting at Hammersmith, when he declared to him (Mr. Stallwood) "That he was a whole hog Charist himself; but that there were so many prejudices to be conquered in the minds of the middle classes, that the best thing they could do,

was to get a portion of 'points' first, and go for the

rest afterwards."

Mr. Allnutt could bear witness to the good done at the Sadler's Wells meeting, by the attendance of Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, and the attendance at the League meeting in Finsbury had converted many of the middle classes to the cause of Chartism. In fact, one gentleman who attended that meeting had since sent £1 to the Victim Fund, and other sums varying from 10s. downwards, for other Chartist purposes. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hanner begged to be understood, that he did not object to Chartist leaders going to the meetings of the Below. Taxandary

of the Reform League; but that he did deny the right of any man to go and say he represented the Chartist body, and that his mission was to unite the two parties. { Hear, hear.} Mr. DRAKE had no faith in the promises of the middle classes. If they looked to the past, they would find an instance of their treachery at the time of their agitation for the Reform Bill. They had

been deceived by them then, and he would not give

them an opportunity of deceiving them (the Mr. M'GRATH conceived that an immense amount of good would be done to the cause of Chartism, by Chartists co-operating with the middle classes for their modicum of reform. (Hear, hear). The middle classes were all electors, and he thought, therefore, that no deception was to be feared on the part of the members composing that class, when they were in full possession of that franchise which, he thought, they sought conscientiously to confer upon the working class. (Hear, hear). The middle class composed the House of Commons, and it was therefore to that class they (the Chartists) must look for the enfranchisement of themselves. (Cheers). He was opposed to class denunciation; and cared not whether he joined with a cotton lord, or any other man, so long as the end sought was the enfran-

Mr. CLARK rose for the purpose of disabusing the minds of that Conference against what had been said by Mr. Harney, with respect to leaders to himself. He had not the most remote wish to take the gentlemen who had introduced this matter, in his own peculiar way, as his model. Mr. O'Connon said, he had taken it to himself as well; but really he did think that Mr. Harney had not east reflexions upon any individual member of

The man who wears it claims it for his own." Mr. Clark would take the matter to himself. He had attended Reform meetings, and he had done more-he had become a member of the Reform Asssociation. (Hear, hear.) But at their meetings he had always maintained the firmness and dignity of the Chartist body, by granting Chartist co-operation with them, and demanding in return their co-operation with the Chartists, finally to obtain the whole six points of the People's Charter. (Cheers.) More good had been done to Chartism y Mr. O'Connor's attendance at the Princess's Theatre meeting than would have accrued from his attendance at forty ordinary. Chartist meetingss Hear, hear.) It was good to obtain any portion of. their rights, as a guarantee for the accomplishment of the rest. Why it was well known, that in Birmingham alone, by the repeal of the rate-paying clauses 10,000 persons had been added to the muni-cipal registry of that town; and if the Reform League gained their objects they would enfranchise from four to five millions of the people of this

country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. HARNEY said, the only thing he objected to was this-men went to Reform meetings and married Chartism and Parliamentary Reform, without the sanction of the Chartist body. (Hear, heav.)
Mr. O'CONNOR said, he went to Norwich, Brighton, Aberdeen, and to the Princess's Theatre, and Drury-lane Theatre, and he was quite sure that when he said he represented the Chartist body at all those places, he was speaking the whole truth. (Hear, hear.) He appeared at Brighton in the character of the Duke of York, when he was Esshop of Osnaburgh, and his intention was to solemnise a marriage between the two classes. (Laughter and

Mr. Harney protested against the marriage. After some further discussion the original resolution was put and carried, only three hands being held up for the amendment.

Mr. CLARK then proposed the fourth resolution of Provisional Committee, which was:—"That the Conference do agree that an address be issued to the Irish people, approving of their efforts to achieve nationality, and equality of political rights." He said, he had accompanied Mr. O'Conner to Ireland on the occasion of the "Alliance" Co. ference in Dublin, and he was surprised to see the good spirit which evinced itself in that Conference towards Mr. O'Connor. He was most enthusiastically received; and he understood, that at the present time there was a Democratic Committee, consisting of about one hundred stern young Democrats of Dublin, from whom an invitation had been received by Mr. O'Connor to go to Ireland, and explain the principles of Chartism there, as they were desirous of forming a junction with the English Chartists. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people wished not only a Repeal of the Union, but a representation of their interests in the British Parliament.

Mr. O'CONNOR rose to second the above resolution. He had been invited to attend the later Dublin Conference by one of the old friends of Chartism, who had lately suffered nine months im-prisonment for having had concealed in his house a

(Continued to the 8th page.)

the average is 34. There were 9 deaths from inbut other epidemics are sill much below the aver- took place in the presence of the churchwardens, age. It is gratifying to state that no person in vestry, baths and washhouse commissioners, and a

and from inquiries made by the police the forwardsoner. It is stated that during the short time she of a religious and moral tendency. METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY .- On Monday even-

supply of water to those localities, as now drawn his loss. from the polluted river Thames; and also for the purpose of adopting measures to secure a constant, cheap, abundant, and pure supply of water at high pressure, as essentially necessary for the health of the inhabitants." Mr. T. Walker, a churchwarden south of the Thames supplied with its waters, and, as if to indicate its deleterious influence, had litemanagement of a board of parochial representatives | his trial. appointed by the ratepayers of all the metropolitan parishes." This was also agreed to, and the meet-pleted, the few remaining prisoners in the old gaol ing separated after a vote of thanks to the chair-

THE BODY OF A GENTLEMAN FOUND IN THE RIVER. —On Sunday afternoon as two watermen were rowing past the entrance of the Commercial Docks, been committed on the 3rd of December, 1814. The Rotherhithe, they had their attention drawn to old man was very loth to exchange his old apart- the main building in which the works were carried something lying in the mud by the edge of the river, ments, and was actually carried out of the gaol on is destroyed; and as the top story, where the fire which they found to be the body of a gentleman. to the carriage which was to convey him to the A messenger was despatched to Mr. Henry Gardner, new prison. the summoning officer of the district, who at once repaired to the spot, and identified the body as that o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst. a fire broke of Mr. Charles Whitburn, of No. 10, Kennington- out in one of the old wings of the mansion at Indeed the sufferers themselves cannot accurately terrace, facing the Common, who had been missing | Upper Hare-park, the seat of Gen. Grosvernor, who, | officer, procured a shell, and had the deceased re- buildings, and all the new part of the mansion, where it awaits an inquest.

Sudden Death of Mr. Marriott.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Hero of Waterloo public- work became ignited. house, Lambeth, by Mr. Carter, on the body of Mr.

Extensive Fires.—On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Joseph Parting, a watchmaker and jeweller, carrying on business at No. 114, St. George's Street (late Rateliff-highway), which was not extinguished until pearly the whole of the occupied.

Hatton, chemical manufacturer, carrying on business TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT WEDNESBURY.-Nu. in Elder-street, near Spital-square. It was caused merous and distressing as are the catastrophes incifrom the overheat of one of the stoves, and the fire dental to a mining district, we think we may was not extingushed until considerable damage was venture to assert that an occurrence more painful

an occurrence which of late has become like angels and Richards, of Bridge street, on the bank of visits "few and far between"—a duel, took place close to Wormwood-scrubs. It appears that about seven o'clock, just as day was breaking, a post-chaise, belonging to Mr. R. Newman, the well-schaise belonging to Mr. R. Newman the well-schaise belon

glanders, caught from a diseased horse.—Accompanying the present return is a diagram, which expanying the present return is a diagram, which expanying the mortality from cholera in the London districts with the average electric of the intervention of the intervention of the districts with the average electric of the intervention of the intervention of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove, in the parish of districts with the average electric of the intervention of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove, in the parish of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove, in the parish of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove, in the parish of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove, in the parish of the intervention of the although no one was aware of its existence, as is on Tuesday at Barnet's-grove. portions of each; and shows also by which of the nine water companies each district is supplied, and the swell mob made their appearance in the content of the swell mob made their appearance in the course, the source from which its water is obtained.—The of the day, but were soon detected and removed. the source from which its water is obtained.—The mean daily reading of the barometer on Thursday of the week was 29.19. The mean daily temperature was 20.20 and the control of the day, but were soon detected and removed.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL Accident.—On Tuesday of the week was 29.19. The mean daily temperature which fell to 33 deg. on Tuesday, rose to 46 deg. on Thursday. The mean of the week was 42 deg. 2 min., slightly above the average of the same week in seven years. On Tuesday the mean temperature was 8 deg. below the average, and on Thursday 6 deg. above it.

The Munder in Harley-street.—Since the nine water companies each district is supplied, and the swell mob made their appearance in the cours the source from which its water is obtained.—The of the day, but were soon detected and removed. The Murder in Harley-street.—Since the prisoner's examination on Friday week many particulars have transpired, having a tendency to fix an intense fog. It having been ascertained in the awful charge now pending against her. In 1842 the prisoner was tried for the wilful murder of an intense fog. the awful charge now pending against her. In 1842 morning that he had been absent from his customary the prisoner was tried for the wilful murder of an sleeping-place during the night, a search was inthe prisoner was tried for the wilful murder of an illegitimate child, and upon that occasion she was illegitimate child, and upon that occasion she was convicted of concealment of birth, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. She was then living in a family at Layton, in Essex, as cook. In this case the child was also packed up in a box, which the water as the child was also packed up in a box, which the water and made an external examination of the body.

It is place about two o'clock on the morning of the structure of take them prisoners. The good prospect to growers of flax of a large demand of the 3rd inst., the Cat-hole Dam having burst, and made an external examination of the body was discovered to six inches deep, but the deposit of mud was still deeper. Dr. Willis was sent to fine the dich already mentioned, in which the water washed away the gable end of the factory (belonging to the 3rd inst., the Cat-hole Dam having burst, and poachers resisted, and a regular fight ensued. The good prospect to growers of flax of a large demand of the 3rd inst., the Cat-hole Dam having burst, and washed away the gable end of the factory (belonging to Mr. W. Balliwell, of Kitson-wood, near Todmor-proceeded to Loughborough with their prisoner, but the other two escaped. They then deposit of mud was still deeper. Dr. Willis was sent to fine took place about two o'clock on the morning and endeavoured to take them prisoners. The many of its branches, there is a dendeavoured to take them prisoners. The many of its branches, there is a tructure in the dich already mentioned, in which the water washed away the gable end of the factory (belonging to Mr. W. Balliwell, of Kitson-wood, near Todmor-proceeded to Loughborough with their prisoner, but the other two escaped. They then the dich already mentioned in the dich already mentioned in the dich already mentioned. The good prospect to growers of flax of the structure in the dich already mentioned in the dich already mentioned. The good prospect to growers of flax of the st case the child was also packed up in a box, which for and made an external examination of the body, was addressed to the porter of Knutsford Union, which it should be stated was dressed, with the exfor and made an external examination of the body, with the ex- At the time of the uncortunate event, the wife of to, and whilst one of them went into the town to proception of the feet. Which were naked. There Mr. John Judson, beerseller whose house is situated cure a policeman, the other was left to guard the priing thereof was traced to the prisoner. In 1844 a was no trace of the shoes, but afterwards socks about twenty yards below the mill over the waterbox, having in it a dead infant, newly born, was were found in his pockets. His trousers and other course), happened to be employed in housework, pressed a wish for some tobacco, which was instantly seat to Mr. Thomas Burton, another member of the family. An inquest was held upon the body, but the family. An inquest was held upon the body, but the course of the investigation gone into, nothing transpired which could fix guilt upon any nothing transpired which could fix guilt upon any nothing and course in the course in the course in the course of the investigation gone into.

Taking all these circumstances into const. Which the dot of the body when the great hattonal object for course), happened to be employed in housework, pressed a wish for some tobacco, which was instantly about to accomplish the great hattonal object for when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on the runshed course), happened to be employed in housework, pressed a wish for some tobacco, which was instantly lawled him and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on the runshed in the course of the investigation gone into deceased had evidently and not of the house and closed the door, when the was not of the house of the lawled him and not of the house in the course of the investigation gone into a supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much alarmed on hearing a terrific supplied him, and as soon as he had exhausted his when she was much ala party. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, very little doubt can exist as to the priceased had not been the victim of robbery. The house was spoiled, and a hundred weight of sugar be caught if he ascended the bridge, took to the most fearless swimmer, it is presumed he swam out built for Mr. Halliwell by the railway company on was in the family of Mr. Huth she appeared to be into the river, and then landed on the towing path, account of their having obstructed the light of the remarkably serious and reserved, and that whenever and in endeavouring to regain the park he inad- factory he occupied at the time of the making of the opportunity offered she employed her time in reading the Bible, the Prayer-book, and other works of a religious and moral tendency.

The damage sughis struggles had been most terrific to extricate himtained by Mr. Halliwell is about £1,400,—Leeds Inleast of the making of the

DEATH OF MR. DEPUTY DIXON.—This gentleman, ing a very numerous meeting of the parishioners well known in the city circles from his long con-of Southwark and the districts adjecent was held at the Three Tuns Tayern, Borough, for the purpose died on Wednesday at the advanced age of seventyof considering "the present defective and impure three. He has left a numerous family to mourn

# The Provinces.

LANCASHIRE.—DREADFUL MURDER OF A WIFE.—On lated to promote the agricultural as well as the comof St. Olave's, took the chair. He observed, that the 7th inst. an inquest was held before the borough mercial and manufacturing interests of the commuthey had not met for the promotion of any particucoroner, on the body of Isabella Cheetham, wife of nity, and to cement a friendly union among the other expenses. — A respectable and influential lar scheme. They wished to spitate the garden last in the hell of the lar scheme. They wished to agitate the general question only, as no one could doubt that the supply from the cesspool of the Thames was unfit for human consumption. Not only was the water had been married and been married at the control of the cesspool of the Thames was the water had been married at the control of the c human consumption. Not only was the water bad deceased and her murderer had been married about the expediency of appointing committeemen who in quality, but deficient in quantity; and, impure as it was, there was not even enough to supply the miserable dwellings of the poor, let, sub-let, and during the investigation. The principal witness mously.—Mr. Reckless, lace manufacturer, moved a even re-let again, and where the most imperative necessity existed for an unusual abundant supply.

Mr. Challis, surgeon and chairman of the Bermondsey Board of Guardians, proposed the first resolution, and in doing so remarked, that the people solution, and in doing so remarked, that the people solution, and in doing so remarked, that the people solution is not according to the fire in even re-let again, and where the most imperative was Mary Knowles, a child of nine years old, sister vote of thanks to Prince Albert. - Mr. Hannay, were at present utterly unable to prevent the in- it and to spill the water in the fire; he then took subject of expense, these might be resolved by leavwere at present utterly unable to prevent the infliction of bad water upon themselves, and the
government would probably not greatly interest
itself until the pressure from without compelled
them to give their undivided attention to the crying
cvil of the present monopoly. The late epidemic
had peculiarly chosen for its ravages those districts
south of the Thames supplied with its waters, and, got upon her, and knelt upon her belly with his addition to the money prizes.—The resolution was knees, and "began a kneeding of her, (working his passed unanimously.—On the motion of Mr. Filkin, as if to indicate its deleterious influence, had literally stayed at the point where that supply ceased. The resolution he had to propose was, "That this meeting considers the water supply of the whole meetropolis deficient in quantity, impure in quality, and more especially so in the parish of Southwark and the adjacent districts, that supply being drawn from the impure water of the Thames."

Mr. William Howard seconded this resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. The second re
The manufacture of the motion of Mr. Filkin, knees, and "began a kneeding of her, (working his knees, and "began a kneeding of her, (working his knees up and down, or stamping upon her with them). If then commenced pulling her ears until he made them bleed. Whilst he was on her he kept hitting her with his fists on both sides of the head. She shouted out, "Oh, dear me," and a neighbour quence of the increased amount of defalcation which the close investigation of the last few days has brought was unanimously agreed to. The second re
Which was unanimously agreed to the motion of Mr. Filkin, knees, and "began a kneeding of her, (working his knees up and down, or stamping upon her with them). He then commenced pulling her ears until he made them bleed. Whilst he was on her he kept hitting her with his fists on both sides of the head. She shouted out, "Oh, dear me," and a neighbour quence of the increased amount of defalcation which the close investigation of the last few days has brought to light. The deficiencies now extend to \$50,000. John Tidd Pratt, Esq., recommends the appointment of a committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

The Rochdale in the close investigation of the close investigation which was unanimously agreed to. The second resolution recommended that "each metropolitan parish should, by vestry meetings or otherwise."

| Minutes, he then got up and commenced pulling her appointment of a committee, formed jointly of despining of last week in Kintyre, about three parish should, by vestry meetings or otherwise. parish should, by vestry meetings or otherwise, when she died. Several other witnesses having been the accounts until the whole deficiencies can be steading, corn stacks, and dairy stock, consisting of support the principle of parochial co-operation for called, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned fairly estimated; and until this time all proceedings sixty head of cattle, &c., were completely destroyed. the purpose of obtaining from parliament powers a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prito place the whole of the water service under the
soner, and he was committed to Kirkdale to await
of depositors, called by Mr. Hunt, solicitor of Roches

were removed to the new one on the 6th inst. Among these was one (a debtor), William Miller, formerly of Christchurch, cabinet maker, who had been in confinement thirty-five years! he having

flues, by which means some joints and other wood-THE RECENT CASE OF CHILD MURDER .- On

Marriott, of Fleet-street, who died very suddenly on Saturday last an inquiry was resumed by P. R. Saturdaylast. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Falkner, Esq., coroner, at the house of Ann Hartural death."

rison, the Royal Oak, North Leverton, in the county of Nottingham, on the body of a certain

done, for the stove was burned and so was the drying- than the one we are about to relate has but seldom for Didcote, who has a family of five children, and among the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates having been some to be a family of five children, and among the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates having been some to be a family of five children, and among the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates the back of the Baptist Chapel, on the Holyhead-An Unusual Occurrence.—On Monday morning road, there is a colliery belonging to Messrs. Adams richly merit.—Bristol Journal.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY of all Nations, 1851 .- Nottinghan, Monday .-This morning a meeting of merchants, bankers, Hall for the purpose of promoting this exhibition. in London in the year 1851, and considers it calcu-

acquiesced in the propriety of the step, and a resolu-

tion was passed to adjourn for a month. DISASTROUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER. - A most destructive fire occurred at noon on Sunday to the stock was insured in one office to the extent of premises of Messrs. James Lillie and Sons, millwrights and engineers, Store-street. The whole of the district .- North British Mail. originated, was entirely filled with patterns of wheels, &c., which have been supplied to various estimate it, though they suppose it to be about

the average, which is 214. The deaths from phthisis (which are not included in the above) have been in the last four weeks 128, 104, 134, and 133; the weekly average is 128. Hooping-cough was fatal, in the same periods, to 22, 12, 23, and 18 children; the average is 34. There were 9 deaths from is swiftly on, and the police did not interrupt their proportion in the turning was uriven way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain way along the pit-bank he observed a smoky vapour variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain variety was brought before the Rev. G. Davies, Captain variety was brought before memher of a club in St. James'-street. It is said have narrated. The aunt immediately got the the value of £5, three silver medals, a pocket-comfluenza last week, showing an increase on recent fluenza last week, showing an increase on recent returns; the average of previous seasons is 21, but is chiefly derived from the mortality in 1847, when influenza was epidemic, and multiplied the deaths both from this and other affections of the respirathe bills of mortalily have been quite free from this disease since June, 1848, a period of nearly eighteen months. The deaths from diarrhea were 17 less

proceeding round the estate, they came in contact with three men between Stanford and Cotes, whom STRANGE CATASTROPHE.—A most serious catastophe took place about two o'clock on the morning and endeavoured to take them prisoners. The soner. After having sat some time, the captive ex-

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LEITH. Thirty-five Hungarians—a portion, we believe, of the defenders passion. Twenty-seven of these are gentlemen of rank, education, and formly of wealth—and all of them are now penniless. They had arrived at Hamburgh on their way to America, and were waiting manufacturers, and others, was held in the Exchange for a passage, when the Hamburgh police, acting under foreign and evil influence, drove them from the city and compelled them to seek refuge on our shores The Mayor (Mr. R. Birkin) having opened the proceedings, Mr. T. Carver, hosier, moved:—"That this meeting highly approves of the proposed exhibition of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held to be able to state that the merchants of the control of the works of industry of all nations to be held. They were indebted to Captain Blackwood of the Leith have at once raised £60 for the strangers cast among them, and mean at least to try to make up £250, which will pay the passage to America, and Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair. After a lengthened discussion, a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief and assistance of the Hungarian refugees,

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEITH .- We regret to state when the medical gentlemen remarked symptons of congestion, and Mr. Page died at one o'clock next morning. He stood high in his profession as lan among the many workman under his charge. He has left a wife and a young family to lament his loss. -- Scotsman.

INCENDIARISM -- We have been imformed of a From circumstances which have transpired, suspicions are entertained that the conflagration had dale, and held on Saturday morning last, the recomnendation of Mr. Pratt being stated, the meeting also understand that certain parties charged with having committed the crime are at present lying in Campbelton gaol, and that an investigation of the matter is at present going on. We believe that the £3,000. The affair has created a great sensation in

# Hreland.

THE POOR-LAW DIFFICULTY .- The increasing emproprietors of machinery in all parts of the kingdom barrassmeats of the distressed unions in the south for the last fifteen years, the loss is most serious. and west still form the leading topic in the local journals, and vehement are the demands for legislative intervention and remedy. In the well known about a month since. It appears that the deceased with the family, is now from home, the only pergentleman at an early hour of the morning was prosons residing there being a man servant and some building.

In though they be sent the deceased with the family, is now from home, the only pergentleman at an early hour of the morning was prosons residing there being a man servant and some building.

In though they do not include damage done to the union of Kilrush there are further evictions to agreement and some building.

In surances (in the Atlas and West of gravate all the existing evils. Forty-five families, and they have a surface and they are a surface and £20,000. This does not include damage done to the union of Kilrush there are further evictions to ag- in connexion with that board. The motion was ceeding on board the Sir William Joliffe steamer, females, who are left in charge of the house. A England offices extend only to £8,000 on both who had been squatted upon eighty acres and some the Marquis of Downshire, who presided, declared moored alongside the Tower Wharf, when he by despatch was immediately sent to Newmarket for building and stock, Messrs. Lillie having reduced waste land in Kilmurry, were evicted last week. some means slipped and fell overboard into the water. An alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit, and the fire was confined to that alarm was raised at the time and every would permit at Extraordinary Outrage. - An act of a very ex- colony of cottiers were turned adrift. It is stated traordinary nature was committed some short time that the land has been let to a neighbouring farmer, moved to the dead-house in Rotherhihte Churchyard | was fortunately preserved. The fire is supposed to ago, and has formed the subject of very general | who, when bidding for it, "exhibited a stocking have been caused by the overheating of one of the conversation during the few past weeks. It appears full of gold to the landlord's gaze," and was at once flues, by which means some joints and other wood-that a person named John Didcote, a shoemaker, was drinking one evening in a beer-house in Chel- great exertions are made to diminish the expendi- who had recommended a union of the parties, in tenham, when some persons treated him to a pot of ture of the staff, and to put a stop to out-door reliquor. The treat was accepted, and shortly after lief. In Westport the Marquis of Sligo is actively "simply that the conditions mutually agreed upon Dideote went home; but on the following morning engaged in a personal revision of the pauper lists in last year shall be mutually adopted this year: this the was found to be very ill, and on medical assist-the several electoral divisions. Even in the comance being called in no doubt was entertained that paratively well-circumstanced union of Parsontown, the poor fellow had been drugged with some subtle King's County, where the Earl of Rosse has been mischief inflicted on the brain and nervous system. payers upon the fact that the rate about to be made mischief inflicted on the brain and nervous system. payers upon the fact that the rate about to be made ment next session, in case some means of relief are that that intricate channel may be more safelynavitenure of Mr. Hooper, a linea-draper and silk- ceived a box containing a dead child, but did not He has been attended throughout his illness by Dr. for the support of the poor in this union will not, tenure of Mr. Hooper, a linea-draper and silkmercer; and the flames were not extinguished until
they had travelled completely through the building.
The premises of Mr. Mahon, dealer in cigars (No.
20,) and Mr. Good, painter (No. 18,) are also
damaged.

The premises of Mr. Mahon, dealer in cigars (No.
20,) and Mr. Good, painter (No. 18,) are also
damaged.

On Translay magning

The flower and containing a dead child, but did not get the child herself. Sarah Drake came to see her parents in 1848, and stopped about ten months, and parents in 1848, and stopped about ten months, and went away in February last. She never said she had a child. She had no idea where her sister was damaged.

On Translay magning

The has been attended throughout his liness by Dr. for the support of the poor in this union will not, and the received abox containing a dead child, but did not line in any division, exceed three shillings in the pound. We understand that the petition is prepared with we covered, it is evident he will never again be retained throughout his liness by Dr. for the support of the pound. We understand that the petition is prepared with that the commissioners have sanctioned that where had a child. She had no idea where her sister was asked, "What motive could have led to the perpetition of so wanton an act?" The only motive she told her she thought it hard her mother which has been assigned (but which we are really three shillings, the government temporary relief highest credit upon those who understand that the petition is prepared with we understand that the petition is prepared with the throne.

That journal adds:—"We understand that the petition is prepared with a civil and the provide overed, it is evident he will not, and the provide the support of the workhouse, up to the support of the workhouse, and the recommended by the speech from the civil of the throughout as period in any division, exceed three shillings in the pound.

We unde damaged.

Fire at Norton Folgate.—On Tuesday morning about five o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the immediate neighbourhood of Norton Folgate, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fire in the consequence of the

Greated of the earning of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of population, 1,163. The arerage of the season, corrected for increase of last week by 109. The mortage and postchaise were the deaths of the deaths registed in the meteropolis were the fired, and in less than five minutes the fire goldenic continued to the fired the meter of the police has being very round and in less than five minutes the fire goldenic continued to the murdered, and was endeavouring to the season as the persons was influenced that the meter of them continued to the murdered, and was endeavouring to the marked at the absence of them, never the meter than the meter opid by a footpath forming the wall awoke him, and Mi. Evans, who had goor over the fence into a meadow belonging to Mr. John Pain, the proprietor of Old Oak farm. Information of the affair was despatched to the Colliery. As she did not return home at the time expected, the father went to the colliery. As she did not return home at the time expected, the father went to the colliery. As she did not return home at the time expected, the mother their movements were so prompt that almost as she parties were observed, but the metanch of the gold and fatigue. Mr. Evans, however, conveyed to the father went to be fed on the visite of the Kilrush union—nothing but state of the Kilrus

in the amount of business done in this week, trade continuing very spiritless in almost every branch.
Money grows more and more plentiful and difficult both from this and other affections of the respiratory organs. The deaths in last week from typics.

Washhouses,—On Tuesday the ceremony of opening ings in" had taken place. Eight or ten yards from after four o'clock next morning air. Sinkw was also and profitable employment, and in consectory organs. The deaths in last week from typics. tory organs. The deaths in last week from typhus were 51, a considerable increase on previous weeks; but other epidemics are siill much below the areas. feet wide, from which was issuing such a vapour as drawing-room window thrown open, and a pane of showed that it was connected with a coal-pit. This glass removed from it. An Indian cabinet had been learn that several stoppages of a minor character the boat gained the mainland, forty miles west of the want of business, and we regret to a shocking condition. On the 14th of that month learn that several stoppages of a minor character the boat gained the mainland, forty miles west of the want of business, and we regret to a shocking condition. On the 14th of that month learn that several stoppages of a minor character the boat gained the mainland, forty miles west of the want of business, and we regret to a shocking condition.

> farmers are often deterred from proceeding with it, from the great expense of preparing the flax by the labour of inexperienced hands. The linen manufacture has participated in the revival of trade from its long depression; and, as much activity now prevails in many of its branches, there is a now been nearly nine years engaged in its arduous labours to accomplish the great national object for crop, by the sale of the seed, or its use in feeding his cattle. Since its attention has been directed to the districts of the other provinces, it has done much towards that great extension of flax cultiva-tion at which it has aimed. Out of the twentythree counties of the provinces of Leinster Munster, and Connaught, its operations have been extended to twenty-one. In some of these-Cork, Mayo, Limerick, Tipperary, Queen's County, Wexford, and Louth—flax culture may now be said to have firmly taken root; and in the rest it is in a greater or less state of progress, according to the circumstances of the districts or the period at which the society took them in charge. Where flax has been extensively grown during the late years of distress, it has been of the utmost service to the poorer class of farmers, by enabling them to reserve for the support of their families and live stock the food crops that would otherwise have gone to pay rent and taxes, but whose place, for this purpose, flax has supplied. The amount of employment thus given has been very great, more especially to the weaker classes of the population. When the society was instituted, flax was the only crop in which the Irish farmer had to maintain an open competition with the foreigner. While all kinds of grain produce, cattle, &c., were subject to considerable duties on their importation into these countries, the duty on foreign flax had been reduced to a mere nominal amount. It resulted, therefore, that, notwithstanding the peculiar suitability of our soil and climate to the growth of flax, the merits of this question were thrown considerably in the back ground, by the premium that existed on the cultivation of other crops. At the present moment, however, since the late changes in our tariff, this disadvantage is removed; and with the increased attention that has been paid to the details of management, through the teaching of the society and the necessity for improvement caused engineer, and his sudden death has caused a gloom by foreign competition, is now in a more favourable position to make good its way than it has ever yet been. In England and Scotland, the reduced rates for grain produce have caused much attention of late to be turned to flax cultivation, so long neglected in those countries; and your committee have had numerous applications for advice and information, which they have almost readily granted, conceiving, as they do, that this question is not merely of national but of imperial moment. The cheapness of labour in Ireland must always give us an advantage in a crop requiring so much manipu-

> > the world." THE PRACTIAL INSTRUCTORS' FUND. - The Lord-Lieutenant has placed a further sum of £1,000 at the disposal of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the re-appointment of the Practical Instructors, who have rendered such service in the promotion of

lation as flax, and experience has proved that, in

all the elements for the successful prosecution of

this branch of agriculture, we are in no case infe-

rior, and often superior, to our rivals, throughout

improved husbandry in this country. NATIONAL EDUCATION. - Most of the workhouse schools in this country are connected with the National Board. The Northern Whig states that, at the last meeting of the Lisburn guardians a motion was submitted that their schools should be placed adopted by a majority of eighteen to four, whereupon that he could no longer be chairman of the union. are still in progress for a "union" between the Repeal Association and the Alliance, but the result was not transpired. In the Nation of Sunday, Mr. Duffy has addressed a long letter to the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, is all. They resolved themselves to one point—the establishment of a new Association."

sioners on the state of the union, and said that the guardians would not be morally responsible for the deaths that may occur through starvation.

State of Trade.—The following is an extract from the weekly commercial report of the Free-from the weekly commercial report of the Free-man's Journal:—"We cannot report any increase and the long-boat contained the chief mate and the remainder of the crew. The long-boat was a second to the passenger of the crew. The long-boat was a second to the crew of the passenger of the crew. The long-boat was a second to the crew of the passenger of the crew. The long-boat was a second to the crew of the passenger of the crew soon lost sight of by those in the pinnace, and no tidings had been heard of them up to the period of the intelligence of the ship's loss being sent to England. Those in the pinnace suffered intenselv. They were exposed in the boat for thirteen days, borne higher prices. The retail traders complain many became delirious, and were all more or less in London was registered as having died in the last week in which week from cholera; this is the first week in which the bills of mortality have been quite from the bills of mortality have been quite from the continuous commissioners, and a showed that it was connected with a coal-pit. This glass removed from the last vapour prevented any immediate steps being taken away. In the deplorable stagnation existing, especially in the deplorable stagnation existing. There were drippings from a wax candle on the to the deplorable stagnation existing to recover the bodies of fancy or luxury." Society for Promoting the Growth of Flax the 9th of last month (November.) on the rocks at months. The deaths from diarrhora were 17, less by 6 than the average. A man of 47 years died of a man of 63, in St. Andrew Eastern (Holborn), was caused by destitution. In Norwood a man died of glanders, caught from a diseased horse.—Accom—

Months. The deaths from diarrhora were 17, less by 6 than the average. A man of 47 years died of glanders, caught from a diseased horse.—Accom—

Months. The deaths from diarrhora were 17, less by 6 than the average. A man of 47 years died of the first day at the cattle show, and the crowded in the course of the same morning on the rocks at the other, as they went along the path. In the room. The prisoner was taken into custody in the course of the same morning on the rocks at the other, as they went along the path. In the room. The prisoner was taken into custody in the course of the same morning on the road behalf the course of the same morning barque Orpheus, Capt. Thomas Mann, belonging to London, 382 tons burden, laden with palm oil. It happened on the morning of the 18th of October, outside of the harbour of Cochin. Her crew were saved. The aggregate amount of the above-men-

tioned losses is stated to exceed £50,000. FALMOUTH, DEC. 8.—Yesterday morning at daybreak a schooner was observed in the bay west of Pendennis Castle, apparently entangled with the coast, and a pilot cutter alongside. The weather was very heavy, boisterous, and thick, the wind blowing at S.S.E., a gale. By half-past eight she was re-ported stranded on the rocks between Pendennis Castle and Gyllyng vase, and immediately under the cliff above which are situated the mansion and gardens of the Rev. W. J. Coope, the rector of Fal-mouth. She proved to be the Mary, of Dartmouth, Thomas Jarvis, master, and of 123 tons register, from Acra on the coast of Africa, 105 days, for this port for orders. She was not fully laden; her cargo was palm oil, the property of D. Hutton and Sons, Watling-street, London. The crew, consisting of the master and six hands, had been for fourteen days short of provisions, an allowance of two table spoonfuls of flour being all they had to make use of. Of the crew two were blacks, of whom was one aged about sixty years, who had evidently been under the instruction of the Wesleyan missionaries on the coast, from his constantly having, during the peril of shipwreck, invoked John Wesley to save him. On Thursday night at ten o'clock p.m., she made the Lizard lights, she then stood off to the eastward; a pilot cutter came alongside, and offered to put her in a place of safety for £150, to which the master did generally improving the growth and preparation of the flax plant, in all the districts of Ulster to which soner having murdered no fewer than three children.

On Monday Mr. Anderson, the governor of Ilfordigate, had an interview with Mr. Long, the magistrate, to whom he made known some particulars connected with a former examination of the priconnected with a former examination of the claim being
death is that the duction the leads to the
dath that the distance of the pridath the distance of the pridath the distance of the water that a very large quantit sioners of pilotage. The pilots sheered off, but after cription to that formerly in use, and has thus ac- | solders or photoger. The photos succeed on, but after cription to that formerly in use, and has thus ac- | solders or photoger. The photos succeed on, but after cription to that formerly in use, and has thus accomplished a great economy in labour and matewhich she was fast driving. It appears of seed, formerly lost in the steep-pools, thereby enabling the grower to increase the profits of the pied the attention of the people which teachers with pied the attention of the people, which together with their weakened condition, prevented the pilots' instructions from being heeded; and shortly after the pilots told the master that assistance was then too late—the schooner must go on shore. The starbaard anchor was let go with forty fathoms of chain, at which period the vessel was in the breakers, and was beaten over the rocks to within 100 yards of the cliff. It was now nine o'clock, and some hundreds of persons had assembled at the rear of Gyllyngdune, the residence of the reverend rector, under which the stranded schooner lay, the waves making a fair breach over her at each return, and the people painfully excited at witnessing the earnest appeals of the shipwrecked mariners for assistance. At length, by means of a hemp cable, a communication was established, and the mate, after a hazardous passage, contrived to reach the shore by it; the remainder were got on shore one by one in a barrel, suspended by a hank to the cable. As they landed they were taken to the Rev. Mr. Coope's, in which act of benevolence the ladies of his family took a most interesting part, exposing themselves to the inclemency of the weather for some hours, for the purpose of welcoming the distressed and exhausted mariners, who met with all that hospitality and kindness could supply. The reverend gentleman rendered, with personal risk to himself, great assistance towards getting the people on shore and in taking charge of their property. By three p.m. the tide had receded from around the schooner, which allowed of getting on the cliff the spars, sails, running gear, &c. She has lost her false keel, rudder, stern-post, and smashed her bottom; her getting off again is problematical, but her casks of oil will be landed in barges to-day.

The Ann Gales, of London, outward bound, was lost off Creden Head, between six and seven o'cleck on Saturday last. We are sorry to announce that all hands, with the exception of the mate, perished. Twelve souls met a watery grave, including the captain's wife .- Waterford News.

WRECK OF SIX VESSELS ON THE GUNFLEET Sands .- On thenight of Friday last the 7th inst., no less than six vessels were lost on these dangerous sands; five of them were deeply coal-laden ships helonging to Newcastle and Shields, the other was a foreigner: all were on their passage to London. The night was exceedingly dark, thick, and rainy: the wind was blowing strong from the eastward, with a great deal of sea, and a strong ebb-tide. The vessels had each passed the Sunk-light in safety, between which and the Middle-light there is a long, narrow, and dangerous navigation; with the Gunfleet Sands on one side, and the Heaps on the other. Unfortunately, also, the Middle-light cannot be seen until the Sunk has been left a considerable distance; in a dark night, therefore, the navigation is exceedingly difficult. On Friday, each vessel struck the sands between this intervening space, for although the right bearings were got on leaving the Sunk, the tide, from the vessels being deeply laden, set them gradually out of the proper channel, and carried them on to these fatal sands. In all probability, also, one vessel misled the other, as they grounded very near to each other. H.M. cutter Scout soon got tiding of the disasters, and hastened to the assistance of the crews, who had wisely remained on board their vessels. Providentially, they were rescued without the loss of a man. One collier was, by assistance, got off, and made for Yarmouth; the Scout succeeded in getting another off, but after being in deep water half-an-hour, she filled and went down; the other vessels became total wrecks, but we learn they were all insured in the Northern Clubs. The crews were conveyed to Harwich ; but we understand the Shipwreck Society there refused to relieve them, on the ground that though applications had fre quently been made, the Newcastle Socie ty refuse to refund monies that had before been paid in similar cases by the Hawich Society. On Monday afternoon the united crews, amounting to about 30 men, had a free passage to Ipswich by the River Queen. The scene on board was of the most extraordinary and affecting description. The rough, weatherbeaten seaman, who had gone through the perils of that night with undaunted courage, were, in the before four o'clock, a lire broke out in the premises occurred, one of a very alarming character happened at No. 19, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway, in the at No. 19, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway, in the tennes of Mr. Honer, a linear-drawer and silkgated .- Ipswich Express.

HINTS ON DECORATIVE COLOUR. -- If colours placed

instrumental at the trial of the election petition in proving the bribery cases alleged against that party, and that the act was committed against him out of political spite. Such is the motive which is at present assigned, but of which there is no legal proof. We understand that a subscription is being raised We understand that a subscription is being raised Total Diagram of the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates of the country. At Waterfor Didcote, who has a taminy of new conferent, and that steps are being taken for bringing the parties having been sent to bed on Thursday night without who have wronged him to the punishment they so having eaten any dinner—the only remedy that the Dublin there were some extensive floods caused by were remarkable circumstance is the weakening of the incessant rain of Friday last but no accident. who have wronged him to the punishment they so naving eaten any anner—the only remedy that the punishment they so naving eaten any anner—the only remedy that the sense of hunger. The Chronicle's statement is as follows:— of a serious character has resulted. The pavilion a colour giving it a luminous complementary, such an occurrence which of late has become like angels and Richards, of Bridge street, on the bank of visits "few and far between"—a duel, took place which are two small brick houses, or hovels," as morning last one of the workmen in the employ of raised at Belfast for the reception of the Queen has a colour giving it a luminous complementary, such been destroyed by the heavy gales.

A Somnambulist.—About nve o clock on saturnary number. The Caronicte's statement is as follows:— of a serious character has resulted. The Pavilion a colour giving it a luminous complementary, such been destroyed by the heavy gales. chaise, belonging to Mr. R. Newman, the well-known post-master of Regent-street, which contained two gentlemen, was observed to turn from the Exbridge-road at Shepherd's-bush, up Wood-lane, leading to Wormwood-serules, and was in two or three minutes followed by a gentleman's carriage, in which were also two gentlemen, and behind the latter was a gentleman on horseback, who is sup-latter was a gentleman on horseback and suppressed the colliery, and fall the purposes of the colliery, and fall the noigh it has been occupied the last six months by a gentleman of the land was in two on the land was the only food available. The out-without in the least injuring himself. He then in the land was the only food available. The out-without in the least injuring himself, the then depots and following the relieving officers by several gardens and enclosures, scaling several one distortion of the window, a beight of the window, and was the only food available. The out-without of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the work of the land was the only food available. The out-without of the work of the conplementary of the yel In which were also two gentlemen, and behind the latter was a gentleman on horseback, who is supposed to have been a surgeon. The parties by whom they were seen followed up the lane, and on reaching nearly to the top found that they had not reaching nearly to the top found that they had not latter was a gentleman on horseback, who is supposed to have been a surgeon. The parties by whom they were seen followed up the lane, and on the lane, and on the latter was a gentleman on horseback, who is supposed to have been a surgeon. The parties by whom they were seen followed up the lane, and on eldest daughter, Betsy Pettifer, was sent by her parents to purchase a candle at the shop on the lattle Paradisc. On gettinginto the lane, however, been ordered to be threshed; but are 2,600 paupors the ditches.

In merch of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of trade, he had teen consequence of the depression of the the workhouse; but are 2,600 paupors of the workhouse; but are 2,600 paupors of the discharge of the complementary of the yellow, which is situate above 100 admitted) so crowded the workhouse; but are 2,600 paupors of the discharge of the complementary of the yellow, which is situate above 100 admitted) so crowded the workhouse; but are 2,600 paupors of the discharge of the complementary of the yellow, which is situate above 100 admitted) so crowded the workhouse; but are consequence of the depression of trade, and the workhouse; but are consequence of the depression of tra

TO MR. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

Sir, you have indeed preferred an artful array of charges against me—some of them ridiculous—some absolutely childish, as the offspring of a silly and flatulent vanity—some notoriously unfounded—others easily dissipated with the slightest breath of explanation-all most carefully elaborated, and conveyed in vehemently intemperate language; but care with which you excluded Mr. Brenan and my is gone to America, you fabricate out of this simple what is most remarkable, not one single accusation self from your secret conferences in which this "Alli-" matter an accusation against me. is supported by a scintilla of evidence, direct or inyour angry and vituperative letter, that already public opinion has condemned you. With this reply

your condemnation will be complete. Your attack opens with an assertion that "open, The artacle opens with an assertion that "open, cheanched, and shameless typing" has been employed by the properties of the citation of the clear, or accounts in the Listing on receasion. He will not be the control of the control o debauched, and shameless lying" has been employed until he recently left, to settle in America, he wrote, with one or two exceptions, every article in which reference was made to your conduct and policy. Of his truthfulness, fidelity, and probity, his unselfish nature, honorable disposition, and chivalrous devotion to the cause, I need not speak. Enough to know he was the tried and trusted friend of John Mitchel, and proved in every way worthy of his confidence. He was in Newgate with you, and the proof.

Ist. Of what systematic slanders have I been to been defined and trusted in which guilty?—name one, I defy you. True, I have public lished in the Irishman letters from Thomas Devin Reilly and Michael Doheny, bitterly censuring your public conduct. Those gentlemen attached their names to what they wrote, and you never had the moral courage to hazard a reply. But your fidence. He was in Newgate with you, and the proof.

Thus, is in the manner I have stated, I plead guilty to the charge of having proposed to give up the Irishman letters from Thomas Devin Reilly and Michael Doheny, bitterly censuring your standing all the heavy drawbacks it had sustained, in the proof of the proof.

Thus, is in the manner I have stated, I plead guilty to the charge of having proposed to give up the Irishman letters from Thomas Devin Reilly and Michael Doheny, bitterly censuring your standing all the heavy drawbacks it had sustained, it will confess that my faith in you, notwith rely. I will confess that my faith in you, notwith the letter from Thomas Devin Reilly and Michael Doheny, bitterly censuring your standing all the heavy drawbacks it had sustained, I have the receive these warnings with an unwilling that the receive the conduct of the receive the

you are represented "as having done the exact reverse of that which you did." This I distinctly secession was about to ensue, when you withdrew it, on the understanding that you and Mr. M. Leyne which you address me, to ask who you are, Mr. Aggregate Meeting on the subject of your resolution. This is your own version of the affair; and your charge against the Irishman is, that the reproduct of the failure of that resolution was thrown proach of the failure of that resolution was thrown proach of the failure of that resolution was thrown proposed. Therefore, I heard no more of the matter. If you now dare deny the fact, I will publish the you now dare deny the fact, I will publish the you now dare deny the fact, I will publish the you now dare deny the fact, I will publish the privation of it can impart to me no degradation. I have the honour to be, my lord, most respectively and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have ur, and talk of your "cashier and publisher" as proach of the failure of that resolution was thrown proach of the failure of that resolution was thrown process. You previed in an accusation against me the harden of the failure of the failure of that resolution was thrown process. You prove the fact, I will publish the privation of it can impart to me no degradation.

I have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the failure of that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect that the relative and sanctioned by the leaders of the Whig have the honour to be, my lord, most respect to the fact, I will be acceptan

upon you. To this I plead guilty. What is your own explanation?—That you withdrew the resolution to conciliate some parties, who, in an "Irish Alliance," appealing to Irish Nationalists for support, were ashamed or afraid to express
in a resolution of sympathy—even so small a thing as
sympathy—with the State Prisoners: You claim
the hopey of baring proposed the resolution at your discountry with the same facility as you have discountry of baring proposed the resolution at your discountry of baring proposed the resolution at your discountry of baring proposed the resolution at your discountry of baring proposed the resolution of the same facility as you have discountry of baring proposed the resolution at your discountry or the lowest proposed the resolution of the same facility as you have discountry you wisely sympathy—with the State Prisoners: You claim the honour of having proposed the resolution; admitted—the disgrace of its withdrawal is also your
own. The charge against you, sir, is—that, having
proposed the resolution, you shamefully withdraw
week, in the Morning Register office. What man of
the disgrace of the state Trisoners: Tou had the Middle and the Middle and helpless
this hour he has failed to do for himself—deny it.
The story about the profits of the New York Nation
proposed the resolution, you shamefully withdraw
week, in the Morning Register office. What man of
the desire to regying the discussion of this matter. The it, to conciliate parties not worth conciliating—for, what man is worthy of being ranked as a labourer in the national cause, who is ashamed or afraid to express, even in a guarded resolution, sympathy with the State Prisoners? Out upon such base of the parties of the parties

who sacrificed all for their country. It was against this scandal the Irishman protested; and you, Mr. Duffy, admit the grounds of protest—and, in conjunction with Thomas Davis, and John you, who should be the last man to desert the meDillon, you established the Nation. Brought thus

sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the matter a ground of street in the sufficient courage to make the sufficient course to sufficient course the suffi merics of the illustrious exiles you urged on to their fate, are yet foremost to found a new "Alliance," based upon a denial to them of so poor a thing as "sympathy." Shame, shame upon you—shame upon the policy that, within six months after their departure from our shores, would thus prove untrue tellect of the country was gathered round the Nation, to their memories—forgetful of their sufferings—and and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted and you profited by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on that article "gave an utterly false and perverted are considered by the opportunity to make a characteristic of the country was gathered round the Nation, on the country was gathered round the Nation was gathered round th

your own; but he tells more truth. It was necessary, said he, "to avoid even the appearance of connexion with the principles of our illustrious friends;"-" conciliation" rendered this necessary. The conciliation of whom? Of the Nationalists? Oir no, impossible. Of the honest Confederates who were associated with O'Brien, and his illustrious fellow-sufferers? It would be a libel to assume such a thing. On whom, then, was "conciliation" to do its work? On Whigs and Whiglings having, in the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the continuity time-servers, and weather-cock politicary of the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the capeity of "cashier and publisher," back until he reached America before you had the publisher you had the capeity of "cashier and publish cians, whom you Mr. Duffy, have drawn around I am sorry that your association with gentlemen did true and accurate account of the policy that article

birding them to nothing, expressing only sympathy; they resisted—you yielded; and, with these facts patent to the world, you claim the support of honest Nationalists for your "Irish Alliance."

Artful as were your tactics, the gross inconsistency, the shameful abandonment of principle, was too glaring to escape detection. The Irishman exposed you to prove. If I had such a "design," it must be proved by the paper as yours." it: hence your revengeful ire.

tion of our illustrious martyrs, not ashamed of your conduct in this matter? Your policy has been devious and intensely selfish. Associated with men of "negative." My reply is, your assortion is a falseopen, and generous and unsuspecting natures, you hood and a calumny, and as such I denounce it be-used them for your own purposes. John Mitchel fore the country. early saw through you, and you made a party to early saw through you, and you made a party to expel him from the "Confederation." The same test that drove the "Confederates" from "Contain the Nation from the title page to the tailciliation Hall," you applied to drive John Mitchel piece." Of this charge the country can judge. from the "Confederation." You succeeded. Smith That I did publish the hishman is true; but that it O Brien, Meagher, Dillon, &c, were your dupes was or is a "servile imitation" of the old Nation on the occasion; yet, but a brief period elapsed is totally untrue. The principles were and are far when you reversed your tactics. John Mitchel a-head of those you cherish, Mr. Duffy. God forbid all amount to? I have dealt with your accusations, true, the conscientious and the brave. Like fools was transported; and, until that act was consum- there was any identity between them. The princimated, you were all for "moral force"—the "time had not come;" but no sooner were you imprisoned than an insurrection became necessary. You urged O Brien to take the field at a time when the country was unprepared; without means, without organisation, without concert or design—you excited to an armed movement, and on its failure you now seek to trade. Nay, you endeavour, within six months of on the basis of conciliating men who deny even their terfered with your property; yet, sir, what is the from the manifold delinquencies that mark your sympathies" to those illustrious martyrs you so truth? Months before I started the Irishman you public career.

largely contributed to expatiate.

Mr. Duffy, do you suppose the Irish people are such fools as not to see through your policy? Do you think you can now establish an Association of Nationalists, based upon a repudiation of the generalist tionalists, based upon a repudiation of the generous tionalists, based upon a repudiation of the generous secrifices of our illustricus martyrs? Do you think remained but the mere prestige of your name; and that an Association will ever merit or receive the that an Association will ever merit or receive the confidence of the Iri-h people that starts into being, sought to use even that.

You wish also to insinuate that the Nation was a that most to English Parliaments or English "Laws"

to become the dupes of a reactionary policy. You have suppressed, it was in a sink-may accuse me of "slandering" you—of employing may accuse me of "slandering" you—of employing licy is above disguise, and goes right forward to the peakse; but while the Hishman honestly exposes your backsiding, and claims an adherence to truth your backsiding, and claims an adherence to truth your backsiding, and claims an adherence to truth your backsiding and claims an adherence to truth y themselves with the national cause, I have no fears

of the result. of the result.

Had the resolution you proposed bound the "Irish the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you. Acting the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the knowledge of the services I rendered you in the know martyrdom—had it sought to make those principles and those deeds the guides of future action, then, indeed, you might with some plausibility endeavour to shield your ignominious withdrawal of it under a base and temporising expediency. But it did nothing is of the sort. It was, as you admit, a very harmless in or the sort. It was, as you admiss, at the even cause it was deemed offensive. But a full and exthus emasculated, your new associates refused to

adopt it! They would secede first: and you, to part of the Irishman, to the effect conveyed in your

ance of connexion" with his principles—the principles of our illustrious friends and martyrs. Sir.—Your outrageously personal attack upon me necessitates a reply. With extreme reluctance I proceed to give it. I will, at your desire, take your charges seriatim, and "blot them out one by one and every one," and the only blotter I will use is the truth. I will endeavour to avoid the grossly abusive language in which you have indulged. I will neither distort facts nor misrepresent conversations understood to be confidential. Were I in your position, such "tricks of fence" might suggest themselves, but my conscience is clear, and I have only to repeat a plain statement in plain language to carry with me the verdict of all honest

> ilowever, one thing is clear, the "Irish Alliance" annoyed at the article, I spoke to him, and he stands unmasked before the country, and you, Mr. affirmed its truth. You met him afterwards and Duffywith it. I can now understand the, studied never renowed the subject; now, however, when he ance" was originated; your object was not to re-or-

> self. You have assailed me with a malignity and cusation you violated the confidence of a private coarseness I would be a shamed to retaliate. Ilaying conversation. But, sir, you have misrepresented broken your discreet silence, your excuse is, that the facts, for the truth would not serve your purport would be a shad to be a served t

dony. You admit all that was alleged against you.

You tell the public that you proposed a resolution of sympathy with the State Prisoners in the "Committee," and carried it—that you urged its adoption in the "Conforces of a resisted until a sympathy with the State Prisoners in the "Conforces of a resisted until a sympathy with the State Prisoners in the "Conforces of a resisted until a sympathy with the State Prisoners in the "Conforces of a resisted until a sympathy with the person canvassed. Both were better that you are the factor, at the same time canthe canthe same time canthe would be unit and that was alleged against you.

I will not follow your bad example, and other publisher," or, if you prefer the phrase, your
and obtracted it—that you urged its adoption

of sympathy with the State Prisoners in the "Conforces of a resisted until a sympathy with the same time canthe same time canthe canthe same time canthe would be a resisted against the Lishman. Your "cashier and
afraid to strike. I will not follow your bad example,
and obtracted a resistance of the publisher," or, if you prefer the phrase, your
"servant," wrote to demand the public the publisher, "or, if you prefer the phrase, your
and obtracted a resistance of the canthe conforce of the public that you was a resistance of the canthe conforce of the public that you was a resistance of the canthe conforce of the public that you was a resistance of the public that you was a resista in the "Conference," and it was resisted, until a you describe me to be, you never would have so un- forthwith given; and from that day until your generously forgotten.

with the State Prisoners? Out upon such base scanty education you improved by general, not deep a character; in reply you were informed that if you country. "conciliation," that abandons friends who suffered reading—you became a surface politician—naturally insisted on the publication of that letter it would for their patriotism, and brings scandal on the cause, slow, by painful practice you came in time to write a by appearing to make Irishmen unmindful of those passable article. Then followed your connexion with involved in justifying the statement made. A para-

into association with gentlemen, your superiors in every respect, you imperceptibly improved in manners and in mind. You had tact and cunning—you were aware of your own deficiencies, and strove by sedulous study to snuply them. The ampleased in attack against me. All this is very mean—very pitiful.

9. Your next charge is, that the "conductors of the Irishman caused either proofs of the leading article or an early some of the matter a ground of attack against me. All this is very mean—very pitiful. sedulous study to supply them. The awakened in article, or an early copy of the revived Nation, to make so light of their great sacrifices, as to deny them even an expression of "sympathy."

Mr. M. Leyne's version of this affair is similar to your own; but he tells move thath. It was not like the opportunity to make a challenge of the decount of its contents." Sir, respect for myself account of its contents." Sir, respect for myself and for my readers will not permit me to give this have now, one by one, departed, and how do you susting the tells move thath. It was not like the properties of the opportunity to make a challenge of the decount of its contents." Sir, respect for myself account of its contents." Sir, respect for myself and for my readers will not permit me to give this have now, one by one, departed, and how do you susting the following the properties of the contents. They have now, one by one, departed, and how do you susting the following the properties account of its contents." Sir, respect for myself account of its contents.

tain it? Let the "new Nation" testify. Thrown on adopt your phraseology, and say, "you lie in your judges are elevated to the bench. are now reduced to your naturally stunted propor- lication a copy of the Nation was brought into this

you in support of your policy; these were the men so little service in improving your taste—that your indicated—a policy mischievous and wily in its conboasted Liberal opinions did not lead you to adopt ception, growing bolder and more dangerous as you proceeded, until its baseness was made manifest to To save appearances, you proposed the resolution inster and more rational opinions. I now address myself to the charges that you have ventured to specify.

1. You accuse me of having published the proshave been manifested some way or other. I have Now, sir, are you, as the prime mover in the only your base and reckless assertion to deal with, course of events which terminated in the expatria- and surely you cannot think that will now pass cur-

ples of the Irishman are Democratic; your principles always had an Aristocratic colouring and ten-

You also complain that when I started the Lishman you were "untried, and competent to revive the Nation; or, in case of conviction, to transfer it have awakened the country to a knowledge of your to some suitable person on behalf of your family."

There is a wicked ingenuity in this accusation that startles me. You wish to insinuate that I inhad no property: all your property was assigned over to trustees to pay your debts; your furniture had been sold: your printing materials had been in part | work." Laboured in what work? To re-organise the disposed of; the office in which the Nation was pubdisposed of the object in which the reaction was pure-lished had been given up to the proprietor—nothing ciples? To teach the people that demoralisation

You wish also to insinuate that the Nation was a martyroom:

No. Sir; with all your cunning and all your dextended at the recklessness that dictated your foul accusations.

Interest to strengthen your calumnious imputations and organised strength? Is this the work at which you laboured? Would to God it were, but far the of the people is too far advanced to permit them the recklessness that dictated your foul accusations.

No. Sir; with all your cunning and all your dextended at with my knowledge of the truth, I am astounded at the recklessness that dictated your foul accusations.

And now sire they solely on their own trained, and educated, and organised strength? Is this the work at which you laboured? Would to God it were, but far otherwise have you been engaged.

> to defend myself. 3. You complain that a letter from your solicitor, denying you had any connexion with the *Irishman*, was suppressed. It was suppressed, and simply be-

And now, sir, I challenge you to produce one scintilla of proof that I ever, by word or deed, gave

language to carry with me the verdict of all honest left the impression on many minds that you were cumstance well-Mr. Joseph Brenan was then in never sincere in bringin; that resolution forward- Richmond Prison, and contributed as regularly as he that you did so merely as a trick to save appear- conveniently could to the Inshman. He wrote the ances - without any heartfelt anxiety to see it article you allude to, and you knew he wrote it. When he was released, and I understood you felt

is supported by a scintilla of evidence, direct or indirect. In all this your policy is obvious. You desire by a personal attack on me to withdraw public observation from your own public conduct, which now stands impeached before the country. To the desperation of your perilous position I attribute your heaping calumnies on me. You did so to enlist sympathy—to create a diversion. But your zeal has outsir pped your usual cool and calculating discretion, and so palpable is all this on the face of your angry and vituperative letter, that already public opinion has condemned you. With this reply

ance "was originated; your object was not to re-or-of the set on foot a movement to sustain you in the reckless reactionary waited on you. Had I not done so, I am satisfied waited on you. Had I not done so, I am satisfied that the malignity of your disposition would have made my absence an additional ground of accusation, and which has already like the malignity of your disposition would have made my absence an additional ground of accusation, and which has already like the malignity of your disposition would have made my absence an additional ground of accusation, and with the principles of the illustrious martyrs, you lave adopted, and which has already in the malignity of your disposition would have made my absence an additional ground of accusation, and in the principles of the illustrious martyrs, you lave adopted, and which has already in the malignity of your disposition would have made my absence an additional ground of accusation, and with the principles of the illustrious martyrs, you lave down, it appears, the conversation that took place between us! and I have to thank God you can only charge me with having "proposed to give up lave opened the eyes of the country to your own the proposed to give up only charge me with having proposed to give up only charge me with laving of the Lishman forthwith, it is the extent of the crime with which you not only charge me with laving it is the malignity of your disposition 6. On your release from prison, as you say, I now come, sir, to matters more personal to my- accuse me; for the sake of making this paltry ac-

Say, then, dare you impeach my services in the appeared in the Irishman, stating that a party, in slightest particular? If you dare not, then you are canvassing for the Nation, at the same time canletter appeared. I heard no more of the matter. If

childish impertinence? this ridiculous assumption? scribed for national purposes. Now, I convict you Is it that you wish to verify the old adage about before the country of base ingratitude to "your setting a beggar on horseback?" Surely, the friend" in permitting this charge to lie so long the Belfast Vindicator, which has left no agreeable graph was inserted, giving your denial of all know-reminiscences behind. Again, you came to Dublin, ledge of the transaction; and you remained quies-

> be stolen out of the office," and that the comments office by a gentleman utterly unconnected with me. all by the repudiation of " even the appearance of a offspring and tool, the "Irish Alliance."

10. You conclude by demanding who is the writer of the article in the Irishman on your " Irish and protests against place-seeking, making patrio-Alliance?" Sir, your demand is simply impertinent. I might as well require to be informed who Irish people as a means to power, and then flinging your partners in the new Nation are. I have shown that your assertion that all the articles you complain is untrue—that they were nearly all written by Mr.

one by one, and every one," and into what do they they played the game of their open foes and pre-all resolve themselves? Why, sir, that you fear the tended friends. Facilis descensus Averni. They ment; but hold your wrath when I inform you that Irisaman; that you find in its intrepid honesty an mind of Ireland; that the animadversions it has been my painful duty to publish on your "policy" common sense, they outraged the laws of the have awakened the country to a knowledge of your reactionary designs, and you know it—you feel it.

I was not acquainted with, and, in fact, had refer to the sire bas instigated your assaults on more presented with and in fact, had reaction and Mr. Greene were the only two Irish working designs against the study of that question: have travelled over adoption, and upon which occasion Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Greene were the only two Irish of My festate bounds of the study of that question: have study of the study of that question: have study of the study of that question and have endeavoured to see adoption, and upon which occasion Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Greene were the only two Irish of the study of t This sir, has instigated your assaults on me personally, in the vain hope of withdrawing attention

you left your prison you have laboured in this avoiding even an appearance of connection with principles rendered sacred by suffering, and hallowed by valuable property when it was suppressed, and they must look for a restoration of their rights, was represented to the connection of their rights, was an educated, and educated,

you have done—but I will not retort, I seek only in this way, sir, with my motives pure, and my conscience clear, I will be enabled, in the language of a patriot whom I presume you now despise-Joseph Mazzini, "fearlessly to raise my eyes to meet those of other men without the dread of meeting any one though I knew them not, I should have considered who can say to me-'you have deliberately lied." I am, your obedient servant,

BERNARD FULLAM.

My Lord,—I beg leave to address to you admit of a hurried answer. I must, therefore, harbours, fisheries; the employment of the people; system, the member remains the representative of the security of property; the protection of the dead men, of emigrants, or of property, the occupier tention than, under other circumstances, might tenant occupier; the promotion of manufactures; the of which does not recognise him as a representative. be necessary. Since the anti-tithe agitation, a question

upon which all Ireland was unanimous, and of which the Whigs of that day availed themselves to drive their public opponents from office, I have taken no part in public matters.

Over-taxed householders, whether they reside in for seven years, and ripping, darning, and mending fashionable squares or in the streets of business?

Are these matters of no inventores to the largest that have been appeared. That question the people carried in opposition to the Tory party, who afterwards, in con-junction with O'Connell and the Whigs, so our merchants and traders—to our artisans and unison with that mind, well knowing that if they managed the affair, that between them all, onemanaged the affair, that between them all, onefourth of the church property was transferred
to the landlords, thus deceiving the people, who
derived no advantage from their continued exlabourers?

Is it no object worthy of the humane and truly
plant their discharge at the close of the Session. How
many deceitful men can now persuade an ignorant
of love and duty towards each other, which our
constituency that thind, wen knowing that it they
acted contrary to public opinion they would receive
their discharge at the close of the Session. How
many deceitful men can now persuade an ignorant
of love and duty towards each other, which our
common Christianity incularities?

It is to object worthy of the humane and truly
plant their
deceited contrary to public opinion they would receive
their discharge at the close of the Session. How
of love and duty towards each other, which our
constituency that thind, wen knowing that it thing,
the property was transferred
to the landlords, thus deceived their discharge at the close of the Session. How
of love and duty towards each other, which our
constituency that thind, wen knowing that it they
acted contrary to public opinion they would receive
their discharge at the close of the Session. How
of love and duty towards each other, which our
constituency that the discharge at the close of the Session. How
of love and duty towards each other, which our
constituency that the discharge at the close of the Session. How
of love and duty towards each other, which our derived no advantage from their continued exertions and sacrifices.

Whigs were parties.

Another change in the phases of Ireland's varied sufferings presents itself.

amelioration of the condition of the people, your lordship's notice. It appeared to me, at the thoreby consummating and consolidating his time, so to qualify and explain his other observations of free trade. He proposed to regulate tions as to render it unnecessary for me to express over a million and a half and fifty thousand, sends thoreby consummating and consolidating his system of free trade. He proposed to regulate the franchises and to remove practical griethe franchises and the franchises are the f hold Ireland under control. I must have the that in July, '48, spoke the resolve that then burned Arms Registration Act renewed which you in the nation's heart. Prostrate as the land now is Whigs, when in office, declared to be absometed by direct want - bereft of her strength want and emigration irresolute because of

petrated by any opposition in the long and dark catalogue of political party crimes. No, reply the Whigs, headed by Lord John Rus-sell—no, you shall not treat the people of Ireland as if they were slaves—they shall possess arms as well as the people of England—every man and boy of them shall be at liberty to purchase and keep a

gun. There shall be no registration of arms. The English Tory landlords, to be revenged of Peel, turn on him-join the Whigs-leave him in a minority-and shove him from office. Playing, like gamblers, with the fortunes of the people; death the stake and Ireland the victim. And the supporters and the partisans of O'Connell shout for joy; and places are created, and appointments made, and lawyers are promoted, and

your own resources, you cut but a sorry figure. The literary excellence of the old Nation is gone. You truth. On the Friday evening preceding your publication is gone. You truth. On the Friday evening preceding your publication is gone. and that, in no case, did he exercise a more sound tions—a very "Triton among the minnows.",
Such is briefly your personal career since you first engaged as a "servant" in Michael Staunton's office. Are you entitled by it to assume aristocraft arrogance, and sneer at me as a "servant" for and perverted account" of that policy, why hang hack until he reached America, hefore you had the for which the country area him much charge. This, at least, is something; and being discuss in a future series, as to the means, the for which the country owes him much. Meantime famine did its work-no remedial meaat the moment exported, to feed the carriage and dray horses of London.

O'Connell does nothing. In the English parlia-

tism a mockery, using the credulous and confiding | slimy words. them aside and trampling on them. The people heard and cheered him. The young

of were written since Mr. Brenan went to America, and enthusiastic hailing him as their apostle, and must strike the blow himself, because if they rely pledged themselves to the faith that ur preached. Brenan, and submitted to by you until you thought | The young men of the Irish bar heard and applauded | when the others are blown into greatness. There his absence rendered it safe for you to break him. O'Gorman, Meagher, Leyne, Duffy, and are only two blows that can be struck—the physisilence. Were I to name the gentleman who wrote others, identified themselves with him. Hatred of eal and the moral blow; the physical blow you can that article I would gain credit by his association the truth—the fell spirit of malignant jealousy, not successfully strike—the moral blow you can; with me: but I will not willingly do what might where jealousy should have found no place—for and that moral blow is the vote—and the moral inure a scholar and a gentleman in his prospects, how often did O'Connell appeal to the 'young blood means of acquiring it is a thorough union of the to gratify your malignant curiosity. This, sir, is of Ireland'—this spirit of jealousy, looking askance, people, which will insure a thorough and an honest my answer.

And devising mischief, raised an unmeaning conunion of their leaders; and the result that I anti-And now, Mr. Duffy, I have gone through your troversy about moral and physical force. A trap cipate from such an union is the People's Charter long, verbose, vituperative tirade, and what does it was laid, a deep pit was dug for the honest and the as the means, and social happiness as the end. plunged from one error to another, and finally, Daniel O'Connell with his own hand, drew up the antidote to the poison you are instilling into the most unquestionably throwing aside all prudence, document entitled the Peorle's Chauter, and losing sight, in my opinion, of all discretion and which original document I produced in the House

never even seen a single one of those individuals. members that voted for it. ing of their proceedings, which seemed to me in-explicable, but which no voice of mine could reach. In their hour of damine Telescopies and the Duke of Richmond advocated and pledged themselves to the could reach. In their hour of daring, I thus expressed myself. Now, in the time of their punishment and suffering, I grieve for them and I sympathise with them.

I am not a lawyer. I know nothing of a lawyer's cising power—as soon as the advocacy of the prinquibbles; I despise them. But this I say-" That | ciple had placed that Government power in the hand he who, with malice prepense, furnishes another with of Fox, he kicked down the lander that elevated the means of perpetrating a crime, is himself a him, brought in a bill to prevent Government conparty to the crime, and ought to be indicted and tractors from sitting in the House of Commons, and punished as an accessary before the fact." I assume this to be the law, and I thus reason There's your Charter.'

you laboured? Would to God it were, but far otherwise have you been engaged.

Who was the party who, next to O'Connell, enthe six points of the People's Charter—namely, expenses incurred to be defrayed by voluntary substantial partial points. The six points of the People's Charter—namely, expenses incurred to be defrayed by voluntary substantial partial points. The six points of the People's Charter—namely, expenses incurred to be defrayed by voluntary substantial partial p been accustomed to, and against which I often exposition and against which I often exposition accordance as you have managed in, is postulated, the establishment was becoming so exhausted, that, had not Clarendon suppressed it, you have managed in, is a degradation to which I will never submit. I shall coordance with the spirit of the British Constitution? Who was it that furnished to the Irish people the them as my stock-in-trade. Your public conduct would have been driven into bankruptcy. Sir, with the mas my stock-in-trade. Your public conduct would have been driven into bankruptcy. Sir, with the mas my stock-in-trade. Your public conduct would have been driven into bankruptcy. Sir, with the spirit of the British Constitution? Charter, with the exception of Vote by Ballot, for excitements, and the hopes, and the appliances merly constituted the basis of the English constitution.

> not the great offender—the chief criminal—a wrongdoer towards Ireland, and a dangerous and desperate rather the power to supersede the law. servant of the crown? Sympathising, then, with O'Brien and Meagher

the ultimate object of the speakers, and of the members generally of the "Irish Alliance," my conpurposes, and demanding nothing from England. Are these matters of no importance to the lawyers and attorneys, and to the medical practitioners of constituences would take care that the representalabourers?

common Christianity inculcates? Is it not praise- opinions upon this or that question, having betrayed Then came an agitation for "Repeal of the frustrate the policy of England, by binding together show-box as great tricksters as before. If you had

nature, nonurance asposition, as cased in expect. Enough to know he was the tried and trusted friend of John Mitchel, and proved in every way worthy of his confidence. He was in Nergate with you, and throughly understood you. You feared him; and the remained in the country, you wisely remained in the country, you wisely rounding against any of the "slanders" you now make a merit of having so long patiently endured. But this day's frishman reaches New York, I promise you a reply from Mr. Brenan you will regret in your soul having provoked.

Thus, sir, in the vanner I have stated, I plead good for the hearts of having proposed to give up the levishman. Does it redound to my discretil? I leave the country to judge.

Should you, my lord, consider that by so doing that day when the united mind of Ireland will been acting the treacherous part towards you for the particle of the peace, you best know what course it is your release, which you assert I had been acting, the rounding it, the you renewed acquaintance, when this day's frishman reaches New York, I promise you a reply from Mr. Brenan you will regret in your soul having provoked.

The same transport of the frishman and provided to extere you wisper or insinate in your soul having provoked.

Thus, sir, in the vanner I have stated, I plead good having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the charge of having proposed to give up to the country. Should be suggested it is gratified to comsequence of famine—poor law extermination, the provided to exclaim and the aud in provided to exclaim and the aud in provided to exclaim and the doubt of the party in the country. Should to compete that you did the one will great nation. Ay, I can you get mail to make the country to the charge of having provided to give the hearty of his provided to the country. Should then the au Vhigs were parties.

O'Connell was arrested. He was prosenot submitting to other men's dictation, and earing little for their opinions, which experience cuted and imprisoned by the Peel administra- has proved to me are too often founded in error or

on.

Oh! what expressions of sympathy—what peace, as it is a useful and constitutional office, but addresses of condolence-what denunciations in any other point of view I care nothing for it. of English misrule - what visitings, when in Its acceptance gave me no additional rank-the de-

Senior Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland.

To the Lord Chancellor, &c., &c.

vances. But, said he, I must be enabled to to propose for my country's adoption the pledges Intely necessary to preserve the peace of the country.

And now comes the most possessed ever personal aminate—to speak in this assembly in language of And now comes the most nefarious act ever per- violent menace, and invite the country to rally in embattled array for the conquest of her liberties, would be braggart buffoonery to which I shall

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know yo not, Who would be free himself must strike the blow?"

We can't ait our own corn, though we works night and Though we digs, and we delves, and puts out the It all goes in rack-rints, and comes back in cowld flints,
To shoot the producers, and kill all the poor."
F. O'CONNOR.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN, -

My last letter was confined to a mere introduction of the matter that I proposed to only practical means of raising you from serfdom to independence.

connection" with the principles of our illustrious ment he supports the Whigs—in Ireland he abuses reason I admit the right of every man to sean, party pride, and individual profit.

The people lose confidence in him.

The people lose confidence in him. and if he thinks proper, to repudiate the prin-Smith O'Brien the intrepid and incorruptible, denounces in his place in parliament, Whig perfidy,
sound judgment, and not by vituperation or nest solicitation of the Irish members, lest it might

Every one of my letters shall be written in

the most simple language. Let me tell you, then, that he who would be free upon the gentle blow of others, the vigour will cense My countrymen, I think I hear the exclamations

ter-that is, for every point that we now advocate. They did so to secure place and power for themselves and their party; but to show you the nifference between men seeking power, and exerpompously exclaimed-" Be quiet, be thankful-

ment, which abrogated sessional parliaments, and serve, beyond the acquisition and diffusion of know-substituted septennial parliaments, was to give to ledge; for I have long had a growing conviction the proclamation of the King equal force as law, or With so much of an introduction, let me now analyse the principles; and firstly, as to-ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS.

it strange, and not creditable either to Mr. Leyne or to Mr. Duffy, if they had abstained from all allusion to the People's Charter I would accept, I would take This did not satisfy you. There was a patry ungenerous and unmany conduct. It was only the ungenerous and unmany conduct. It was no unmany to under the ungenerous and unmany conduct. It was no unmany conduct. It w Annual Parliaments. I would prefer it to Universal to them. Had they omitted to speak of them, Annual Parliaments. I would prefer it to Universal journals copying this letter, others would have spoken with even greater warmth, Suffrage with Septennial Parliaments. If you had publicity as possible.—S.K.

GLORIOUS LETTER OF DR. GRATTAN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, TO THE NINCOMPOOP BRADY, LORD CHANCELLOR OF
IRELAND, UPON THE DISMISSAL OF AN
HONEST MAGISTRATE BY A LICKSPITTLE
JUDGE

Stituted. The least indiscretion on the part of the chairman, would have been fatal to it—a resu't anticipated, and indeed I believe anxiously hoped for by
the enemies of Ireland.

So much for the meeting itself. With respect to
the witington of the part of

than seventy or eighty had mustered. If the representative of the people was the ho-Drummin House, county Kildare. viction is, that such object is fully expressed in nourable servant of the people, the expositor of the rules and resolutions adopted at the meeting, their sound mind, and the framer of just laws to and that no sane person now contemplates any other govern that mind, he would not be afraid to meet my reply to the communication of your secretary details and the result of the medium of parliamentary legislation, to obtain his stewardship as would secure its renewed suptary, dated the 23rd instant. The communica- for Ireland the restitution of these rights of which port. Again, take an instance of the present flagition is an important one, and as the topics to she has been so foully defrauded by England. By Lious system from the present state of Ireland. In which it refers are, in the present state of Irc- this I mean the restoration of her former nationality seven years voters may die from starvation, or emiland, of great moment to us all, it will not matter admit of a hurried answer. I must therefore, hashers greatly stated of the property may change hands admit of a hurried answer. I must therefore, hashers greatly list, such as canals, railways, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, such as canals, railways, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, such as canals, railways, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, such as canals, railways, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, according to the present hashers greatly list, and yet for seven years, and yet for years, an

The object of the House of Commons—nay, its duty, should be critically to understand the sound Are these matters of no consequence to us, the opinion of the day, and to make laws in unison people-to you, my lord, the Chancellor-to the with that opinion, instead of, as now, spreading its judges-to our landowners-to our over-rented and patchwork legislation over the face of the country If you had Annual Parliaments even the present

worthy that an effort should at last be made to their trust for seven years, and again return to the

and would have smashed up every Government that dared to resist the legitimate demand of a great nation. Ay, I call you great still, for great, with God's blessing, you yet will be, and I pant for

present suffrage and Universal Suffrage. If it is intended that the House of Commons

should fairly and honestly represent the mind of the day, and if a majority of the people are considered too ignorant to exercise the franchise, surely the franchise should be measured by population rather than by patronage or caprice; for although the majority of the population of any district may be whimsically considered too ignorant to exercise the franchise with discretion, yet the sound mind of the few representing the presumed ignorance of the many, should be relied upon as a national guarantee.

Well, then, mark how I will group them for you, varied sufferings presents itself.

Peel, Ireland superficially tranquilised, pledges himself to introduce measures for the Leyne, which I transcribe, as it may have escaped to the population of very amilion and a half the following passage in the speech of Mr. Leyne, which I transcribe, as it may have escaped sex, with a population of over a million and a half A population of less than one million one hundred two members; the county of Cork, with nearly eight hundred thousand of a population, and nearly the eighth part of Ireland, sends but two members. This part of the subject rather applies to Equal Electoral Districts, but in my next I will show you how critically it applies to Universal Suffrage; and let me now call your attention to such a picture of legislation as no country can show, and no people will long submit to.

The population of the three Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin, does not amount to quite nine thousand, and sends six members to parliament. The population of Middlesex, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and South Lancashire, amounts to three millions five hundred and eightyseven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight, and sends six members to parliament. But, let us come to Ireland. The counties of Cork, Galway, and Maye, have a population of one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and eight, and send the same number of representatives as Oxford. Cambridge, and Dublin; and those three Irish counties have a hundred thousand more of a population than boroughs that send two hundred and forty-six members to parliament.

Now, Irishmen, don't you think that you are fairly represented? and don't you think that idle land, idle labour, and idle money, in a genial climate, with fertile soil, an industrious, brave, and generous people, is consequent upon tyrant landlords measuring the value of their estates by the standard of political patronage, and not by agricultural value?

I was returned in 1832, and again in 1835, by large majorities, for my native county. I was Plenged The great value that I attach to the free TO A REPEAL OF THE UNION-I adhered to that sure was introduced. The people died of starvation publication of opinion is, that it enables men to in the very ports from whence cargoes of cats were linder for the union to more to-morrow, you would be helpless beggars, if you in the very ports from whence cargoes of oats were judge for themselves, and bases knowledge had not the vote to enable you to make laws in upon argument and reason, instead of upon unison with state requirement and national advanbrute force and legal persecution; and for this tage, instead of measuring them by class caprice,

During each session that I have been in parliaobstruct the charitable intentions of the Whig government; and to prove to you, that I honestly advocate the question that I have discussed in this letter, let me inform you that, as an Irish and an English member, I have invariably tendered my resignation in the market-place, to a full meeting of electors and non-electors, at the close of each session, and that I have never travelled a mile, eaten a meal, or accepted a farthing for my services; but, on the contrary, I abandoned a lucrative profession, I have estranged myself from family, from relatives and friends, and have spent thousands, yea, tens of thousands, in the advocacy of your rights.

Your faithful friend and countryman, London, Dec. 5, 1849. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON.

Your sufferings and the sufferings of your order, are a subject of universal consideration; the condition of England question is the question of the day. I have devoted some portion of my leisure hours to working classes generally. The recent disclosures on the condition of the la-

bouring poor of the metropolis, have again induced me to reconsider and re-examine the causes that have tended to bring about those evils which we all deplore; and a practical remedy for which must be found out and adopted, or increased suffering, anarchy, and confusion must follow.

I now offer to devote from one to three nights each week, for two or three months, beginning with the New Year, to a consideration of this question; the following conditions to be binding:-That meetings of the workmen be called in the various districts of the metropolis-Admission free. Hours of meeting not earlier than seven, nor to be con-My countrymen, let me now separately analyse tinued later than ten o'clock in the evening. All

Subjects for discussion:- Causes of, and Remedies for, the distressed condition of the Working

If my suggestion be generally adopted—which I hope it may—I will endeavour to induce as many of the prominent men of all parties as will co-operate for such an object, to aid us by their presence and counsel. In voluntary proffering my services for the afore-mentioned purposes, I have no object to that principles are of more importance than parties; and without a full understanding of how national prosperity can be maintained, no government can be secure and no people happy. Yours truly,

SAMUEL M.KYDD.

P.S. All letters to be addressed to 144, High Holborn. I shall feel favoured by the editors of other journals copying this letter, and giving it as much

he went to Ireland, the Nation newspaper was filled with articles of a most scurrilous nature against him. Yet, in defiance of the feeling which those articles were intended to create, and in spite of the promise the late Daniel O'Connell had made, that he should be ducked in the Liffey if ever he appeared in Dublin again, he resolved upon going, but at the same time of remaining quiet in the Conference. He went—and no sooner did he enter the Hall, than the Conference cheered him in a most enthusiastic manner. On the second resolution being put, loud cries for him to speak proceeded from all parts of the Conference, which was composed of seventy delegates—for him to speak. He did so, and he never met with a warmer recepthen he should commence a tour through Great PEOPLE'S CHARTER! Britain immediately afterwards; and his efforts should be directed towards establishing a firm mion between the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and to go forward, peacably and constitutionally under the state of surrender." (Cheers.)

Mr. CLARK then read the following address, to the people of Ireland :-AN ADDRESS FROM THE METROPOLITAN

"OPPRESSED FELLOW SUBJECTS .- Having assembled together for the promotion of the cause of Radical Reform in the House of Commons of the "United Kingdom," with a view, thereby, of se-curing a real and efficient representation of all classes of the people in Parliament, and sympathisof great moment to all persons on both sides of the channel, but especially to those who are anxious for the obtainment of full and complete justice to the people of both countries, and which we interpret to mean, distinct Parliaments for each nation. and both founded upon a suffrage, embracing the whole male adult population of the respective king-

Democrats of Ireland! We think it must long ere this time have become apparent to you, that the industrial classes of England, have little more and that the fruits of your industry are borne upon the waters of the ocean, to be consumed by fallens in language, religion, and blood, fluid would therefore move a legal and peaceful in language, religion, and blood, and so far is your condition weres than our own. But we too have to complain of ill-requited toil, and hateful politics are from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to bear upon barbarous come from the foreigner. It is not the low morn influence brought to the resolution of the transportation for the transportation for the from the foreigner. That this Conference tenders its choests. Hallifux, George Webber, Thomas Holden the the resolution, Hallifux, George Webber, Thomas Holden the the transportation for the free members of the the resolution for £2, to servitude; and although our oppression does not moral influence brought to bear upon barbarous Chartist Executive. Mr. O'Connor must know come from the foreigner, it is not the less keenly institutions, hemmed in with physical defences of that men engaged on public business were always felt, because it springs from a native source.

It is a great mistake to suppose, that all in this nation either share the spoil of Ireland, or participate in its oppression. The same oligarchical power, that in the name of British rule, has so often deluged the rich plains of Erin, with the blood of her noblest children, has also deprived us of our property and our liberty, and continues to impose upon us such injustice as it were shame to mention here. We have jails filled with ignorant and neglected the "Bold Peasantry" once its pride and support, to beggery and ruin. In this latter respect there is a fatal similarity in the cases of both countries. Democrats of Ireland! you seek the Repeal of the justice, reason and sonud policy. The manner of effecting that "Union," and the means by which it was consumated, we regard as models of perfidy; dishonour, shame, and scorn belong to the memory of the enactors of that dark and damning chapter, government, as hostile to the interests of the one country as the other. And in its consequences has been ruinous to both.

complain, for which the industrious classes of England cannot find a parallel: at least in principle. You have a church establishment, which by law, you are constrained to support, even although you repudiate its doctrines and teachings. We are similarly cursed; and notwithstanding that in the case of Ireland, the fraud is more apparent and invidious, yet the difference is merely in degree. The crime against conscience and property is the same in both cases.

You are born down by enormous taxation-local and general, and so are we. The monopoly and mismanagement of the soil of Ireland is one of the principal causes of the social miseries, which prevail there; and here the land remains in the hands of the few, and is so controled as to be made to conserve the political purposes of

faction, instead of the wants of the nation. The parliamentary and municipal franchise in both Ireland and England are confined within the narrowest limits, consistent with the safety of the Mr. Stallwood interrupted Mr. ruling power, and in every way the mass of the people in both countries are designedly excluded from all direct influence in the state.

Irishmen, heretofore, your cause has been pleaded as Ireland against England, and our purpose in addressing you is to remind you that the Democratic Nationalists of Ireland, and ourselves have one object in common, as we are enslaved by the same hand, and have the same enemy to conquer. We wish to impress upon you the importance of united action, as the easiest, nay, only road to victory. We proclaim the sovereignity of the people, without which, parliaments are mockeries, and govern-ments are tyrannies. It is surely not in the land of Emmett, Tone, Fitzgerald, O'Connor, O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher, that this doctrine will meet with repudiation. Who will deny the sacred right that Conference by the Provisional Committee, he of domestic government to the Irish people? It is denied; but by whom? Attend, Irishmen, to the answer. Your right to a parliament of your own is denied by the aristocracies of England and Ircland unitedly, who in the Imperial Senate, trample upon both your rights, and those of the English people. To this same united power, we owe the perpetuation of those wrongs under which we bleed, and which we pant to remedy. It is obvious, therefore, Irishmen, that as we have common ground of complaint that the process of the black of the people of the peo complaint that to succeed we must have United Action, The cause of truth is no more celtic than Saxon. It is the interest of all in England, the aristocracy and their dependents, alone excepted, that the Irish shall have Ireland, to their own independent management, and to that end the Demo-cracy of England will strive, Irishmen! In the name of the Democracy of this

metropolis, we offer you congratulations, and in the name of the same power proclaim the justice of separate and independent government of Ireland by the Irish people.

Mr. O'Coxxor moved the adoption of the address. which being seconded by Mr. Allsurr, was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then elected to Harney, Dixon, Grassby, Stallwood, Arnott, and

Mr. Doyle begged to be allowed to read a letter he had received from Manchester, opposing any junction with the middle classes. Several notices of motions having been given in,

The Chairman declared the conference adjourned till Thursday evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Conference assembled this evening at the Wheat Sheaf, at So'clock. The CHAILMAN having taken his seat,

Mr. CLARE proceeded to read the minutes of the previous evening's proceedings, which were con-Mr. Reynolds then proceeded to read the following address :-

THE METROPOLITAN CONFERENCE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN, The time for the resuscitation of the Chartist movement has now arrived. That spirit to languish, and which a foul calumny dared managed which a foul calumny dared to represent as altogether subdued-is manifesting its vitality again, and will shine forth (Hear, hear.) with greater brilliancy than ever; and it will be the fault of those who have rights to claim organisation would be productive of much good and wrongs to redress, if the torch of truth be for ever extinguished until it shall have lighted the votaries of progress to the con- be impolitic in them to lay down a plan for the summation of all their hopes, and the achieve- government of the whole country. ment of all their aims.

the voice of justice, and the dictates of common sense, proclaim an indignant antagonism to such a system and therefore, must the op-

Cheated in bygone years, by mock reforms—and deluded by the promises of selfish, mistaken, or narrow-minded men—the working classes of this country working classes are the considerable to the country working classes are the confidence on its rising do adjourn for one month, and that they should meet at the expiration of that time for the country working classes are the confidence on its rising do adjourn for one month, and that they should meet at the expiration of that time for the providence of the country working classes. working classes of this country must lay them- practicable." composed of seventy delegates—for him to speak. He did so, and he never met with a warmer reception in England than he met with at that Confertreachery no more. While assisting every "That the matter be left in the hands of the Proence. So much, then, for the 500,000 fighting men whom Daniel O'Connell said were ready to pour progressing in the right direction, they must not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same, but that it shall be kydd, in renouncing his claim to the sum of £60 not meet to consider the same had a salary for his services as Secretary to the introduce their doctrines into Ireland. (Cheers.) keep constantly and steadily in view the made public through the columns of the Northern Star. He should go to Ireland after Christmas, and grandest of all aims—the attainment of the

which it has been usurped so flagitiously and stitutionally, under the new organisation for the misused so vilely: by this means alone may visional Committee would be to establish a system of local organisation consistent with the machinery speedy accomplishment of the "Charter and no they expect to secure the full enjoyment of which they had made and which machinery they their national rights and just privileges.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN, we will not ask you whether you be desirous to assume your proper system of organisation to propose, let him send it demand enforced by the attorney who defended ce standing in the social sphere: we will not mock you to the Provisional Committee in writing, and they CHARTIST CONFERENCE, TO THE DEMO- by inquiring whether you are contented and happy in your present condition; and we will not insult by your intelligence as men, and your feelings as sentient beings, by demanding whether you wish to put and carried by 15 to 7. exchange serfdom and misery for freedom and prosperity; for we know—alas! too well know—that the position of even the most fortunate amongst you, is far below the standard of what in justice it ing with your desire for separate and independent ought to be, and, in point of fact, it might be :nationality, founded as that desire is upon the inalienable right of self-government, which belongs to all nations, and of which no nation can divest itself, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of soliciting your attention to matters which appear to us to be individual amongst the working-classes of this wearisome existence. There is not, then, a single the members of the Executive Committee. individual amongst the working-classes of this Mr. Utting moved:—"That the salarie country, who has not some right to claim, and some wrong to redress,—some measure of justice to demand, or some grievance to proclaim:—and there-fore are the sons and daughters of toil, each, and all, interested in the establishment of the People's the secretary should receive £2 10s. per week."— CHARTER as the law of the land.

But usurpation surrenders nothing of its own accord: might concedes nothing to right, unless the demand be made. Experience has, moreover, taught us, that such demand must be proclaimed in (Hear.) The other executive had received only 30s. industrial classes of England, have little more a loud voice and a determined manner—without reason than yourselves, to venerate the laws and constitution of the empire, and that your own impatience for an alteration, is equalled by their own. In the laws and the stern opposition of an oligarchy, and the stern opposition of an oligarchy, and the stern opposition of an oligarchy, and the stern opposition of an oligarchy and the stern opposition of an oligarchy.

every threatening description. Therefore, as our weapons are those which intelligence supplies, so shall our triumph be bloodless; and surely this becomes a cause which it is a virtue, a duty, and an honour to support—a shame and a dishonour became a member of the Chartist Executive, let became a member of the Chartist Executive, let by that gentleman during a long political life, in bright support to adopt the complete and the great made became a member of the Chartist Executive, let by that gentleman during a long political life, in bright support to abandon—a crime and an atrocity to oppose. FRIENDS AND BRETHEN,—will you, then, rear once again the glorious banner of the Charter, and write the words "No Surrender of the Charter, only upon that standard, but likewise on your only upon that it is the condent that the condent in the interior to the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person to be a candidate, the Conference to allow no person criminals—our workhouses are inconveniently crowded, our streets swarm with wretchedness and invoke the presentatives of the having been paid in the Executive. He was glad ness the happy consummation of the glorious cause he could afford to do without it. He (Mr. Doyle) to which his life has been devoted." prostitution, and everywhere in this boasted land provinces, and invoke the provinces to assist had also worked fourteen hours in a factory, and of freedom, oppression and starvation, are reducing us in return. We have prepared a plan then, after he had done, talked at a Chartist meetof action and a mode of administration ing till twelve o'clock at night. 30s. to a member which we shall immediately submit to the great community of Charlism, in the full per week to the labouring man. (Hear, hear.) He hope that our labours will be approved, and considered the proposition of Mr. O'Connor extheir results accepted. For ourselves, we need only tremely objectionable, and he did not think that the to us such a course appears fraught, alike with moral and legitimate means to obtain our rights: act in their Executive if they only resolved upon a in the cause generally." we will be slaves no longer—we will not suffer a curse to rest upon our heads and a spell to weigh upon our hearts, without a mighty effort to throw off the incubus. And ye, brother Chartists!—will Mr. O'Connon said, Mr. Doyle had answered himof the enactors of that dark and damning chapter, in the history of England, but it was the act of a government as hostile to the interests of the one rural district—from the remotest nooks and farthest per week. They must make the wages according to corners of these islands—we hear echoes wafting the circumstances of those who had to pay the back the thrilling affirmative to our ears. Rise, then, in the power of your moral influence, ye hereditary bondsmen-rise in the fullness of your

> must eventually give way.
> Signed on behalf of the Metropolitan Conference JAMES GRASSBY, Chairman. Mored by Mr. UTTING, and seconded by Mr. O'Connor, and carried unanimously.

The amended programme was then read, and Mr. CLARK moved the adoption of the programme,

Mr. Davis seconded. MR. ARNOTT then moved :- " That the Amendment on the 14th clause in the printed programme. issued by the Provisional Committee be rescinded, and that the said clause stand as part of the "constitution" of the Association, with the addition of the words, " The Subscriptions for the cards to be

at once forwarded to the Executive Committee.' Mr. STALLWOOD interrupted Mr. ARXOTT, and moved "that the motion be not received." Mr. Pearcer seconded Mr. Stallwood's motion.

delegates. Mr. O'Coxxon said, at all events he had not altered his opinion by reflection, and if they some- (Hear, hear.) times stultified their proceedings in the House of

an example. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Collins submitted the question was out of Mr. Collins submitted the question was out of order, and though he had voted against Mr. Harological description of voting £5 per week to the members of ney's amendment on the clause, as submitted to the executive. (Hear, hear.)

would not now agree that that amendment should be rescinded. Mr. Davis thought that the matter might be reconsidered. Mr. Rexnolds submitted that Mr. O'Connor was was put and carried.

wrong in saying that they would stultify their proceedings by rescinding Mr. Harney's amendment; if that were the case, why was the drafts of the organisation again introduced at all? (Hear, Mr. Townsend would not agree to the re-consi-

deration of the question. Mr. Bextler supported the motion of Mr. Arnott

Mr Doyle thought Mr. Arnott's motion should be taken into consideration by the Conference. Mr. O'CONNOR urged that the question be put.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment of Mr. Stallwood, which was carried by 14 to 11.

The "Constitution," as amended by the Conference, was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. UTTING suggested that the Conference proceed to adopt a plan for local organisation.

Mr. CLARK said, they proposed to leave that matter to the localities themselves, or to leave it n the hands of the Provisional Committee of 9. Mr. Utting thought their business would only be serve on the Provisional Committee for the first half-ended if they went back to their constituents in three months:—Messrs. Reynolds, M'Grath, Clark, the different localities they represented, without some plan of local organisation to give them. (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore move—"That the Conference do now proceed to lay down some plan of local organisation."

Mr. Townsend seconded the motion. Mr. Davis thought they could not make laws at that Conference, which was not elected by the pro-

Mr. Townsend thought the plan of organisation should be given to the localities by the Conference, general plan, and thus prevent the organisation of one locality from being at logerheads with another.

Mr. Hoppex thought any general plan of local

Continued from the 5 h rage.)

large quantity of guns and pikes—he meant Patrick O'lliggins. (Cheers.) The Saturday before he went to Ireland, the Nation newspaper was filled with articles of a most senset senset leave to the position and the voice of justice and the distance of the many. The beneficence of heaven—the voice of justice and the distance of the many of the voice of justice and the distance of the local Councils was a question which demanded serious consideration.

The Chairman said, his opinion was, that the local Councils in the country districts should direct the local organisation, and that a Metropolitan council should be formed in London to direct the voice of justice and the distance of a most senset leavelities.

the oppressor, and the slave assert his dignity, and his rights as a Man, in the teeth of the enslaver.

trust to the Provisional Committee for an emiclimitation of local organisation, which would be published in the Northern Star.

Mr. Utilike moved:—"That the Conference organisation and that

Mr. STALLWOOD seconded the amendment,

Mr. O'Connor said, one of the duties of the Provisional Committee would be to establish a system which they had made, and which machinery they must set to work in as practical a way as possible. If any member of that Conference had a particular would, no doubt, pay every attention to it. (Hear,

hear.) Mr. Brown supported the amendment, which was

Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution, which was

Mr. UTTING moved :- "That the salaries of the should be £2 per week."

Mr. REVNOLDS begged to second the resolution.

The next subject for discussion was the wages of

put and carried unanimously.

Mr. HARNEY moved as an amendment :- "That Mr. O'Connon said, that £2 was more than the

money. (Hear, hear.)

Messrs. Langor and Townsend supported Mr. O'Connor's amendment.

unarmed strength, and in the glorious light which the torch of Truth sheds around you;—and in the but would like Mr. O'Connor to have the following presence of an attitude thus imposing, the most stubborn Aristocrat and the most reluctant Minister added to it ;--" That second-class fare, and 2s. 6d. per day extra, be allowed any member of the Executive who might be called upon to travel."

Mr. Davis would vote for the original resolution, as £2 was little enough for any man placed in so important and laborious a position. (Hear, hear.) Mr. REYNOLDS said, that because the wages of former executives had not been paid, it was no argument that, when the new organisation was developed, the Chartist body would not be able to pay their future Executive: Really, he thought that they ought not to be so very ready to prognosticate an effect, the reverse of which he was convinced

would be the case. (Hear, hear.) Mr. CLARK did not intend to vote upon this queswould not allow him to appear respectable enough to go among the middle classes for the purpose of Mr. O'Coxxon thought Mr. Arnott's motion very carrying out the object of the 3rd resolution at the bottom of the programme. The sum proposed by night have altered the opinions of many of the business for that sum, they were men upon whom no dependence could be placed, and in whom the Chartist body generally would not have confidence.

Mr. DRAKE agreed with Mr. O'Connor, that ac-Commons, let not that Conference imitate so bad cording to present circumstances, 30s. was enough; but let this new organisation succeed as well as he, for

Mr. M'GRATH moved "that as the old executive had been alluded to as not having been paid, Mr.

Kydd should be allowed to address a few words to the Conference." The motion having been seconded by Mr. UTTING,

(Laughter.) The Chartists owed him £60 for his services as a member of the last Executive, and, though he should not offer himself as a candidate for fresh honours, he should make them a present of that small sum of money. (Laughter.) Though Mr. O'Connor had spent so much money and so much time, yet he (Mr. Kydd) must say, that "to take £60 from a man who had a hundred was more charitable than to take £60 from a man who had nothing." (Laughter.)

Mr. HARNEY said, that, although he should have loving man. preferred to have seen the secretary paid ten Executive, yet, as his amendment had not been members of every Chartist Executive, but never is not coming. knew one of them that saved money by serving the people, but, on the contrary, he had known several who had been placed in difficulties in consequence in Ireland, and are, I am happy to state, fast taking

After a few remarks from Mr. Bently in favour aday each."

January, can, without difficulty, carn at least 9d.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Moved by Mr. John Arnott, and seconded by Mr. Utting, "That this Conference earnestly recommend to the Council or Committee of every section of Trades to forthwith call meetings of their several adopted. bodies, in order to impress on them the imperative to such a system; and, therefore, must the oppressed take a determined attitude in front of the oppressor and the slave assert his dignit.

The oppressor and the slave assert his dignit. agitate for its enactment, and thereby ensure their social amelioration."

Moved by Mr. John Arnott, and seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND, "That a deputation of three be now appointed to wait on the Conference of the National Association of Trades, to solicit their co-operation. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Kydd, M'Grath, and Dixon, was then appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

due as salary for his services as Secretary to the RUSSELL to resist the return to Protection; late Charter Association, entitles him to the PEOPLE'S CHARTER!

By this means alone can they hope to recover the reins of power from the hands by which it has been usurned so flagitionally and of the Provisional Committee in writing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brown supported Mr. Utting's motion.

The Charter Association, entities min to the special thanks of the Chartist body. At the same time the delegates constituting this Conference must add their thanks to Mr. Kydd for his services the Provisional Committee in writing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connor said one of the during the commencement of the Chartist agitation of the Chartist body. At the same of the Chartist body agitation of the Chartist body agitation of the Chartist body. At the chartist body agitation of the Chartis to the present time."

Moved by G. Julian Harney, and seconded

by Mr. John Arnott:--" That the delegates constituting this Conference hereby call upon the Chartists of the British empire to release Mr. O'Connor. M.P., from the onerous obligation of meeting the demand enforced by the attorney who defended cer-Mr. CLARK announced that Mr. Reynolds had just handed him an order for two guineas, as that gentleman's quota towards the liquidation of the sum due to Mr. O'Connor.

Moved by G. Julian Harner, and seconded arranged that as ten shillings were sent off to Mr. by F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.:—"That the members Rider for the above object, the previous week, being of this assembly recognising the paramount impor- the subscription of a portion of the Chartists of franchises when achieved, hereby earnestly advise the Executive Committee of the re-organised Chartist movement, to make every effort in furtherance of that most necessary reform - the total abolition of taxes on knowledges.

man Sidney be added to those inserted in Mr.

Mr. Clark announced that Mr. Reynolds had volunteered to pay for the room in which the Conference had been sitting, and that that gentleman had printed the new "constitution" at his own expense. (Cheers.) He would therefore move:— cratic Schoolroom, Croft, Bradford, Yorkshire, at he fell into the boiling hot hops and was scalded "That the thanks of this Conference are due, and ten o'clock in the forenoon. All letters to be ad- in a very dreadful manner. He was taken out and hereby given, to Mr. Reynolds for his magnanimous dressed to Thomas Wilcock, West Riding Secretary, carried to St. Phomas's Hospital, where he now lies conduct on the present occasion, and for his services care of Thomas Umpleby, News-agent, Manchester- in a shocking state of suffering.

The resolution having been seconded, was put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Doyle, seconded by Mr. ARNOTT, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Provisional Committee, who had drawn up the new plan of organisation. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman

for the impartial manner in which he had conducted the proceedings throughout. The CHAIRMAN having briefly returned thanks | Range Bank. declared the Conference dissolved.

The constitution of the new Charter Association, as amended, will be given in next Saturday's

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My Friends,

ment by contrasting the manner in which that Conference is conducting your affairs as compared with the conduct of other Conferences, I trust, that the present Chartist machinery will produce one voluminous and united national mind, which will overpower all the united

force of tyranny. Read the address to the Irish people unanimously adopted by the Conference, and then say if the gulf which has so long separated you, is not about to be bridged. Read the splendid, the noble, the independent, and patriotic Bradford, Yorkshire.

Angus, and Thomas Wilcock. All letters must be addressed for Thomas Wilcock, care of Thomas Umpleby, Newspaper agent, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. reply of Dr. GRATTAN, my old and honoured schoolfellow, to the letter of the Lord CHAN-Mr. Kyon then came forward and said, as he had | CELLOR of Ireland, depriving him of the combeen called upon to speak, he would just tell them mission of the peace, for taking the chair at

> ferred against him by Mr. DUFFY, the proprietor of the Nation, and then ask yourselves of 200f. whether Mr. Fullam stands acquitted or convicted; and whether or not, as a journalist, he is worthy of the confidence of every liberty-

seconded, he should vote for the original proposition of two pounds. He had personally known the and say whether the "Worried Dog's" day

this moment receiving the most strenuous impulse the act of the authorities. would not be content to give merely a paltry shil- extent as promises by creating extensive additional

all the year round, and he kept himself and family and using the improved spade introduced by him organisation would be productive of much good to the cause.

It the cause.

Mr. Dixox did not object to the Conference recommending a plan of local organisation, but it would members of the Executive £2 per day (working for 10 hours;) and in the year round, and no rept minisch and family have, after the first few days, been able to earn from have been commuted by General Haynau, in the cases, to eight end to be a commuted by General Haynau, in the cases, to eight end to be a commuted by General Haynau, in the cases, to eight end to be a commuted by Genera

ment of all their aims.

Too long have the oppressed millions of local organisations. The localities would require local organisations. The localities would require the motion for 30s was carried by 10 to 9. Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, Doyle, and Dixon declined voting.

Too long have the oppressed millions of local organisations. The localities would require the motion for 30s was carried by 10 to 9. Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, Doyle, and Dixon declined voting.

The subject of space nusuandry is brought every day in some shape, before the public eye. We hear, ledge of the public in an official manner, by an another, in which the system is pracely to describe the motion for 30s was carried by 10 to 9. Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, Doyle, and Dixon declined voting.

tion from Dublin proceeded to Armagh for tha The Delegates met at eight o'clock, and after an purpose last week, and, it would appear, were well animated discussion, the following resolutions were satisfied with the result. If this mode of agriculture had been better understood a few years ago, the calamities of the country would have been

greatly alleviated. Chartists! a word, and I have done. Rely upon it, that however Whig papers and Governmental organs may speak slightingly of Protectionists, their meetings, their opinions, and resolutions, that you will see in the next elements that are afloat.

PEEL'S natural vanity will induce him to may choose to mention, by sending due notice join the Russell Cabinet, rather than surthereof to my residence, No. 1, Norris's-place, Moved by G. Julian Harrer, and seconded by F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.:—"Resolved that the patriotic and praiseworthy sacrifice made by Mr. opponents; the Free Traders will back PEEL and Russell, if Peel's natural pride induces and then the Protectionists in England and shall rob Chartism of one of its feathers.

Your faithful Friend and Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

## Chartist Intelligence.

members of the Executive (including the secretary) charging the said debt—a duty enjoined both by jusshould be £2 per week."

Mr. Reynolds begged to second the resolution.

That the said debt—a duty enjoined both by justice and a proper regard for the honour of the
Mr. Reynolds begged to second the resolution.

That the said debt—a duty enjoined both by justice and a proper regard for the honour of the
towards the intended subscription."—It was then

averaging that the Earl of Alberhards was
charging the said debt—a duty enjoined both by justice and a proper regard for the honour of the
towards the intended subscription."—It was then
averaging. tance of a Free Press, both to guide the people in this town, the others should be called on by persons the struggle for their political franchises, and to appointed for that purpose.—The subject of the aid them in securing and making a wise use of those "prize distributions" for the Victims was then taken up, and several names entered .- A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- On Sunday,

December 9th, a meeting was held in the Demo-

not to cease agitating for the People's Charter."—
Moved by Thomas Wilcock, seconded by George
Webber: "That we recommend a National Charter

Association with a recommendation of the recommendation Association, with an unpaid Executive, except the Secretary, whose salary shall not exceed thirty shillings a week."—Moved by John Smyth, seconded by James Emsel: "That we recommend the Conference to allow no reverse to be a condition." Webber, seconded by Thomas Wilcock: "That the | Shocking Occurrence at Barclay's Brewery .-Secretary write to the different towns in the Riding, requesting them to send delegates to the next West Riding Delegate Meeting, which will be held on Sunday, December 23rd?—The meeting was then adjourned to Sunday, December 23rd, at the Demodal Conference of the road, Bradford.

HALIFAX.—On Monday a general meeting of members was held in the Working Man's Hall, when the following members were duly elected to serve as council for the next three months:—John Succ.;
William Maud, Richard Mitchel, Thomas Holden;
John Sutcliffe, President; John Edwards, Secreples from Essex and Kent was moderate this morning, and
sales were effected at fully last Monday's prices. There
was rather more disposition to buy foreign wheat, although
was rather more disposition to buy foreign wheat, although
in the course of last week was good at previous Secretary. All communications to be addressed George Webber, Corresponding Secretary, 7

able to Chartist principles, during the Christmas holidays, for subscriptions to the Victim Fund. BARNSLEY .- A meeting was held at the theatre of this town on Monday evening, December 10th, to hear an address from Mr. George White, of Leeds, who has been recently liberated from Kirkdale tion at all; but he would bear his testimony to the fact that 30s. was not enough for a man who had a wife and family to support, and, at all events, it would not allow him to appear proposed union of the middle and working classes, feed, 17s to 22s, Irish feed, and black 15s to 20s, ditto and a defence of genuine democracy, as opposed to the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously to support, and, at all events, it in London, and if I am to judge mental improve-cluded by a description of the brutal discipline of seed, £10s to £2s, Irish feed, 17s to 22s, Irish feed, and black 15s to 20s, ditto and a defence of genuine democracy, as opposed to the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams are shaded to the shams and clap-trap of the day, and continuously the shams are shaded to the shaded to the shaded to the shaded to the shaded

cluded by a description of the brutal discipline of Kirkdale and other gaols." He was warmly applauded at the termination of his address, and on the motion of Mr. Michael Segrave, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. A number Mr. M'Graff would like to see the matter reof the well democrats accompanied Mr. White to
considered by the Conference, as due reflection

Mr. O'Connor was a mean and beggarly sum, and
the large room of the Shakspeare Inn, and the but all business. Those who do speak, speak evening was occupied by patriotic songs and recibriefly, eloquently, and to the purpose; so that tations; a brotherly feeling was evinced by all present, and the company separated well satisfied with this democratic re-union. Bradford .- The Council met on Sunday last,

when the following committee was formed for the purpose of obtaining shares to build a democratic hall. Edward Smith, John Farrer, John Moore, David Lightouler, Annannias Kitchen, William Angus, and Thomas Wilcock. All letters must be

# LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, THURSDAY .- The editor of the Travail of what he did out of 30s, a week "when he could get it," When in Manchester it cost him 4s. 5d. per day to live, and left him 7d. per day in his pocket.

The peace, for taking the chiair at the meeting I attended in Dublin, and ask your position would be, if you had a few such magistrates to administer to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of you had a few such magistrates to administer to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 3s 6d to 3s 9d; beans, 4s 0d to 4s 9d, per bushel.

The editor of the Democrat du Rhin has been Read the reply of Mr. Fullam, the proprie-found guilty by a jury at Strasburg of an attack tor of the Irishman, to the accusations preimprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine

Eighty-three of the insurgents of June who were transported to Belleisle, and who have been pardoned arrived in Paris on Wednesday.

Paris, Friday.—A dinner was given on Wednesday to Foustier, ex-Bolonel of the 6th Legion of Then, to show you that every dog will have National Guard, who had subscribed to present him UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE NEW shillings more than the other members of the his day, read the two following comments with a sword of honour after his acquittal at Versailles. During the dinner a commissary of police presented himself, and announced, in the name of presented himself, and announced, in the name of the Prefect, that he would not suffer any speeches of a political kind to be delivered. The persons present submitted after having protected actions and present submitted after having protected actions.

has been commuted by General Haynau, in siz London. A cure effected or the money returned. All cases, to eighteen years, and in two cases to seven years' imprisonment in a fortress, with irons. Dec. 9.—The most widely-circulated newspaper

of Vienna, Die Presse, conducted by Herr Zang, has Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, Too long have the oppressed millions of local organisations. The localities would require these realms languished in serfdom, penury, advices in consequence of the important alteration of Clark, M'Grath, Doyle, and Dixon declined voting. Clark, M'Grath, Doyle, and Dixon declined voting. The Conference then adjourned till Friday.

MR. J. BLIGH AND HIS ACCUSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—Will you allow me again to trespass on your kindness, by inserting this etter in the Northern Star. You were good enough to publish one for me on the 14th of April, respecting my height account of height and the Grandbeing accused of being a spy by a few of the Green-wich Chartists, and my offer to meet them, and answer any accusation they could bring against me. An answer was sent by them, and published in the Star of the 21st of April, stating that I did not Session of Parliament such a party breeze—
nay, hurricane, as you never witnessed before.
There is a rumour afloat that the Minister intends to return to Protection. Now see the tends to return to Protection. Now see the corner of Straights Mouth, next door to his residence; or any other convenient place and time he

Roan-street.

I am sir, Most respectfully yours, JAMES BLIGH.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE IN THE NAVIGATION LAWS. -It is stated that a new machine has been invented ireland, and their representatives in Parliament, will create such a flare-up as this country never witnessed: and although I have robbed the Land Company, you may rely upon it that, in the coming struggle, no power—not all the united power of all the parties—the land company of the land company of the parties—the land company of the land company of th considerable saving in wages, but also in materials. Its construction is simple, and it cuts the floors, the futtocks, and nearly every part of the timbers required in a ship, so as to render them capable of being at once placed in their position without any operation of hand labour.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON THE EARL OF ALBE-MARLE.—A commission was held on Wednesday at Farrance's Hotel, Belgrave-square, to inquire into Mr. M'Grath moved:—"That the members of the Conference pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to use their utmost exertions to enrol members, and recommend the localities to elect a Metropolitan General Council."

MARLE.—A commission was new of wedness at the final seconded by G. Julian Harney, and seconded by Mr. Clark:—"That the delegates constituting to the Charter took place on the 6th inst., at the Commissioner Barlow and members, and recommend the localities to elect a Metropolitan General Council."

MARLE.—A commission was new of wedness at the charter took place on the 6th inst., at the the state of mind of the Earl of Albemarle. The Golden Lion Inn, Westexe. Mr. Roweliffe was commissioner Winscioner Winscion theless consider it necessary to remind the Chartist viz.; to set on foot a further subscription in aid of county, was appointed foreman. Mr. Stinton apbody that there is a balance of £26 16s. 7d. due to the expenses incurred in the action "Macnamara peared as counsel for the petitioner—the Countess the printer who printed the documents of the Conv. O'Connor—and in the course of a few appropriof Albemarle; and Mr. Calvert for the Earl. Afthe printer who printed the documents of the Convention and Assembly of 1848; and the delegates are remarks he said, "it was shameful to the Charter body of the duty of distist body to see Mr. O'Connor put to such expenses verdict, declaring that the Earl of Albemarle was verdict, declaring that the Earl of Albemarle was

AT THE LIVERPOOL Assizes Patrick Joseph Culkin, who was indicted for having at the borough of Liverpool, on the 1st of August last, murdered Catherine Culkin his daughter, by cutting her throat with a razor, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.—John Lee, charged with having, at Manchester, on the 7th of September last, wilfully murdered Thomas Richardson, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life. - Bernard Sheridan, who was indicted for

Markets, &c.

Secretary. All communications to be addressed, George Webber, Corresponding Secretary, 7, Range Bank.

Birmingham.—The Chartists, meeting at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, call upon the active Chartists, in every locality, to wait upon all who are favourable to Chartist principles, during the Christmas holidays, for subscriptions to the Victim Fund.

Was rather more disposition to buy foreign wheat, authough the supply in the course of last week was good at previous rates. Flour slower sale. Fine qualities of barley were unaltered in value, but middling and inferior descriptions are without alteration. Beans and peas dull, and is per quarter lower. The arrivals of oats have rather decreased, though still sufficient for the demand, we cannot quote any change in the value of good corn since our last, but the trade is slow. In rye little decreased, though still sufficient for the demand, we cannot quote any change in the value of good corn since our last, but the trade is slow. In rye little decreased, though still sufficient for the demand, we cannot quote any change in the value of good corn since our last, but the trade is slow. In rye little decreased, though still sufficient for the demand, we cannot quote any change in the value of good corn since our last, but the trade is slow. In rye little decreased, though still sufficient for the demand. Linseed cakes without alteration. Clover seed fully as

British.-Wheat.-Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 386 to 42s, ditto white 40s to 48s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York-Gaol. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. John Shaw, late delegate to the National Assembly shire, red 35s to 38s, Northumberland and Scotch, white John Shaw, late delegate to the National Assembly shire, red, —s to —s, ditto white — to —s. eve. 21s to 23s. My mind has been so occupied this week in reading the generous and kindly epistles of the unfortunate located members, in the numerous papers in which they have been published, and in replying to them—and which reply I trust you will all read attentively—that I have only time to write a rambling letter.

John Shaw, late delegate to the National Assembly shire, red,—s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 24s, Angus —s to —s, vale 50s to 54s, peas, grey, new 26s to 28s, maple 26s to 30s, white 24s to 26s, bickes 25s to 28s, and in replying to them—and which reply I trust you will all read attentively—that I have only time to write a rambling letter.

John Shaw, late delegate to the National Assembly shire, red,—s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 30s, white 24s, Angus —s to —s, altito red 34s to 38s, Devonshire and Somerset-shire, red,—s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 30s, white 24s to 26s, ticks 25s to 28s, and in replying to them—and which reply I trust you will all read attentively—that I have only time to write a rambling letter.

John Shaw, late delegate to the National Assembly shire, red,—s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 30s, Scotch 22s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 50s, Scotch 22s to 30s, white 24s to 26s, ticks 25s to 28s, which occupied two hours, on "the causes of English and Irish poverty, and its remedy,—the proposed union of the middle and working classes, and a defence of genuine democracy as opposed to 17s to 22s, Irish feed, and black 15s to 20s, ditto 25s to 25s to 25s, Inish feed, 17s to 22s, Irish feed, 17s to 23s, Inish feed, 1

> snip, 28s to 30s, town, 38s to 40s.
>
> Foreign.—Wheat.— Dantzig, 44s to 50s, Anhalt and Marks, 38 to 40s, ditto white, 40s to 42s, Pomeranian red, 40s to 42s, Rostock 44s to 46s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 30s to 34s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 32s to 34s, Polish Odessa, 32s to 34s, Marianopoli, and Berdianski, 32s to 35s, Taganrog, 32s to 34s, Brabant and French, 34s to 36s, ditto white, 38s to 42s, Salonica, 30s to 38s, Egyptian, 23s to 26s, rye, 20s to 22s, barley, Wismar and Rostock, 18s to 21s, Danish, 18s to 23s, Saal, 20s to 24s, East Friesland. 16s to 18s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danube. and Rostock, 18s to 21s, Danish, 18s to 23s, Saal, 20s to 24s, East Friesland, 16s to 18s, Egyptian, 14s to 15s, Danube, 14s to 15s, peas, white, 24s to 26s, new boilers, 28s to 30s, beans, horse, 24s to 30s, pigeon, 30s to 32s, Egyptian, 22s to 24s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 11s to 15s, ditto, thick and brew, 15s to 22s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 21s to 23s, Hamburg 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin, 20s to 23s, French per 280lbs., 32s to 35s.
>
> MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Dec. 12. The arrivals, of grain

Mark-lane, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—The arrivals of grain fresh in this week are more moderate than of late, and the weather appearing inclined to frost, the wind being from the east, our trade is firm at the rates of Monday last. Arrivals this week: — Wheat—English, 510 quarters; foreign, 7,630 quarters. Barley—English, 1,190 quarters; foreign, 6,170 quarters. Oats—English, 150 quarters; foreign, 4,860 quarters. Flour—540 sacks. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) December 8. - We had a toler-

able supply of grain in our market this morning. Wheat sold from 4s 3d to 5s 3d; oats, 1s 9d to 3s 0d; barley, The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d, to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d, to 6d. per 41bs, loaf.

SEEDS. Barrisu.—Cloverseed, red 35s to 40s; fine 45s to 50s; white 35s to 50s; cow grass [nominal]—s to —s; linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s to 56s; crushing 40s to 42s; linseed cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £9 0s to £10 0s; Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s to 18s; rapeseed new (per last) £28 0s to £29 0s;

FAILED.

Two agencies of industrial improvement are at present submitted, after having protested against the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary of their hospitality and the unceasing demands made upon them for subscriptions to all kinds of funds, and for the relief of unemployed Chartists. In treating, and are, rain nappy to state, last taking by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been addressed by the Minister at War disease, in all its various forms and stages, we introduced by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. A circular has been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. funds, and for the relief of unemployed Chartists, is only strange how new the discovery of its value to the adjutants of the regiments of the line, compared that Chartist leaders should attend the meet-that Chartist leaders should be attended to the meet-that Chartist leaders should be cha Mr. Davis that Conference, which was not elected by the provinces, for the government of provincial localities.

(Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connon fully agreed with Mr. Davis.
In would not legislate at that Conference upon any other but general matters. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Patterson wished to know if each locality would not be respected, and even an Aposthe if was a principle muon master on the meet with that Conference upon any other but general matters. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. Patterson wished to know if each locality would not be respected, and even an Aposthe would not take office for three months. In the course of that time that the paid Executive would not take office for three months. In the course of that time that the paid Executive would not take office for three months. In the course of that time that the paid Executive would not take office for three months. In the course of that time from it. Among other things they say :—"We deem that Convicted by the Court of Assize of the Loire for heaving published extracts from M. Ledru Rollin's subject under general notice. The Fermon Union Having published extracts from M. Ledru Rollin's subject under general notice. The Fermon Union the first successful defort yet made to bring the first successful effort yet made to bring the subject under general notice. The Fermon Union the first successful appear that the report of one of those most used in the title development of the Mattina In the kidnears, and in the kidnears, and in the kidnears, and in t were independent, whether they would not violating the Corresponding Act?

Mr. O'Conson assured that gentleman that they would not infringe any law by the plan laid down.

Mr. CLARR confirmed Mr. O'Connor in his opinion, by what had transpired at the Chartist trials at the Old Bailey.

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O'Connor in his trials the party has had a decided advantage in the municipal elections which lately took place to the fact that several members of the committee, and others who were at first strongly opposed to the system of spade labour, have now become duly sensible of the value of it, &c. It will ever be found that the ordinary routine of the Democratic party accused of high treason of the Democratic party accused of high treason which lately took place to a first time the second by a broker, who nung nunser.

This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and treat party has had a decided advantage in the municipal elections which lately took place the first trials at Algiers.

All their candidates were returned at Algiers.

BERLIN, DEC. 11.—The acquittal of another leader practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the Democratic party accused of high treas of the Democratic party accused of high treason excites great attention here. Joham Jacoby, who eminute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for would not be content to give merely a patry shilling a year! Surely they would give a guinea, or five guineas! If otherwise, what was the worth of the so much vaunted middle class conversions? Let the delegates act up to their own principles, and vote for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

Mr. Allnutt thought 30s per week enough for a conditional many and his femily, if is did not set so much as that the labourers and his femily, if is did not set so much as that the labourers and his femily, if is did not set so much as that the labourers and his femily, if is did not set so much as that the labourers are condemned by the count-markial at Anal or the superintendence of Mr. Onion were condemned by the count-markial at Anal or the superintendence of Mr. Onion the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for the took in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for the took in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for the took in the detail of their cases as that will render the superintendence of high treason on account of the party acceptance of high treason on VIENNA, Dec. 8th. — Eight Hungarian officers were condemned by the court-martial at Arad, on the 25th ult., to death by the rope. This sentence lead to be made payable at the Bloomsbury Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. A cure effected or the money returned. All

> in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Esq. M.P., and published by the said William Rider, at the Office, in the same street and parish.—Saturday, December 15th, 1849.