"Those who will not take a part for the attainment of their political rights, when the trade of the country is good, shall not be considered as Chartists when the trade is bad."

"Unite, unite, ye Chartists brave, Let the 'Land' your watchword be; Scout, oh! scout, the servile slave, That crouches when he may be free. Up like heroes at the despots, Lick no more the tyrant's hand; And live like freemen on your land. Then free trade will be a blessing, When man can work, and eat, and play; When shepherds cease to live by fleecing, Then each flock its own will pay."

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY CHILDREN,-You see that no ingratitude can sever our

this letter from the kind address of my Keigh sent representative system. You must never lose sight of the fact, that proved system of farming—provided the rent is justly proposed which induced the satisfied I bourer to by their leaders, has been the main prop of his industry, and an improved system of farming—provided the rent is justly proposed the value of labour, and capital expended by the terms of his tenure. On my own estates, whilst there are many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming of the bighest many examples of industry and farming provided the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended. By the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, and capital expended in the rent is justly proposed to price in the value of labour, a ley friends; and have I not often told you that You must never lose night of the fact; that

have not been supplied?

order, while I tell you, that their object is to led a lingering life of torture? make you furnish the materials to erect their own mansion; but if I stood alone, I would resist the design.

been benefitted by any one of these revolutions? No, not one; but you will be benefitted
by the revolution of mind against brute force—
of knowledge against bigotry and intolerance
of knowledge again lived upon your dependence, dread. They are that is, substituted other laws in the place of now seeking to marshal you as the army to the existing ones: while, if tried, I would to suck at nature's pap. fight the BULL-FROG Protectionists, while they have been condemned as a Traitor for having would unite to a man with those BULL-FROGS, exposed the injustice. if the union was necessary to produce your

thousandth time, that the employed and the parsons' loyalty would follow it the next day; employer never can unite so long as machinery reduce the landlord's price of land, and his SHAESPERE. remains unadjusted.

'As well may the lamb with the tiger unite, The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the kite.'

And, much reviled as my plan has been-by which I hoped to see my family made a truly throne, provided the power behind the throne happy family—and opposed as it has been by was greater than the throne itself; and now the Press, the Government, and your taskmasters—I will never cease my agitation for the application of the land to its legitimate parposes, until I see every man, displaced by

In little more than three weeks, the showbox opens again. I will support the Parliamentary Reformers, because I have confidence -full confidence—in the leaders of that party. I will support them to extinguish the charge of popular folly that may be urged as a reason for that party assuming a hostile position; but I will propose THE WHOLE CHARTER, NAME AND ALL, and the REPEAL OF THE UNION. And although neither you nor I can command the ear of the Press, yet I will make your voice be heard where it must be trumpeted to the world.

You never witnessed—nor did England ever witness—such a ferocious parliament as that which is about to assemble. All will spoutdemocratic principles, in order to catch the democratic mind, but, with your assistance, I will take care that it shall not end in mere sound.

The cabinet is to be re-constructed—Russell being anxious to secure the balance of power against the GREY party, while you may rely upon it, that PEEL and his expectant toadies will be on the look-out. Now, let me implore of you not for one moment to imagine, that any minister acts upon any other principle than that of selfishness, vanity, or ambition; and let me assure you, that either PEEL, Rus-SELL, or STANLEY would adopt every point of the People's Charter to-morrow, if they were certain that its adoption would preserve their power; and their only doubt is based on your for Sharman's. We have stated, over and one single observation. What think you of power; and their only doubt is based on your for Sharman's. We have stated, over and one single observation. What think you of tant. I replied not at all, and I will tell you the disunion, and the controlling power of those over again, the fact, that there is not such a England and Wales, with a population of principle upon which I shall exercise my privilege. who have command of machinery.

than I have with the people in the several con- is not afraid to trust his property to the keeptinental countries who have attempted to esta- ing of the Chartist system, having seconded hundred and five representatives? blish their just rights by revolution; but no Mr. O'Connon's motion for the Charter, last man has grieved more, that their tyrants had session. There is not a Member in the House kept them in that hopeless state of ignorance who has so truly and understandably defined which compelled them to substitute physical Lir moral power. The triumph of moral power never can be extinguished while the triumph of physical force ever ends in the increased persecution of those who have achieved it.

Now, you require no such instrument to achieve your rights; you are armed with more practical knowledge than the people of any other country in the world, and you who fail to develope that knowledge effectually, and not therefore, stands in no dread of their ven- being governed, or rather transmelled and accepted the invitations of ministers to dine with the Government or the system that tolerates geance; and now we invite the reader's strict suppressed by barbarous laws, enacted by them, with slavish bows, and scrapes, and thanks its spread, are to blame for its misapplication. attention to the following extract from his ignorant barbarians. When men spout fury, ask them if they have able review of the position of landlord and got a musket? and are ready to take the lead | tenant:-

Lindham Sta IONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII. No. 637.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

FRATERNAL FESTIVAL.

hall of the John-street Literary and Scientific

"Twas self-abasement paved the way

resent would-be royal personage, we must give the

and effective propaganda. The Fraternal Demo-

crats desire that combination, and, hence, a prin-

cipal reason for holding this festival. Why should

there not be that union; or, at least, that brother-

hood of the leading spirits of the movement which

elieve,

I trust will characterise this meeting

I may say, the flag we all fight under is

same. The banners of the several

vary all shades between pink and cri presume we are all red. (Great ap

Look at the mass of misery unveiled

nations who have so often been stunr

dering vaunts of the "greatness" an

of England. The schemes of the Fre

failed to stay the downward course

The reduction of a few millions of t

of the tea tax, or the tobacco tax,

affect the condition of the London

the agricultural labourers, and the dista-

to express thereby our brotherly feeling for the de-

fenders of liberty and justice in all nations. Repu-

England, we declare that the Red Republicans and

Social Reformers of the continent, have our hearty

sympathies and good wishes. (Applause.) We de-

another mutual aid, according to their ability, like

citizens of the same state." In other words, we declare that all the peoples of the earth are brethren.

Great applause.) Did men ever struggle or suffer

" Is there a thought can fill the human mind

Not he whose view is bounded by his soil,

Not he whose narrow heart can only shrine

The land-the people that he calleth mine;

Trampleth the rights of all the earth beside;

No !—He it is, the just, the generous soul! Who owneth brotherhood with either pole,

And guards the weal of all the human kind,

And stands the guardian patriot of a world !"

Will make whole nations bleed, whole nations die ;

Stretches from realm to realm his spacious mind.

Hold's Freedom's banner o'er the earth unfurl'd,

Could my voice reach the defenders of Democracy

who are at present proscribed and suffering for

their adherence to the cause of justice, I would

implore them to cultivate a truly fraternal spirit,

in order, that when next they confront the foe they

may do so as a phalanx, united and invincible. Un-

doubtedly grave errors have been committed, but

to be liable to error is an infirmity of our nature.

The worst of all errors would be division in our

own ranks. I shall make plain what I mean, by re-

ninding you of the events of the 17th of March,

1848, when two hundred thousand proletarians

marched through the streets of Paris to testify

their determination to uphold the Republic. Un-

doubtedly on that day Blanqui was the far-seeing

(Renewed applause.)

Not he who to set up that land on high,

generally. I am pursuaded, that any

To villain bonds and despots' sway.'

sable, that our new associates may understand by myself; in others, according to a valuation by a profesthat we have not abandoned our principles sional valuator. The former were estimated at a low scale sentation to the most simple mind; but let connexion. Again, at the beginning of the that we have not abandoned our principles, connexion. Again, at the beginning of the year, 1850, I call you my children, because however the folly, the ignorance, or selfishness of some may have attempted to sever our connexion, I trust that I have created such a union as will break down all opposition to national progress, a progress that will represent use of the world as a really happy and united family.

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

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My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

My children, I wish you a happy now year;

and I pledge myself now—in the twenty eighth both countries, whose interests are identical year of my servitude—to use my every exertion and inseparable, to unite upon a thorough unto insure it. I adopt the motto at the head of derstanding for a thorough reform of the pre-

tented;" while the same man, when dismissed while you must understand, that that false of culture, by which the productive powers of the soil would be immensely increased. But this enterprise and from his employment, was the first to shout and iniquitous delusion has now vanished and Now we are ready, lead us on to death or for ever. The Irish people being a wholly less he is assured on the two points I have already stated namely, a fair rent and full security, by teamer or other namely, a fair rent and full security, by teamer or other namely, a fair rent and full security, by teamer or other namely, a fair rent and full security, by teamer or other namely, a fair rent and full security. With regard to that of the architect who would undertake better than you do; and that they are not that of the architect who would undertake to build a house without materials; and is there another instance upon record of any architect adhering firmly to his plan for of abject want and starvation, they cannot be there another instance upon record of any gather from the fact, that, although in a state architect adhering firmly to his plan for of abject want and starvation, they cannot be twenty-eight years, although the materials enlisted in the ranks of the BULL FROG Protectionists. Does not this fact show you. My children, a great many architects are now attempting to juggle you with the hope of erecting a sound and stable edifice for your hellish feudal system under which they have

COBBETT has told you that a good thing cannot be repeated too often, and I have often told you that "the folly of to-day is the wis-Every newspaper is now commenting upon dom of the morrow;" and in proof thereof, let the past year, and anticipating the great good me tell you that in 1822 I printed a pamphlet that is to arise in the present. We are told in Ireland, showing the then state of the of the quantity of gold and silver that has country, and describing five grievances which arrived in Southampton, and other ports; we should be remedied. Three thousand copies are assured, that the revolutions which para- were printed: the High Sheriff of the city Ivsed trade and commerce for the two past of Cork seized them all. In that pamphlet I years, have passed away, and that we are to complained of the Grand Jury system of the anticipate a glorious 1850. Have you bene- Tithes being taken in kind-of the system of fitted by the influx of gold and silver? and, single magistrates sitting in their parlours and however revolutions abroad may be suppressed administering justice—of the Middleman sys--in many instances by the treachery of those tem-and of the then Constable system. Well, who created them, and in some by the treason of the most essential points in the of those who promised to carry out the objects of the was submitted to high legal authority; living till the expected satisfaction arrives; People's Charten, and is based upon Divine living till the expected satisfaction arrives; which they were created to attain—have you and as truth was treason in those days, he and, in confirmation of Sharman Crawford's Right, as we are told that the "labourer is worthy —and of justice against injustice: and that is within a very few years Parliament abolished the revolution that those who have heretofore every single grievance of which I complained;

My children, let me now predict coming erfdom:

My children, I tell you now, for the onein 1848—take away tithes to-morrow, and the owes no man hate, envies no man's happiness, glad of other events. Again I tell you—as I told Parliament loyalty would go after it. I was mocked at for my definition of loyalty, when I stated that I cared not whether the Pope, the DEVIL, or the PRETENDER was upon the mark my prophecy in the beginning of 1850.

The Protectionists are mad. Lord John sweat and your blood, are preparing for the RUSSELL is trembling; and the Money-lords "THIMBLE-RIG" and, as to be forewarned is to purposes, until I see every man, displaced by are squeaking, though hopeful: and all unartificial labour, located upon the land of his birth.

birth.

be forearmed, make up your minds not to expect the legitlmate and profitable developeders, instead of, as now, birth.

be forearmed, make up your minds not to expect any, the slightest benefit from any measure and profitable developeders, instead of, as now, sure passed by any party, however inviting and cultivating them by that standard which will enable bid for it, in the hope of basing their strength seductive the promised results may be

rived no benefit; the next will be a disjointed fer a particle of benefit upon your order.

pared for the coming struggle,

Your sincere and affectionate Father, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD ON PROTECTION.

"Every dog will have his day," and now landlord in Ireland as Sharman Crawford, sixteen millions, having five hundred represent You shall appoint every man to every office, if he is My children, no man has sympathised more while, to his glory be it remembered, that he tatives, while Ireland, with a population of a good man I will not complain, if he is a bad man I have with the people in the several containing the people in the people in the several containing the people in the several containing the people in the people in the several containing the people in the several containing the people in the people in the several containing the people in the several containing the people in the peopl the inevitable result of Free Trade, if the reasonable, and straightforward manner.

stated—never oppresses his tenants, and, generation, instead of an improving mind a vote of mine. And while other Irish members

in the conflict? And, then, as my Kinghily and there is a single or any the conflict of the properties of the products and the conflict. There is nothing on earth more says to the greatest talkers are the most landward per formers.

My children, you see that Mr. Journal of the products are the conflict of the properties of the products and the products are the conflict of the products and the products are the products and the products are the conflict of the products and the products are the products and the products are the products are the products and the products are the pr

amples of industry and farming of the highest order, yet there is great room for improvement in the general system

ance with our own views, and in perfect unison with the motion submitted to Parliament, in 1834, by Mr. O'CONNOR, namely:

That all leases be made in perpetuity at a conn henr, and that, in all cases where land is now held upon lease at too high rents, the value to be estimated by an impartial jury, in the same manner as the Crown and corporations are empowered to estimate the value of buildings, or other property required for national or corporate purposes. That was Mr. O'CONNOR'S proposition in 1834, and ere long it must be adopted as the

law of the land, as no farmer will expend his capital upon an uncertain tenure, at a rent has a right to measure the value of his land by any other standard than—not by the anticipated—the real value of its produce.

the settlement and level, but the maxim, "LIVE HORSE AND YOU'LL GET GRASS." will according to the principle of political economy, open a channel so wide, now that all others are closed, that will allow all nature's children

"Alas! poor country, Almost afraid to know itself."

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

In little more than a month from the time you read this letter the show-box will open, and

upon popular confidence and support. And at a general election each party will have its "CRY;" but from no TEAR will the veritable labourer derive the slightest benefit or consolation. The Catholics have been juggled by EMANCIPATION. The Nation has been tions have been, when they were hooking for sions in those assemblies, and y juggled by REFORM, and the Working Men your co-operation, as a means of preserving have been juggled by FREE TRADE. This their own power, that not one Government was a Trinity in Unity from which you de- has ever passed a single act calculated to con-

Trinity, from which you may extract perfect | I hope in this letter to conclude my analysis Unity, by being firm, resolute, and deter- of the People's Charter, and then, before Parliament meets, I shall have an opportunity think you of your friend, Sir William Somerville, My children, again wishing you "a happy of addressing four letters to you, which shall New Year," and assuring you that I would be upon the subject of the land, your right to for his liberal services, objecting to the payment of rather crack stones on the road side, in this have possession of it, how to gain the possesshivering season, than abandon your cause, or sion, and the benefit that its proper cultivation. surrender ONE BRISTLE OF THE ANIMAL; and when the people are interested in its improveassuring you that I will discharge my Parlia- ment, would confer upon all other classes, In 1833, the first session of the Reform Parliament, mentary duties as zealously as any member in the House, and trusting that you will be pre- would be better employed, better remunerated better employed, better remunerated is looked upon as worthy of being for their labour, and fed better by those who cultivated the soil.

In my last letter I promised to define the

EQUAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS more minutely, but I would consider it an insult to your understanding to presume that the iniquity of the present system is not suffi-

I now come to the question of

NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, and for which I would substitute mental quali- been much persecuted, and he has forwarded me fication, resting satisfied that members chosen the highest testimonials of character. Well, well, change was not met by the timely and prudent by a class whose interest would then be idenof course? You shall see that, said 1. The question -nay legitimate-concessions of the landlord; tical, and not antagonistic - would make being then discussed was a motion of Mr. Lambert's but his sound theory has been mocked by the brains, and not pockets, the test of qualifica- with regard to the Irish Church. I voted for the BULL FROGS, who, unlike him, were not prepared to meet the change in an honest, the grand results of the People's Charter saw Mr. Stanley; he told me it was an unusual the grand results of the People's Charter saw Mr. Stanley; he told me it was an unusual control of the property of the grand results of the People's Charter saw Mr. Stanley; he told me it was an unusual control of the property of easonable, and straightforward manner.

Sharman Crawford—as we have before tated—never oppresses his tenants, and repression instead of an improving mind.

got a musket? and are ready to take the lead in the conflict? and, then, as my Keighley friends have told you, you will understand the difference between mock and real Chartists.

There is nothing on earth more easy to the speaker, or more cheering to his audience,

me that he never heard a more unjust decision; however, I was ousted, and to prove to you my my chairmanship and his-that I am not elected for love of principle, an election for the town of Carlow | four years, nor for four hours. I am removable at taking place very shortly afterwards, Mr. O'Connell any moment should I fail in the efficient discharge offered me one hundred guineas to act as counsel of my duties. On no other terms could you, as for Mr. Raphael. I refused, and told him that I sterling democrats, tolerate a chairman even for

My countrymen, what do you think of a man though uncrowned, is opposed to the principle of without shoes being qualified to sit as a Scotch Democracy. To elevate one man so high above his member, while the man who votes for him must fellow-citizens is a two-fold crime—a temptation to have a qualification? If mind not money was the the one, and an indignity to the many. Naturally qualification, a sagacious, an intellectual, and an the elected chief is tempted to render his elevation interested people would select a sagacious and in- permanent, and still more commanding, by transmeasured by landlord-caprice or necessity, or tellectual member, who would be the reflex of sound forming himself into an absolute monarch. the cultivators' hope or folly; and no landlord opinion, instead of as now the mirror of a domi- other hand; men who violate the principle of neering privileged order. But there is now know- Equality, by raising on their shields, or by their ledge upon every passing breeze, and tyrants may suffrages, a chief to so exalted a position, thereby rely upon it, that if it is not properly directed, it reduce themselves from the rank of citizens to that will one day burst upon them with a tremendous of subjects; and who shall say, that when a people All this exuberant hope of things settling crash, as the people as heretofore will not again be have so far fallen, they will not further fall to the down, and coming to a proper level, may be excited to establish the power of their oppressors level of slaves? Byron mourning over the fall of satisfactory to those who can wait patiently for upon the pretext of mock promises and high the ancient Greeks, observes: professions. I now come to the last of the points,

> And, then, instead of as now, having important questions affecting the lives, the properties, and the expressions of growing opinion, decided by a fifth or sixth of the House of Commons, instead of having a hundred or so travelling upon the continent, scores receiving leave of absence upon the ground of dreds entertaining large parties with sumptuous fare, and others pairing off for the session; instead of such a system, then you would find that the labourer would make himself worthy of his hire. But, above all things, payment of members is necessary, if labour, the foundation of wealth, is to be represented, as the working man whose family depend upon his labour, cannot leave his last, his lap-board, his anvil, his loom, or his bench, if he is not to be requited for his labour otherwise bestowed. It is very well for those who live upon the labour of others, and live in idleness, too, based upon the survile support that they gave to the minister, scoffing at what they call the degradation of ad mitting working men into the House of Commons, whereas if that house was wholly constituted of working men the poor would become rich, and the the idle to live luxuriously upon the industry of the labourer. Then you would have no law enabling tyrant judges, packed juries, hired spies, and perured witnesses, to transport or imprison a man for

would qualify eighteen borough members? But apart from salaries, let me illustrate the manner in which toadies are paid in Parliament. power upon the support of a large and satisfied majority. I was looked upon as worthy of being

The Honourable Mr. Stanley, now Lord Edisbury, was then WHIPPER-IN to the Whigs. He met me in ciently understood, and therefore I shall con- Pooh, I replied, I must have the whole of the paclude the consideration of this question with tronage of my county, as I brought my colleague in When I say ignorant, bear in mind, that at ways invited as a gentleman should be, while others one period, neither mental nor money qualifi- were invited as if it was the highest compliment,

The Fraternal Festival, convened by the society

against an independent member, who cannot Eve, Monday, December 31st, 1849, in the spacious

When I was returned for my native county a Institution. Upwards of three hundred persons sat second time, the ministers and the O'Connell party down to tea; and subsequent arrivals increased that were most violently opposed to me. I was petitioned against for want of property qualification, graced the assembly with their presence. The red which required to be £600 a year. Two of Mr. ribbon, worn by nearly every one present, gave significant to be £600 a year. graced the assembly with their presence. The red O'Connell's sons, professing to understand the animus of members better than I did, requested to both men and women. The Apollonicar Society, be allowed to strike my committee; that is, to choose eleven out of thirty-three balloted members; their assistance without fee or reward. Tea having On the motion of E. Stallwood, seconded by J. GRASSBY, G. JULIAN HARNEY was appointed to take at the door, and said he had better not go in as then gave the chorus Now pray we for our they wanted to get rid of me. This Mr. Bodkin country." mentioned to me in presence of a gentleman who is THE CHAIRMAN said, in rising to offer a few words still a member of parliament, and an honourable by way of introduction to the proceedings of this member of parliament. At the time I did not owe evening, I must thank you for the honour conferred fraction, except a mortgage of one thousand upon in appointing me your chairman—for honour I esthe estate of £376. Major Machamara was on the teem it, notwithstanding the disgrace brought upon committee and gave the casting role against me the chair by the individual whom you will at once Mr. Parker, a member of the present government recognise, when I speak of him as the Imperial was on the committee, and voted for me and told Sham Republican, Special Constable. (Hear, hear.) There is, however, this difference between

would go at my own expense without any fee for a one moment. A President, in the ordinary sense of Repealer.

devil his due in acknowledging that President Buonaparte has done this good service: he has brought both the office of President, and his family name into contempt. A mighty gain for France and freedom. Passing from this subject, I must next speak of the character of this festival as dewho, in my opinion, might find a common ground of union, from which to put forth a powerful must be evident to every sensible and in the Morning Chronicle-unveiled

My countrymen, recollect that in America, in France, and in Switzerland, the representatives of the people are paid, and cast your eye over the divisions, in those assemblies, and you will find how few are absent even on divisions of minor importance; but to come home with the subject, look to the Treasury Bench, and there you will find the ministers and their toadies, amounting to about twenty-six, dividing amongst them as salaries as much as would nearly qualify every city and borough representative in parliament. Now what member for Drogheda, who receives £5,500 a-year

kidnapped, and as I never state facts without giving names, I will show you the value that was set

the doorway of the House, and said-Mr. O'Connor, the Government intends to adopt the usual practice in your case. What is that, said I? Why to give you half the patronage of your county upon my shoulders. He observed that was exorbiman that you recommended as postmaster at Skibbereen vote for you? No, said I, he had no vote, that is very unusual he replied, it may with you said I, but not with me. I never saw him, he has my invariable reply to such invitation was, that I could not be seen in such bad company. I was al-

both political and social. He repeated, the change must be both of a political and social nature. A mere political change would not do; the strife of the Whigs and Free Traders was an attempt to maintain the propertied institutions of; the country, whilst the Radicals and Proletarians struggled to rescue themselves from the miserable and wretched condition in which society had placed them. (Hear, hear.) -Even France, with her republican govern-ment and universal suffrage, had her battles, and severe ones, too. Why? Because her propertied institutions remained as they were. He did not ask that meeting to agree with him in all his peculiar views as regarded the organisation of labour and property, but he did invite them to come forward and seek a remedy. It was nonsense to go for any particular form of politics; unless the Social proplem was at the same time solved. He was glad such a festival had been called together, in which the several sections of progressive Reformers would have the opportunity of expressing their opinions and comparing notes and he hoped they would ultimately work together for the common good. The great battle that had been raging for some time past was relative to the creation and proper dis-tribution of wealth, and with Milton he said, "Let truth and error battle together. Whoever: knew her worsted in a free and open encounter?!!

with the Democrats of Baden, Hungary, Austria Russia, Prussia, Germany, Poland, and last, not morrow, elected by Universal Suffrage, we should have in it men who would very speedily submit propositions relative to the organisation of labour ind the distribution of wealth. Hence, he said t successful, as he trusted they would be before the end of 1850, England, sluggish as she was, would arouse from her apathy and claim and establish similar institutions for herself. (Cheers.) Mr. Buguanan said, what he meant to convey was not that political changes were useless, but that they should be accompanied with social changes, as the people of France at the present time, showed how necessary it was to work Universal Suffrage beneficially, that the people should be instructed in their social rights and duties. the term, we repudiate. A four years' King, even Hear, hear.)

Chorus .- "Freemen rejoice." Mr. LLOYD JONES gave the next sentiment, "The martyrs of Democracy, may the tree of their best blood, wave ever green, a lasting trophy; of their sad fate and glorious fame."-Mr. Jones said, he responded with pleasure to the sentiment, and believed, were it not for the martyr spirit that prevailed, every vestige of liberty would long ere this have been obliterated; but when tyrants found men in opposition to their Church and State despotism, say, my goods, nay, even my life you may take, but the truth you never shall wrest from me: such martyrs were invincible apostles, and to them they owed all the beneficial results that had been obtained. (Loud cheers,) Fortunately, the And instances are not wanting in modern history patriots were not all under lock and key-some yet exhibiting similar effects flowing from a like cause. roamed at large. One battle could not accomplish Not to speak of other nations, we may remember all the good required. He much feared a thousand that our own fathers instead of establishing a battles must be fought before prejudice and error who had not yet been mentioned, he meant Arman Barbes. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: Let us give three cheers for Barbes! The whole audience rose and gave three

hearty hurrahs. Mr. LLOYD JONES continued: It was to such men they owed the continental movement-it was to ill-health, scores shooting and hunting, and hun- fined by its name. This hall has been the theatre such men France owed her Republican institutions, of Chartist festivals, Democratic festivals, and and it was to such men she would be indebted for any social reforms she might obtain. (Hear, hear.) Socialist festivals; but the Fraternal Democrats The time was coming when England would shake off have the honour this night of inaugurating what I trust we may regard as the first of a series of her apathy, and doubtless, men would be found to Fraternal festivals. (Hear, hear.) I see myself beard tyranny, put down oppression, and establish surrounded by men who differ in some respects, but who, nevertheless, possess much in common, and

Mr. James Grassby said he had done all he could for his continental brethren. He thought they should not wait until all other nations had gained their liberty, and a king was not to be found to sit on a throne before they attempted to gain their liberty—but that they should at once promulgate the beauties and blessings of democratic institutions. (Cheers.) Chorus. "Alarra"

) The the assembly

Mr. JOHN PETTIE gave the following sentiment: g man. The Champions of Progression, cheered by the reports knowledge that their principles are cherished, and

dom was echoed by those who laboured, but had no of a thoroughly democratic and social reformation, comfort, by those who love yet had no joy. These will be ineffective to prevent the downward course sufferers must unite with all their heart and press and ultimate destruction of this nation. This festi- forward, resolved to conquer and sustain the victory. val is called "Fraternal" because also we desire The time should yet come when Barbes, Louis Blanc, Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and Mazzini would be the champions of the world, and inspired by this diating and denouncing the lies and calumnies of wish, with all his soul he shouted-Long live the the Times, and the rest of the monopolist press of champions of Progression. (Loud cheers.) Mr. GERALD MASSEY in responding said, in a con-

versation that took place between Robespierre and Saint Just, the former said: "Go to my friend; he who would serve his country must be prepared to "He who oppresses one nation, is the declared sacrifice himself, and everything;" and that illusenemy of all;" and that "Men of all countries are trious man had, in his own life, made this great brothers, and the people of each ought to yield one | truth self evident; again and again were martyrs rising up to perish. Why? Because of their (the people's) apathy. 1800 years ago the Saviour was sacrificed. In later times Priestly's house had been destroyed, and that noble of nature, Thomas Paine, had been persecuted. Only a few years since their own fathers were hounded on to cry, down with the French, but fortunately it was not so now. They hold forth their hands and shout -Democratic Frenchmen we are with you. Long live the Red Republic. (Loud cheers.) Yes, ye noble champions of Democracy, Kossuth, Louis Blanc, and Mazzini, we are with you. (Loud cheers.) Let them not cheer unless they were prepared to do something more, unless they were prepared to aid them. Had they no incentives to march in freedom's van? Let them read the reports on 'Labour and the Poor" in the Morning Chronicle. No incentives. Did not 80,000 prostitues walk the streets of London? And what working man was certain that his daughter might not be compelled to sell the sweets of love for bread. read that Christ was tempted forty days in the wilderness of the devil, but the working classes were tempted three hundred and sixty-five days every year by the devils competition and misrule. (Loud cheers.) Kossuth shouted Nil Desperandum, and shook Austria to its centre; Mazzini re-echoed Nil Desperandum, and the Pope fled, and the papal institutions were shivered to atoms. Mr. Massey concluded by cordially responding to the sentiment. The Appollonicans then gave the market chorus from Massinello, which was greeted with a rap-

turous and well merited encore. Mr. Stallwood moved a vote of thanks to the adies and gentlemen of the Appollonican Society, for their kind and able services during the evening. Agreed to by acclamation. Mr. Kenney returned thanks, expressing for himself and friends the pleasure that had been afforded them by the festival. On the motion of Gerald Massey, seconded by a

NEWSPAPEH

oración de la desta de la composición del composición de la compos

Wednesday, in the course of the debate on the proposition of M. Fouquier d'Heruel, relative to electoral circumscriptions, a member of the Menn- the contrary, the officers have been deprived of tain named Miot having addressed the Assembly as their swords without any compensation, and the from time to time, or repealed. Right.)

The President: 'By dividing the Assembly into two parties and opposing one half to the other, which will soon become politically dangerous, and, on disturb order, and I call you to order. 'I am consistent,' retorted M. Miot.

Be polite, Sir, replied the President, and do not insult your colleagues.'

M. Miot, then unfolding a paper, proceeded to read his speech amidst the noise of the Assembly. He said that the bourgeois, the nobles, and the priests formerly monopolised all the political rights. under the pretext of not taking away the neonle from their labours. The latter had shown themselves worthy of those rights, and, disregarding distances, repaired to the elections, singing the Marsellaise. (Laughter on the right.)

M. Miot: 'You think the people have no poetry in their hearts. They have more than you, Materialists!' (Murmurs.)

M. Miot then continued to impute to the Right all sorts of intrigues for the purpose of rendering the Republic odious to the people, and overturning it. The President at last recommended him to speak with more moderation, when he turned round and vehemently apostrophised him.

The President then observed that M. Miot had not only outraged the Assembly-that he had braved and disregarded the authority of its President, and consequently incurred the penalties enacted by the 119th article of the statutes. He accordingly proposed that M. Miot be called to order, with censure.

'Why not command my arrest?' exclaimed M. Miot. "I will fulfil my duty to the end," replied M Dapin.

The Assembly, in compliance with the suggestion of the President, decided that M. Miot should be called to order, with censure.

'Another article of the statutes,' continued M: Dupin, 'provides that any member who has abused the tribune may be prevented from speaking. The Assembly, on being consulted, resolved that M. Miot should not be permitted to conclude his

M. Dopin having requested M. Miot to quit the tribune, the latter turned round and said, 'If I continued, what would you do.'

The majority rose in a mass hurling shouts of wrath at M. Miot, who was as warmly defended by the Left. At length the president put on his hat, M. Miot on the request of his friends decended from the tribunal and the incident terminated.

CHRISTMAS has been celebrated by the Socialists by a series of banquets on a small scale. M. Proudhon notwithstanding his being a prisoner at St. Pelagie, attended a dinner given at Charenton by the staff and compositors of the 'Voix du Peuple' Count d'Alton Shee also attended, as a friend of M. Proudhon's. It appears that M. Proudhon is fre quently allowed out of his prison to attend to his private affairs.-Morning Chronicle.

A weekly paper, to be called the 'Message,' is lbout to appear under the auspices of the Elysee M. Britault is to be the editor, and it is supposed that the President will be an occasional contributor. M. Rieger, chief of the Czech party in the last Austrian chamber, and who during the revolution at Vienna retired to Prague with his colleagues, has been arrested in Paris by two officials of M. Carlier.

The general in command of the department of the Aia has just suspended from his functions M. Lecot. first deputy of the Mayor of Nantua. The cause of this act was the conduct of M. Lecot during a late attempt at disturbance in the town, when some socielists paraded the streets, crying out, Vive Ledru-Rollin! We must have Ledru-Rollin!' The authorities had given orders to have the persons so offending arrested, when M. Lecot gave them notice of what was intended, and they were able to

Paris, Dec. 28th. - Paris has been this day

inited by a storm of wind and snow. The afrect are two inches deep with snow and there is every appearance of a further fall.

Pakis, Dec. 29th.—The snow storm with which Paris was yesterday visited appears to bave extended far and wide. The mails are stopped on all sides. To-day no letters or papers have reached Paris from Italy, Spain, or England, and several of the German mails are missing. The streets of Paris are still covered with snow, and there is every appearance of an additional fall.

MORE CRUELTY. - A letter from L'Orient of the 26th ult., states that 200 of the most mutinous of the insurgents of June detained at Belle Isle, are to be placed on board pontoons in the roads of L'Orient. The brig of war Panthere had sailed for Belle Isle to receive them. Serious disturbances broke out last week at the

Military School of La Plech. The students forming the first battalion after bursting open the doors proceeded to the park, and did not return until a late hour of the night. The following day the Second Battalion mutinied. They were finally overpowered, and the chiefs imprisoned. The First Battalion is to be disbanded.

A magnificent sword of honour-a masterpiece of workmanship-has been presented to General Changarnier, bearing the following inscription:- 'The defenders of order co General Changarnier.' [Auother sort of sword is in preparation which will he presented to Changarnier by the defenders of justice !]

PARIS, TUESDAY, JAN. 1.—This, being New Year's-day, was kept a strict holyday. All the public offices and the Bourse remained closed. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the streets were crowded with pedestrians and carriages, and the shops for the sale of bonbons and etrennes with nurchasers. The receptions at the Palace of the Elysee took place with the same ceremonial as during the reign of King Louis Philippe, with the eole difference that they were not held at the

The vote of the French Assembly on M. de Rances amendment with reference to the projected expedition to the River Plate leaves the main question nearly equally balanced and quite unsettled. A majority of three in a House of 627 members has decided that the estimate for a war-like expedition should be taken into consideration. So far the moderate opinion of the Ministry has sustained a de-

feat, but it is only a partial one. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Dec. 25th. - The report of the Servian insurrection is not confirmed. It is known, however, that that people are in an exceedingly discontented and excited state. The attempt to prepare the Croatians for the reception of the March constitution has excited disturbances of a serious of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have between the United States and Mexico, as esta- ously add that to the best of my belief and knowcharacter in that province. The clergy were com- been a resident of the state six months next premissioned by the government to set forth from their | ceding the election, and the county or district in pulpits the great advantages which would accrue to which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be enthe peasantry from the abolition of the robot or titled to vote at all elections which are now or miles; thence running in a north-westerly direction, In conclusion I can frame but one conjecture as feudal service, and other excellencies in the new hereafter may be authorised by law; provided, that and following the direction of the Pacific Coast to to the motive of this unfounded and scurrillous atcharter. These sermons have been anything but nothing herein contained shall be construed to pre- the 42d degree of north latitude; thence on the tack on a suffering, inoffensive, expatriated woman, well received. In upwards of thirty places riots vent the legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent line of said 42d degree of north latitude to the place and on a husband and father so notoriously devoted have taken place, and three of the priests have been vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians, of beginning. Also all the islands, harbours hanged. Six battalions were sent from Agram to or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases hars, along and adjacent to the Pacific coast. reduce the disturbed districts to chedience, and in as such a proportion of the legislative body may many places conflicts ensued between the military deem just and proper. and people. Some of the peasants have been hanged. It is extremely difficult to ascertain the obliged to perform militia duty on election days. state of Croatia, as facts of this sort are not per-

mitted to be published in the newspapers. The correspondent of the 'Times' writing from Vienna on the 26th of December, says :- You be kept separate. will doubtless have read in our papers that the Duke of Bordeaux has met with a sad accident, broken his leg, knocked out some of his front teeth, &c. As such a report will probably produce no little sensation in your part of the world, I will inform you of what has actually taken place. The train on our southern railroad, in which his Royal on the first Monday in November. Highness was travelling, having stopped at Murzzuschlag he left the carriage, and, as the waitingroom at the station was excessively crowded, he than one-half, that of the assembly. A majority of three meals in the day, perfectly cooked in the mornpreferred walking up and down near the rail to en- each house constitutes a quorum. Nelther shall ad. ing, and not overdone at night. This is the Dalina, tering it, although the snow was lying deep on the journ for more than three days without consent of the ground. Unfortunately some very severe weather other. The governor may veto any bill, but it may had, by freezing a previous fall of snow, formed be made a law nevertheless by a two-thirds vote. considerable inequalities of surface, which, being No divorce shall be granted, or lottery established, sudden disappearance of Elizabeth Stanton, of I'en-search the baggage of Kossuth, but I know that invisible under the more recent snow, the Duke by the legislature. stumbled, fell, and broke two of his teeth, the one more, the other less. It is singular enough that brace but one object, and that shall be expressed in short distance below Fencott Bridge, on Wednesday just as the accident happened the corpse of his the title; and no law shall be revised or amended week last, has already been mentioned in this brother-in-law, which was on its way to Modena, by reference to its title.

he intends passing the next three months.

A correspondent of the Wonderer from the mouth of the Mur represents that region as replete with ANOTHER 'SCENE' IN THE ASSEMBLY. - On all elements of disturbance. None of the Honveds who have returned home from Comorn have been left unmolested by the imperialist authorities, as was stipulated on the surrender of the fortress. On tulated. M. Miot asked, Do you prefer being Austrian army. This violation of the treaty of such individual liability of the corporators and other called citizen royalists?' (Lond murmurs on the Hungary Thomas it are he rest throughout means, as may be prescribed by law. Hungary, wherever it can be safely committed. The Honweds conceal themselves and take refuge in woods, where they fall together into lawless bands, Lieut.-General Wrbna, the military governor of

Verona, has shot himself. The following instance of murderous tyranny has just taken place at Vienna. A student was passing before a sentinel with a cigar in his mouth, which the soldier ordered him to remove; the student refusing and accompanying his non-compliance by some irritating expressions, the musket was discharged at him, and a ball lodged in his body. The wounded man died next day in the hospital.

ITALY.

ROME.—We have had some movement amongst the French troops lately, the 32nd, 36th, and 22nd regiments having left Rome for the towns of Alhano Prascati, and Tivoli, whilst the 17th, 20th, and 33rd hitherto stationed in those cantonments, have marched into the capital. The stay of the 20th will, however, be but of brief duration, as it is already under orders for Africa, greatly to the hilities. disgust of the Colonel, who, I am informed, attributes this destination of the regiment to the fact vide for the organisation of cities and incorporated that the majority of its officers are of well-known republican sentiments, a strange misdemeanour cetainly for men to be accused of under a republi-French minister of war to prevent any troops from | cipal corporations. returning directly from Civita Vecchia to Marseilles, and especially such a regiment as the 20th, whose on the 30th of April, hospitably treated during their detention, and generously liberated without conto oppress, and some real insight into the Roman same officers in other states. question, which they would not fail to communicate to their countrymen on their return. The 66th of the line, and two companies of engineers, are else under orders for Africa.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA.

General Riley has issued his proclamation calling people. upon the people to vote for or against the adoption of the constitution which has been framed by their delegates assembled in convention. The places for holding the polls are to be designated by the pre- and in justices of the neace. fects in their respective districts. The proclamation closes thus:

The people are now called upon to form a government for themselves, and to disignate such That their choice may be wisely made, and that the government so organised may secure the permanent | Supreme Court are defined, and provision made for welfare and happiness of the people of the new dividing the state into districts, from each of which state, is the sincere and earnest wish of the present district judges are to be elected, to hold office for executive, who, if the constitution be ratified, will. with pleasure, surrender his powers to whomsoever

The following synopsis gives all its provisions of any importance :--ARTICLE I .- DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights.

2. All political power is inherent in the people: government is for their benefit, and they have a right to change it at will.

parties in all civil cases. 4. The free exercise of religious worship shall be for ever allowed, and no religious test shall be re-

quired for civil privileges. 5. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless necessary in cases of rebellion or in-

6 Bicessive bail shall not be required, nor cruel unusual punishments be inflicted. 7. All persons shall be bailable except for capital ffences.

8. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime except on presentment by grand jury, not be put twice in jeopardy for the

9. No law shall be passed to abridge the freedom of speech or the press. In trials for libel, if the matter charged be true, and published with good state, for three months next preceding the election motives and justifiable ends, the party shall be ac- at which it is submitted to the people. quitted, and the jury shall determine both the law. and the fact. 10. The people shall have the right to meet freely.

instruct their representatives, and petition the legis-11. All general laws shall have a uniform opera-

12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; no standing army shall be kept in time of peace, nor in time of war shall appropriation for the army be made for more than two years. 13. No seldier shall be quartered in any house

without the consent of the owner, or as prescribed

14. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt. unless for fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be to the people. passed.

17. Foreigners, bona fide residents of this state, native born citizens.

unless for the punishments of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this state. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, parers, and effects, against unrea-

sonable seizures and scarches, shall not be violated. 20. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhearing to its enemies; or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in 21. This enumeration of rights shall not be con-

structed to impair or deny others retained by the ARTICLE II .- RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the 30th day of May, 1848,

2. Electors are privileged from arrest, and not

and assembly. The session shall commence on the first Monday

in January. Members of assembly are to be chosen annually,

Senators are to be chosen for two years, Their

now here, will continue his journey to Venice, where of assembly shall not be under twenty-four, nor ever thirty-six, until the population is 100,000, and after that it shall not be under thirty nor over

> 31. (Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered

privates have been forced into the ranks of the 32. Dues from corporations shall be secured by

joint-stock companies having any of the powers or and should therefore think myself neglectful of an privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall cent lady and of an illustrious patriot, to remain have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be even temporarily under the slanderous aspersion. sued, in all courts, in like cases, as natural persons.

34. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking purposes; but associations may be formed under general laws. for the deposit of gold and silver; but no such association shall make, issue, or put in circulation, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or

35. The Legislature of this state shall prohibit, by law, any person or persons, association, company, or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or create paper to circulate as money.

36. Each stockholder of a corporation, or jointstock association, shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and lia-37. It shall be the duty of the legislature to pro-

villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in ascan government. It appears to be the policy of the sessments and in contracting debts by such muni-ARTICLE V .- EXECUTIVE.

The Governor is to be the chief executive officer. three hundred men, made prisoners by the Romans | He is to hold office two years. He must be twenty. six years old, and a resident of the state (after the first election) two years. He must not be an officer ditions, might naturally be supposed to have some of the United States. His duties, as well as those feelings of gratitude towards those whom they came of Lieutenant-Governor, are similar to those of the

The Secretary of State is to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and

Surveyor-General shall be chosen by joint vote of ARTICLE VI .- JUDICIAL.

The judicial power of the state is to be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in county courts,

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the people, and officers as they desire to make and execute the laws. hold office for six years; the senior justice in comsix vears.

County judges, clerks, sheriffs, and all other

gatory, except with consent parties. Article VII. provides for organising the militia.

ARTICLE VIII .- STATE DEBTS. The legislature shall not in any manner create any singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thou-3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to sand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, all for ever; but a jury trial may be waived by the or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorised by some law or some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability, as it falls due, and also pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged! but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one be published therein, throughout the

> ARTICLE IX .- EDUCATION. Provision is to be made for electing a superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold office three years; and a perpetual fund is created from all the 500,000 granted in 1841, all estates of persons over it. Both Count and Countess Dembinski are dying without heirs or wills, &c., for the support of in ill-health and still suffering from intermittent lands that may be granted by the United States, common schools.

A school is to be kept in each district three months in each year. Funds shall be provided for the support of a

university. Provides for amending the constitution. By pass-

ing the proposed amendment by a majority in each branch of the legislature for two successive sessions, and then submitting it to the people. On the recommendation of two thirds of the senate and assembly, the question of calling a convention to 16. No hill of attainder, ex post facto, law, or law amend or revise the constitution shall be submitted AR TICLE XI.

fiscal year is to commence on the 1st of July. The equal and uniform.

All property of the wife, owned before marriage, for the registration of the wife's separate property. The legislature shall protect by law, from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

ARTICLE XII. BOUNDARY.

follows :- 'Commencing at the point of intersection | of the 42nd degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and run-Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English male attire in her life? hays, along and adjacent to the Pacific coast. A schedule appended contains a variety of provisions of temporary and minor interest.

JEWISH ORIGIN OF A DISH .- Who has not heard The powers of the government are divided into its fame not reached. The honour belongs, neverlegislative, executive, and judicial-and they are to theless, to the Jews: the Spaniard has only copied and disfigured. The original is a remarkable speci-ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATURE. men of human ingenuity, which has constructed a relinary go-cart for the Hebrew conscience, and reconciled the Israelite's predilections with his scruples. He is forbidden to make or touch fire on the sabbath; he desires to have a hot breakfast. dinner, and supper on that day; and he obtains these meals without infringing that law. He has invented a fire, which, without mending or touching. will last over the twenty-four hours, and a pot which will number is not to be less than one-third, nor more furnish out of its single belly a whole meal, and and the day on which all cooking was forbidden, has, in consequence of the prohibitions, become the feastday of the Jews.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE IN OXFORDSHIRE.—The I cannot believe that any attempt was made, to Every law enacted by the legislature shall em- and whose body was found in the river Ray, a

CALUMNIES AGAINST KOSSUTH.

The following letter, we are informed, was lately

M. Kossuth, or Countess Demoinski's nusuand, or the Hungarian emigration, can hear of or refute that time declared a traitor and a rebel both by the that time declared a traitor and a rebel both by the securation. I have reason to know the utter falsity of the unmanly charge; I am, perhaps, the only person at the present moment in this country who can speak from personal knowledge on the subject, and occupied in ravaging 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.

The jewels and all other property of Count which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure.

This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured constitutions. shall be construed to include all associations and can speak from personal knowledge on the subject, actual duty if I allowed the reputation of an inno-

You, Mr. Editor, as a journalist, I doubt not, will see sufficiently the propriety of deferring to the spirit of fair play, and feel sufficiently anxious to make reparation for the calumny which has crept into your columns by giving insertion to its refutation. That refutation I shall endeavour to effect by a simple statement of what I personally ascertained other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate and witnessed, without coment; beyond the remark hood. The conduct of your Vienna correspondent, who has specifically chosen to accept the responsibility of these defamatory lies, for which he vouches, would be difficult to characterise by expressions less offensive.

I need hardly recall more of the substance of this pretended correspondence from Shum's, which overtly accuses. Madam Dembinski of an improper intimacy with the late President Governor of Hun. gary, alleging that she travelled with him under a false name, in man's attire : that Kossuth had lost, in consequence, the command of the emigrants, which had been given to Perczel; that Perczel represented the democratic, Batthayni the aristocracy party; that they were both at variance with Kossuth, and that the correspondent recognised a female in the disguise of military rank and uniform.

I have the honour of the acquaintance of M. Kossuth, of Madam Dembinski and her husband, of Count Batthyani, of General Perczel. I spent (with the exception of occasional absences) two months with the Hungarian emigration at Widdin, and accompanied it part of the way on its march to Shumla. During the chief part of that time I was lodged in the house of Kossuth. There were at Widdin, besides myself, three Englishmen, to whom the two Houses of the Legislature, at their first I can appeal for the strict accuracy of my statesession, and thereafter shall be elected by the ments, that is to say, General Guyon, the correspondent of the 'Daily News,' and your own correspondent, respecting whom you will perhaps appreciate my silence if I am not here more explicit.

In the first place, there did not exist in the emigration any aristocratic or democratic party. The refugees, like the bulk of the Hungarians, occupied themselves no more with such questions than the English in the time of Queen Elizabeth, menaced by the Armada. M. Kossuth, Count Batthyani, and General Perczel, always on a friendly footing, had mission to be Chief Justice. The powers of the recently contracted the closest intimacy. On the night of my departure I heard them pledge themselves to the most perfect concert during the whole continuance of their exile, and agree, as far as possible, never to allow themselves to be separated from each other. The last accounts that I (and I believe The constitution does not differ essentially from that of the state of New York, upon which, in its most essential particulars, it has been evidently modelled.

The following synopsis gives all its provisions of the state of the state of New York are now proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials, privation of Kossuth's command over the emigration, the ex-president governor never of the Breath and I was of t Tribunals for conciliation may be established, but they are to have no power to render judgment oblispontaneous deference conceded to his late supremacy, antecedents, and renown. Genera Guyon had the military command of the emigration. debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall On his departure for Constantinople it was assumed having quitted Widdin, in an armed steamer, before the emigration commenced its march, the command of the Hungarians devolved naturally on General

Besides a few canteen women there were but two females—the Countesses Batthyany and Dembinski -accompanying the emigration. The story of the lady in uniform is a sheer fabrication.

Countess Dembinski, and if obliged to enter into seemingly indelicate details, must plead as my apology both to that lady and to the public the grossness of the outrage to which she is victim. iician nobleman, and relative of the general of that name. Madame Dembinski was married before same offence, nor be compelled to be witness against specific object therein stated, or to the payment of ever she saw Kossuth. She followed her husband the debt thereby created; and such law shall be to the camp; and I have heard both him and heran engagement, they bad never since their marriage been even for a day separated from each other. Madame Dembinski is of an almost infantine simplicity, and has never attempted any interference in politics. Count Dembinski, being attached to the person of Kossuth spends his whole time under Kossuth's roof, and (since the late President Governor has kept a table) the Countess Dembinski presides

> to take a paternal interest in this young couple. Kossuth, during the first part of his sojourn at Widdin, inhabited the house of the chief of the police, in which he occupied a single room, together with an aide-camp and his interpreter. Here, being without convenience for the preparation of any regular repast, I found him eating his solitary meal out of rude earthenware with an iron spoon.

fever, caught during their retreat from Hungary.

During the last month of his stay, in consequence of peremptory orders from Constantinople, the best house in Widdin was placed at his disposal; but, as he would not dispossess the owner, whose harem filled the upper storey, only the four ground-floor Contains miscellaneous provisions. San Jose is apartments were occupied by him, and served to shall enjoy the same rights in respect to property as to be the capital. Duelling is forbidden. The ludge some dozen persons of his suite, besides servants. The room which he day and night inhabited 18. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, state credit is not to be loaned. Taxation is to be was, in both houses, according to the Turkish fashion, always open to allow free ingress to all comers, and could only be closed by a curtain drawn and that acquired afterwards, shall be her separate across the doorway. Kossuth, during the whole of property. Laws shall also be passed providing his stay in Widdin, may therefore be said to have lived in a glass house, and, amidst the empty honours finally paid him, had constant reason to complain of the want of privacy. The Count and Countess Dembinski did not lodge in the same house with Kossuth, except on two exceedingly celd nights, The boundary of the state of California shall be as when in consequence of their state of health a room was ceded to them, its former occupants being quartered for the time upon Kossuth. For the same reason, the late president-governor, to whom a comning south on the line of the said 120th degree of fortable travelling carriage had been presented, gave West longitude, until it intersects the 39th degree a seat in it to the Dembinski's, whose carriage had line, in a south-easterly direction, to the river march I saw Kos uth on horseback, with Count Coloredo, at a point where it intersects the 35th Batthyani on one hand and General Perczel on the degree of north latitude; thence down the middle other, and Count Dembinski with his lady following of the channel of said river to the boundary line in the carriage. It is necessary that I should seriblished by the treaty of May 30, 1848; thence run- ledge Madame Dembinski, who is distinguished by ning west and along said boundary line to the graces essentially feminine, never arrayed herself in

as M. Kossuth to his own wife and children.

That conjecture, Mr. Editor, (and I conceive your consequent dread of any participation in such a scheme, however involuntary) will, if the reasons I have previously adduced prove insufficient. I am sure determine you to insert this letter. Madame Kossuth is (or was until recently), con-

cealed in Hungary. She had refused to follow her husband in the hope of rejoining her children. All the efforts of the Austrian police have hitherto been unavailing to discover her retreat-has this slander been devised to draw her from her hiding place? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR OF REVELATIONS OF BUSSIA. London, Dec. 27, 1849.

COPY OF POSTSCRIPT TO LETTER TO THE TIMES. P.S. I have just seen in your paper a letter from Count Edmond Zichy, in which he says, Kossuth, on entering Turkey, positively refused to allow his bazgage to be searched, and the spurs (a pair of emerald spurs) were offered by Kossuth himself at Widdin, on the feast of the Bairam, to the Pacha, who refused the gift.'

cott, servant to. Mr. Coates, farmer, of Murcott, and whose body was found in the river Ray, a short distance below Fencott Bridge, on Wednesday week last, has already been mentioned in this paper. An inquest was held on Friday last, before search the baggage of Kossuth, but I know that Treats of the infirmities, and decay of the system, produced that baggage consisted of one small portmanteau by over indulgence of the lastions, and by the practice of short distance below Fencott Bridge, on Wednesday whole contents of which were often untidly distance on the contents of the inspection of all visitors. On the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and paper. An inquest was held on Friday last, before

interview. M. Kossuth was accompanied by Count | may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their Casimir Batthyani, and by five or six officers; and fully display the effects of physical decay.

Kossuth prosecuted and punished the attempted Kossuth prosecuted and punished the attempted Part the Fourth appropriation of it by the police. During the war Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application. most portable articles of value, were sent from the into life. treasury on due receipt, through the intermedium of a Wallachian agent, but I defy Count Z chy to show that Kossuth ever retained, received, or handled, any portion of this or any other national property. The Zichys are unfortunate, one having been shot by the Austrians, the other hanged by his that I distinctly charge the author or authors of the countrymen as a traitor; but this is no reason accusation with utter, wilful, and malignant false- why Count Edmond should calumniate Kossuth, who never sanctioned that nor any other political execution.

ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE. A frightful accident

occurred during the last week at Sobre le Chateau (Nord), in the sugar manufactory of M. Sohier. A lad, 12 years of age, employed in the factory, approached too close to a portion of the machinery, when his head was caught by a cog wheel, and the body drawn into the machine. The head was fearfully crushed, and several other limbs fractured. Strange to say, the lad still survives, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. When the lad's father, Philip Fonteville, an ouvrier, was told of the accident which his son had met with, he was seized with a kind of melancholy mania, and a few days afterwards he coolly sought his death on the same spot on which his son had been so dangerously wounded. He placed himself in contact with the very same wheel, and was instantly seized by it, drawn into the machine, and crushed into a lifeless mass. DICK TURPIN.-Died last week at Collyweston, Lincolnshire, at the advanced age of ninety-two, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, reliet of Mr. Francis Free man, butcher and publican. In the time of the celebrated Dick Turpin she had the office of taking

a quart of ale to him at the door of the Bull and Swan Inn, St. Martin's, Stamford; he heartily drank off the ale, and putting the silver tankard in his pocket, galloped off on his favourite mare Black Bess, to the wonder and vexation of the landlord, Mr. Turtle. On her marriage with Mr. Freeman she became landlady of the White Swan Inn, at Collyweston, where she resided for upwards of fifty-five years.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in Ten Minutes after Use.

Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Asthmas, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

Another Cure of Asthma.

Extra t of a letter from Mr. J. Sargeant, Bookseller, Gentlemen, - Mr. Daniel Cornell, fishmonger, of this On his departure for Constantinople it was assumed town, had for many years been suffering from asthma; and by Mourad Pacha (Gen. Bem.) And Mourad Pacha as may be supposed, he had tried almost everything within his reach, but without benefit. Last winter, however, he purchased some of Dr. Locock's Wafers of me, and found more benefit before he had taken two boxes than he had from all other medicines he had ever taken, &c,-(Signed) SARGEANT, Bookseller, Nov. 18, 1847.

Cures of Asthma and Coughs in Tiverton. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Geo. Rossiter, Chemist,

Tiverton. Among the many testimonials in favour of the Plumonic tice, I beg to forward by the express desire of three most I come now to Madame, or more properly, the respectable parties the following, for free circulation and the public benefit, &c.—(Signed) George Rossiter, Nov. 7, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Wood beg to inform the Proprietors of Dr.

Locock's Plumonic Wafers (through their agent, &r. Rossiter,) that they have long been afflicted with Asthma and shall have been submitted to the people, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and of Arad, and the wife of Count Dembinski, a Gal. can obtain relief.—Prospect-place, Tiverton, Nov 1, 1849. Cure of Fourteen Years' Winter Cough. Sir,-It is now fourteen years since I caught a violent cold, accompanied with a harassing cough, which returned every following year, about September, and remained during the winter. I tried various medicines, without

self relate that, excepting during the continuance of effect; until, about two years since, I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Plumonic Wafers, when I found relief from the first box; and whenever a sudden variation of weather produces a cold or cough, I have resource to this valuable medicine, which entirely cures it in a very short time. I am thus enatled to pursue my ordinary duties with delight. I think it my duty to make this communication public, that those similarly afflicted may experience the like benefit.—(Signed) J. Daver, Brampton-street, Tiverton. Witness, Mr. George Rossiter, Chemist, Tiverton, Nov. 5,

saat taste. - Price 1s. 11d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per box-Kossuth, who is old enough to be their father, seems and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, Sold by all Medicine venders.

> 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 all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weak-ness, and allay pain. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Head Aches, Giddiness, &c.

> this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other 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. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS .- The very great celebrity which Dr. Locock's Wafers have attained has induced unprinci-pled persons to prepare imitations, which, from their worthless nature, disappoint the just expectations of the purchaser, and injure the character of the Genuine Medicine, It is, therefore, necessary to observe, that no Medicine in Genuine but 'WAFERS,' and that outside every gennine box is the Government Stamps, in which are the words, 'Dr. Locock's Wafers' in white letters on a red

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of

OBSERVE. -There are various Medicines having words on the Stamp so nearly resembling these, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must, therefore, strictly observe the above caution.—Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents, DA Suva and Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet-street. Lan lon. - Price, 1s. 11d. ; 2s. 9d. ; and 11s. per Box. The 2s. 2d. boxes contain nearly three of the small size and the 11s. boxes five of those at 2s. 9d.

If Manking 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 certainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and imof north latitude; thence running in a straight no springs. The last day that I accompanied the proved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their gratification at the continual success attending their efforts which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively 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. Mesers. R. and L Persy can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour. to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, 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 Sundays from eleven till one, ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE.

Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomi cal Engravings on Steel, calculated to 156 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

THESILENT FRIEND a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observation; on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engra-vings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market place, Manchester.

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 coloured engrature.

loured engravings.

Part the Second,
Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced Gime up to the station. The accident was of so is the census shall be taken in 1852, 1855, and little consequence that his Royal Highness, who is every ten years thereafter. The number of members returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

The census shall be taken in 1852, 1855, and occasion of Kossuth's only visit to the Pacha of train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the shain of visited the Pacha, and was present during the whole with an explicit detail of the mount in which these effects.

use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which

the Pacha anything beyond the compliments of the Centains an accurate description of the diseases caused by forwarded to the editor of the Times :—

Sex,—There appeared in your paper of the 25th,
a calumnious statement, affecting the character of a
public man and of a gentlewoman of spotless reputation. Many weeks must necessarily clapse, ere
tation. Many weeks must necessarily clapse, ere
tation. Many weeks must necessarily clapse, ere
the Pacha anything beyond the compliments of the
season.

Count Zichy could hardly be expected to explain
that his unfortunate brother (besides other treasonthat his unfortunate brother (besides other treasonthat his carriage for distribution
able papers) had in his carriage for distribution
the the Pacha anything beyond the compliments of the
infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in
fammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonernham
that his unfortunate brother (besides other treasonable papers) had in his carriage for distribution
the treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in
the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus
in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus
in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus
in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus
in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus
in the treatment in the system which sooner or later will show itself in one

in Transylvania, Bem made application for secret by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is in Transylvania, sem made application for secret simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and service money to counter-bribe a neighbouring 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 Obligations 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 unproductive 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 life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nerveus and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising frem venereal 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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from vean analysimmus remedy for purnying the system from veneral contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions 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. and 33s. per bottle.
The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Es

tient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a packet. 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, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; or

sence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the pa-

Sundays from eleven to one. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



Parr introduced to King Charles I,—(See "Life and Timos Thomas l'arr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.) NEW LIFE.—Hundreds who have ke cars have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and that their re-apearance amongst their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the nany great wonders of this miraculous age.
"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other, medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyour hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be

found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will become experience their effect; the disease upon you will become ess and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks, to possess the most astonishing and in-vigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious in-stead of beneficial. As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer of Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the proprietors in London, says:—I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their efficacy and simplicity, and to be really regetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is f vegetable origin, None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the

and Co., Crane-court, Flect-street, London," on the Direc-Sold 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. Whelesale London Agents:—Messys. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards. St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, and Hannay

simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure of Asthma.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respect able Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland dated September 11th, 1848. RESPECTED FRIEND,—Thy excellent pills have effectually cured me of an asthma which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.— (Signed) Benjamin Mackie.—To Professor Holloway, Cure of Tuphus Fever when supposed to be at the

Point of Death.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall

was attacked with typhus fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of tood. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured. N.B.-From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his regiment in India, the 21st Fusileers-cured himself of a very bad attack of fever by these cele-

malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, co-pious doses of this medicine. The patient should be induced o drink plentifully of warm linseed tea or barley water. Care of Dropsy in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

Sin,—My shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your nills, which he did, and was regardlessed. to try your pills, which he did, and was perfectly sured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself

brated Pills. There is no doubt that any fever, however

received so astor ishing a cure last year from your pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endea. rour to make known their excellent qualities.—(Signed)— S. MUNDY.—To Professor Holloway. Cure of a Debilitated Constitution. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that his death was

thortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks o perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who then him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it for publication, to the Sydney Moraing Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the pills will quickly raily the energies of both body andmind, when other medicines have failed.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. Sin,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of

my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should a ver require of ther.—Your most obedient servant (signed), Aldronous and pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

following complaints :— Female Irregula- Scrofula, King's Evil Com- Fevers of all Stone and Gravel Bilious plaints kind Bletches on the Gout Secondary Symp. kinds Héad-ache Tic-Doloureux **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Inflammation Tumours Colics Ulcers Constipation Jaundice Venereal . Affecthe Bowels Liver Complaints tions Consumption Lumbago Worms: Piles kinds Dropsy Rheumatism

of all Weakness, from Retention 4 whatever cause Erysipelas Urine dic., dic. Sore Threats Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244

Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respec table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout th civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d-4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a consider able saving by taking the larger sizes.

THE SNOW

The silvery snow !—the silvery snow !—
Like a glory it falls on the fields below;
And the trees with their diamond branches appear Like the fairy growth of some magical sphere; While soft as music, and wild and white, It glitters and floats in the pale moonlight, And spangles the river and fount as they flow;
Oh! who has not loved the bright, beautiful snow. The silvery snow, and the crinkling frost-How merry we go when the earth seems lost; Like spirits that rise from the dust of time, To live in a purer and holier clime !-A new creation without a stain-Lovely as heaven's own pure domain!

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

But, ah! like the many fair hopes of our years, It glitters awhile—and then melts into tears :

The poet's poet! SHELLEY, great's thy fame; And while the English language shall endure, And men have love for ought that's great and

pure,
Immortal glory will enwreath thy name.
Friend of all kindness, wisdom, peace, and love,
Sighing to see the nation's great and free,
Aspiring high for holy Liberty,
Thou seem'd an envoy from the gods above, Sent for the solace of mankind below. Thy nervous verse can make the heart to glow With that warm fervour only patriot's feel; A flame divine, which no base tyrant's steel, Nor terror of his dungeons dark and cold, Can e'er destroy, or in abeyance hold. Middlesbro'-on-Tees. GEORGE TWEDDELL

Reviews.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE. Edited by G. Julian Harney. No. VIII. January. London: Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster

VERY superior to the preceding issues, this number must increase the popularity and circulation of the Democratic Review. We give the following extract from the first of Louis Blanc's admirable lectures:—

Is it forbidden to civilisation, which has conquered slavery, to combat and conquer misery? Are servitude, inequality, hatred, preferable to liberty, equality, fraternity? and if only to ask it, is the height of insolence; by what means shall we realise that formula which was the glory of our sires, and which the most valient among them have bequeated to us as an immortal heritage, from the top of that scaffold upon which they carried their heads in testimony of the sincerity of their hearts? These, citizens, are questions which forcibly claim

an answer. The nineteenth century requires and expects it: inquietude creeps around more and more, Proletariat gets impatient, time is pressing, the least hesitation is a danger, each delay conceals

And let no one come and say: Behold abuses, behold injustice: let us make a revolution and then we shall see! What! we should engage ourselves in this career, so fraught with perils, and leading to new things, without having previously asked of ourselves what we want, and determined the point which we must attain. When we have to astonish we should play that great game without ascertain ing whether the gain is worth the chance; No, no: a Social change is not so small a matter that it should be pursued as an adventure. We have had commotions enough, if they are to be characterised in history only by the ruins they heap, and the ty-ranny they only displace. To him who dares to cry to the people, Follow me! the people have a right to reply, Where are we going: and woe to him if he fail!

Revolutions besides are not improvised with impunity. They need a long gestation not to be mis-carried, especially not to become bloody. Every idea which yesterday was accepted after a discussion, will to-morrow spare a blow from the axe. Why was the Revolution of '93 so terrible, and what is the secret of its wild grandeur? Why were they not been a sufficient elaboration of those ideas of which Robespierre and St. Just, those disciples of Rousseau, were less the representatives than the soldiers, because those dissensions which, in times of tranquillity, are spent in discussions, come, in times of crisis, to burst into violence; because we agree more easily about the designation of the end to be attained when we seek it through a clear atmosphere, than when we have to distinguish it march onwards, but with our eyes open. Again we are told: Beware! Beware! By speak-

What is at the bottom of your studies is nothing the following extract :-

Indeed, had this language been held to us by some ascetic philosophers, by austere contemners of the pleasures and riches of this world, there would be no cause to get angry at the objection, to refute it would be sufficient. But consider a little this strange anomaly! It is at the exit of their merry banquets, it is by the sound of the music of their fetes, it is from the bosom of sumptuous palaces, in which their meditations are sheltered, it is with the golden pen of Seneca in their hands that the happy ones of the world are pressing us not to rescue from the joys of an exalted spiritualism, homeless and breadless people! Ah! I own it, my heart is indignant at so much hypocrisy.

The above extract will convey to the reader some idea of the worth and beauty of the entire discourse. Reviews of books, Poetry, and tire discourse. Reviews of books, Poetry, and articles on the Press, Hungary, &c., &c., will be found in this number. The Letters from Every man, as a member of the community, has France and Germany, constitute a new and rights to defend and interests to proclaim; and it valuable feature of this publication; and will is an atrocious tryanny to deprive him of the do much towards promoting the good work of power of expressing his wants and o pinions by international fraternity.

The Reasoner. Edited by G. J. HOLYOAKE. Part XLIV. London: J. Watson.

Mr. Holyoake, we not the less respect him for mind and terrify the weak one,—still, before this his fair and fearless advocacy of Freedom of man is punished, the question should be asked— Thought and Expression. We are glad to Whether he had any provocation? observe that the Reasoner will be continued, and will be henceforth published at a lower

sentence the law allows. I shall not here discuss Then this bad government makes its own victims his trial. I am aware it would be necessary to do and punishes them: its influence turns men into is the pride and the boast of Englishmen-dissatis- slightest work to do, and then treats him brutally fied, for that they were not founded on truth and because he complains that he is starved, kept in justice, as I am prepared to show.

from a certain position he had occupied, connected made or understood,—as between the schoolmaster eye-witness of the terrible privations to which they and his apprentice,—so likewise is there a compact,

Lighest pitch of excitement by their threats-from not sentence them to the scaffold; but the prison you, at least, some honourable circumspection might have been expected. Yet this poor son of toil was scarcely lodged in gool before one of the best of rulers fell sacrificed to your pitiful indiscretion.

That rule has long been professed which secures the consequence of the period of the perio accused, rich or poor, once safely in the hands of Calcraft. justice, from the projudice which the expression of And those two men—those victims in more senses

duct towards your humble political adversary was famine-stricken wife and starving children, drove the use you made of that misfortune over which he them mad; and in their madness they spoke and had no control. His deformed person but served to acted intemperately. But mark this well, reader! provoke your mirth, his lowly birth but as an inducement to your contempt! Who can forget that a word more violent nor adopted an attitude more pestilence of sneers which came hissing from your menacing than the Whigs themselves did in the year ranks on all sides, at the mention of the poor 1831. Turn to No. 2 of the Instructor—read in the first tailor's name? Who can forgive that prostitution of column of the sixth page thereof the language entalent exhibited by your pet journalist's, in the assistance they afforded to your unmanly demonstration? Even that paper which was wont to be on the weaker side—that paper in which poor Hood first printed his "Song of the Shirt'—a paper whose magic page can make the cheek to blush with noble his a superstant of the page that the page the state of the page that the page they alluded to. As for those poor victims marching through the streets had at will that the misserble foot that a superstant of the page the superstant of the page thereof the language enunciated by Mr. Edmonds, and approved by Lord John Russell. I declare solemnly that neither Williams nor Sharp said anything more threatening to the page the page the page thereof the language enunciated by Mr. Edmonds, and approved by Lord John Russell. I declare solemnly that neither Williams nor Sharp said anything more threatening to the page that the page th blood at will—that, too, miserable fact! lent you was this peaceable demonstration in comparison its aid, anticipated the feelings of the jury in imaginary letters, which could only be aptly designated as brutal insults heaped upon a defenceless man. The old pilliory having been pulled down and broken up, was it well for you to put up a more detectable one in its place? And was it well for the Fleet-street satirist to provide the dirt with which to not its place? satirist to provide the dirt with which to pelt its general-officer directing him to be in readiness to earliest victim?

It would be well if you improved and extended your powers of discernment. Be no longer the slaves of narrow prejudices. Look into this poor convict's case dispassionately. Seek for the facts which speak well for him—they abound and are not difficult to the facts. difficult to discover. If they bring you no flattery, they may, or at least should, prove instructive; if they cause you some remorse, they will also do you much good—perhaps be a means for your guidance in such like matters for the future.

Cuffay's history is marked by much that is highly creditable to him, and deserving of remembrance. He, too, won the confidence of his class, but never betrayed it. He, too, filled important offices in their affairs, but he filled them honourably and efficiently. The poor must confide in some-body. And when hundreds of working men elected this man to audit the accounts of their benefit society, they did so in the full belief of his trustworthiness, and he never gave them reason to repent of their choice.

There is no class suffers more distress than journeymen tailors—no class of such small means possess more independence of spirit. And in this spirit they support their own sick, and bury their own dead; in addition to the usual money they pay into the ordinary benefit society, as disease and death increase, additional demands are made upon their wages; and, by a strict self-imposed law, not one of them can evade these demands—all must pay to keep up the sick fund, all must pay towards burying the dead.

thing in addition to his share in the general taxation of the country. What a contrast does this man's Charles the Second. Oh! let the heirs of harlots her child—her Husband's child, the little Fanny of the country. What a contrast does this man's history present to that of your degraded brother!

you to pursue. Fetch the man back-let this be a moiety of your compensation; petition your rulers English working men who were murdered by the and while gazing on her speaking countenance, and to restore the much-abused exile to his home, to gaol-discipline of the country! his friends, and to that position in society in which he displayed so much usefulness. Tell them that the unfortunate object of their vengeance and your which we must attain. When we have to astonish the unfortunate object of their vengeance and your minds, to alarm so many interests, we should play that great game without ascertain
which we must attain. When we have to astonish the unfortunate object of their vengeance and your she is not all desolate. Child as she is not all desolate. Child as she is not all desolate. Child as she is not all desolate. The negret, large and that the displayed so much usefulness. Tell them that the displayed so much usefulness. Tell them that the displayed so much usefulness. Tell them that the unfortunate object of their vengeance and your she is loved, yea almost worshipped, by her Mother; the unfortunate object of their vengeance and your she is loved, yea almost worshipped, by her Mother; the unfortunate object of the character were should neglect the tones of her voice vibrate on her heart, and should neglect the tones of the conceal the case and grace of the actress. Watson.

We have here the first number of an enlarged on her ear that hope unconsciously mingles with should expect the displayed so much usefulness. Tell them that the displayed so much usefulness. The little that the displayed so much usefulness. The displayed so much usefulness. The little that the displayed so many the grow of the character. The little that the displ with but ten treat transport of the sympathy of two great men, who have extended to you some saving grace, by remitting much of the degradation and torture to which he had been of the degradation and torture to which he had been proper, it is just, that the poor, no matter how fallen, should find champions to shield and protect them from the powerful, who, like you, possess so little of that magnanimity without which the powerful are no better than brutes.

WE have here the first number of an enlarged of the Spirit of Freedom. Having series of the Spirit of Freedom. Having the image, and she rejoices in the hope of yet prescribed to the Father. And the little far beyond her years, will sit for hours by her Mother's side, listening to the recital of her hopes and fears for her Father's welfare. She is thoughtful and serious beyond her years, yet at times the joyousness of childhood will burst forth; and the youth of the mother beams forth from the laughter of the Child; and months have glided on: yea. Season has followed with the power reality, but pleasant enough on the stage, was agree-

A correspondent of the Reasoner asks:-"Were the Chartist body ever made aware of the fact that their enthusiastic associate, Cuffay, became the subject of a mock-heroic Why was the Revolution of '93 so terrible, and what is the secret of its wild grandeur? Why were they not more fruitful, those super-human efforts, those delirious abnegations, those prodigies of audacity, that fury of genius, all annulled and swept away by the catastrophe of Thermidor? Why, citizens? In take upon me to say that a copy, hand-because the democratic revolution of '93 had not take upon me to say that a copy, hand-lived in such quiet times! We confess to have done lot; the entropy of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to much inured to the common hardships of the poor to repline needlessly at her lot; the entropy of the product of the west; when, with strained eyes, and agonised heart, you pored over the records of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to much inured to the common hardships of the poor to repline needlessly at her lot; the entropy of the product of the west; when, with strained eyes, and agonised heart, you pored over the records of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to much inured to the common hardships of the poor to repline needlessly at her lot; the entropy of the product of the west; when, with strained to the eyes, and agonised heart, you pored over the records of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to the product of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to the common hardships of the product of the first French Revolution, and listened to the mighty speeches with which the great souls of '93 she has been to the common hardships of the product of the poor of the product of the poor of the product of the poor of the first French Revolution, and great souls of '93 she has been to the product of the poor of

through the smoke and dust of a combat. Let us THOROUGHLY democratic, and displaying great talent and energy, the articles of the editor and his assistants, contained in this Part,

POLITICAL VICTIMS. The mere fact of the existence of political victims The mere fact of the existence of political victims in any country, is a proof of bad government, vitiated institutions, and tyrannical rulers. For it is only because there is something to amend or something.

In the mere fact of the existence of political victims and wice and wice the hard of the forgiving people; depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained,) is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality, ries those of the warrior conqueror are indeed the forgiving people; depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained,) is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality, ries those of the warrior conqueror are indeed the forgiving people; depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained,) is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality, ries those of the warrior conqueror are indeed to the forgiving people; depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained,) is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality, ries those of the warrior conqueror are indeed to the forgiving people; we will be a supplied to the forgiving people; depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained, is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality. The lowest prostitutes from the strict disciplinate depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained, is the hotbed of vice and brutality. The lowest prostitutes from the strict disciplinate depends on their results. Compared to these victomaintained, is that it is the hotbed of vice and brutality. because there is something to amend or something to eradicate, that political agitators spring up; and when the Government becomes frightened, it pounces upon half-a-dozen of those plain-speakers and thrusts them into gaol. The laws of treason and sedition have all been framed for the purpose of surrounding vicious and oppressive institutions with as many defences as possible: they are the necessary and invariable means by which tyranny, monopoly, and injustice protect themselves.

If physical force be an alternative not to receive our countenance save under exceptional circumstances, the strength of moral sussion and oral or means of a representative in Parliament,—a foul wrong also to attempt to gag him when he speaks out for himself on account of not being suffered to have such a representative,—but a more diabolical outrage still, to tear that man away from his family and plunge him into gaol because he will not allow It was recently announced that the present Part would terminate the existence of the Reasoner; we are glad, however, to find that such is not the case. Often dissenting from Mr. Holyonke, we not the less respect him for

price. From the contents of the present part vitiated condition of society. And what makes a vitiated condition of society? Unjust, oppressive, and partial institutions. And what makes these

ignorance of his trade, and reduced to the condi-Cuffay was a very poor man, who had seen no lack of misfortune himself, while at the same time, which I have just named, there is a special compact with those of his own class, he had been a constant and his pupil, the father and his child, the employer

vulgar passions might awaken to his injury. than one—were they rather to be blamed or pitied?

One of the most prominent features of your con- Alas! poverty—destitution—the spectacle of a

But Mr. Edmonds was not prosecuted: Lord John Russell did not have proceedings instituted against himself; nor was the Treasury-hack who wrote the above-mentioned letter ever put upon his trial. Yet the most milk-and-water language of

It is well known that Sharp and Williams perished of the cholera, brought on by starvation, in the gaol where they were confined. They have left widows and orphans behind them. But has the government given one shilling to succour these destitute families?—have the authorities of the prison where Sharp and Williams were starved into cholera, and by cholera given unto death, have these authorities, I say, shown any contrition for the lamentable fate of those men, or any sympathy for the bereaved wives and little ones left behind? The answer is a mournful negative. Yet why should these poor families be thus turned forth destitute upon the world? Even if both Sharp and Williams were as bad as Barabbas the robber, their wives and children must not be crucified with them. The

article entitled

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. Dear Reader,-When you used to read of the the struggle:-"Paris is in revolution!" "The

And in our hearts we sang Mourir,

Mourir pour la Patrie! great hopes have gone down. By force and fraud, has tyranny again filched and wrested the hard- beats in unison with them, and the vast future dation. They have shorn the people of strength; of fame, his sacrifices are accompanied by national with its growth, will come the crowning catas-

Eloquent and energetic articles on "Labour and the Poor," "Liberty," &c., together with two new poetical effusions of Mr. Masssey's—fiercely red—will be found in this

ANOTHER "new series," bearing on the face turer thrives by impoverishing the artisan, the Prothereof marks of considerable improvement, at testant flourishes upon the decay of the Catholic, least as regards the "outward man." The which the few have been enabled to enrich themarticles also exhibit an advance on those of selves at the expense of the many. When you meet preceding numbers. Ably-written essays on with a solitary exception to this great rule, you Priesteraft," "The Labour Question," meet with a man whom the rest agree to trample "Church and State," &c., make up a capital under their feet, as an alien to the creed professed pennyworth. We give the following extract:

Is the greatest curse that can rest on a people; for man doubt the existence of virtue, and drive it is the primary cause of all, or most of, the ills him, even for self-preservation into the comthat beset the human family. It is the spot on which temporal and spiritual despots, in all ages, have rested the lever with which they lifted the best, their freshest feelings, to the dream world from its centre. It is, and ever was, the drag-chain on the car of Progress, impeding its ad-all minor attractions had been made subservient What is it, then, that makes political victims? A rance; and till it be removed, what guarantee have itiated condition of society? Unjust, oppressive, and what makes a rection of freedom, will avail? None. "Knowledge is not power," in the lowest abyse of freedom, will avail? not when know- and what makes these power," in this as in all past ages; and when know- squalid misery into which they had been dragged, We select

A word in definitions. And what makes these for cuffay.

Some fourteen months ago a band of poor men were brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, charged with feloniously uttering seditious language, among the rest one John Cuffay. To this man I desire to a climax by asking once more—What makes these found guilty. and sentenced to the all but severest government,

A word in this as in all past ages; and when know—ledged; and partial institutions. And what makes these ledge is possessed by the few only, the many must this hope had never deserted them, for their prayers for other's welfare had ever mingled with those for equality is the law of our being, but the law of their own, in sickness and in want; its practice society says "not so. The strong ones of the earth to a climax by asking once more—What makes these ledge is possessed by the few only, the many must this hope had never deserted them, for their prayers for other's welfare had ever mingled with those for equality is the law of our being, but the law of their own, in sickness and in want; its practice society says "not so. The strong ones of the earth to a climax by asking once more—What makes these ledge is possessed by the few only, the many must this hope had never deserted them, for their prayers for other's welfare had ever mingled with those for their own, in sickness and in want; its practice shall possess it, and their weaker brethren shall be to them as servants. Kings, who have established who, perhaps, needed it far less than themselves; the law of our being, but the law of their own, in sickness and in want; its practice shall possess it, and their weaker brethren shall be to them as servants. Kings, who have established who, perhaps, needed it far less than themselves; the law of our being, but the law of our being our being being them their our being

neatly printed, and exceedingly cheap.

A PROTECTIONIST MEETING was held on Monday at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., M.P. was present, but Major Beresford, M.P., was

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 XXXVII.

By Mary's side, her hand in his,

Her Husband kneeleth, And from that hand his heartfelt kiss Still to her ripe cheek stealeth. But Sorrow pales its wonted hue-She feels not now the thrill, The Glow-that roused and yet subdue; Her heart lies mute and chill. And he-ev'n he-the while he sought Her grief to comfort or to chide,
Ev'n he felt one o'er powering thought
Of anguish stifle all beside.
"Be soothed", he said, "we part, but yet one Hope our severed souls will cheer, And all the past we most regret, Shall chase away the future fear. Oh! while in distant lands I toil, An Exile breathing Freedom's sigh, Thy thoughts, like dow, shall bless the soil, Thy love, like stars, smile from the sky. And never, love, believe me, never Did those who through all changes bore The heart unchanging—fate so sever But that they met—we'll meet—once more!

"I do not say, 'Be true to me,'

"I know that deep and tender heart!

"I only tell thee—'Live to see

"How lov'd—how truly lov'd—thou art!' "Oh! what are years to those whose thought Can bear them o'er the gulph of space. By grief itself my soul hath bought The right to fly to this embrace! Methinks, if when, once more we meet, The form be bowed, the locks be thin; Tis but thy welcome eyes to greet, To light Youth's camp once more within! Age is not made-for us! No ! all The Past defies its withering breath! The snows of Time on Love may fall, And only warm the soil beneath.

Well weep—weep on! for hearts like ours,
Me thinks, 'tis sometimes wise to weep!

For if our love had flowed o'er flowers, It no er had been a stream so deep! If Joy the Fancy most beguiles, Tis Grief that to the hearts endures:

Oh ! slight the love which springs from smiles. To that which has been nurst in tears!" He ceased—for many feelings rushed Upon him, and all language hushed. government permitted a certain system of gaol discipline to be applied to Sharp and Williams; and under this discipline the men sank and perished.

The government, then, cannot be exonerated from all blame relative to their deaths. Surely as men, he had loved her with a love which was the only the heavier of the home of Arthur Morton; the language even of the poet fails to describe the parting scene, when forced by imperious necessity he hade a long, yet hurried adieu, to the wife of his bosom; all blame relative to their deaths. Surely as men, he had loved her with a love which was the only the heavier of the home of Arthur Morton; the language even of the home of Arthur Morton; the language the dead.

In those momentous affairs, Cuffay's sobriety and ever active spirit marked him for a very useful man; he cheerfully filled the arduous duties which devolved upon him; and what he did, be it said, he did so unostentatiously, that it might almost be doubted whether he ever took cognizance of the fact of his doing good himself. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that he rendered great service, that he did much to avert anarchy, and that he paid something in addition to his share in the general taxation

if not as Ministers, Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey must feel for these destitute widows—these destitute widows—the rendered and passionate musings of his romantic life; upon her he had lavished all the tenderness of a heart, overflowing with love towards all mankind; but which mankind; but whic if not as Ministers, Lord John Russell and Sir outlet for the hoarded and passionate musings of history present to that of your degraded brother! and the titled progeny of beastly prostitutes fatten now turned four years' old, inheriting all her Friends of order! there is but one course left for upon the luxuries of the land: but spare not a shil- Mother's beauty, and her Father's talents, she is, ling to succour the innocent families of two poor indeed, a treasure to her Mother's widowed heart: The Spirit of Freedom. Conducted by Work-she is loved, yea almost worshipped, by her Mother; months have glided on; yea, Scason has followed Season—two Autumns have fallen with their sear leaves upon Mary's heart, yet she despairs not, her Husband is still a Wanderer, but she hears of his American War, and the stormy days that cradled the welfare, though at distant intervals; and the knowyoung Republic of the West; when, with strained ledge that he is free, cheers her in her loneliness.

been like the Revolution bourgeoise of '89 prepared somely got up, was not presented to an 'illus- so many a time, and oft we have yearned to change all fled; she still rejoices in the name of a Chartist, and ripened long beforehand; because there had trious personage, for her entertainment. Not our own smooth existence for the storm and strife and reflects with pride upon the devotedness of her trious personage,' for her entertainment. Not our own smooth existence for the storm and strict more, I think, than a hundred copies were printed.—C. Dent."

of other days; and oh! how the heart leaped with husband's attachment to a cause which is hallowed in us, when February, 1848, burst upon us, when those thrilling words trumpeted all democracy to the suffering trumpeted and trumpeted an relative to the earlier career of her husband, and Reynolds's Political Instructor. Edited by throne is burning in the courtyard of the Tuille- have listened with no common feelings to her lifemuch of the glory of humanity is hid from the ob-Again we are told: Beware! By speaking to the people about their sufferings, by claiming
for them, before them, the suppression of misery,
you make an appeal to gross appetites, you replace
elevated aspiration by anxieties of an inferior order.

The suppression of misery,
You make an appeal to gross appetites, you replace
elevated aspiration by anxieties of an inferior order.

The suppression of the suppression of misery,
you make an appeal to gross appetites, you replace
enacted which, were they recorded, would reflect
the office of religious teacher on board the James
Gibb emigrant ship, bound for New South Wales:

Seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
to day being achieved over evil—triumphs over temptation—which have no pen to record the results, no
the office of religious teacher on board the James
Gibb emigrant ship, bound for New South Wales:

Seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
to day being achieved over evil—triumphs over temptation—which have no pen to record the results, no
the office of religious teacher on board the James
Gibb emigrant ship, bound for New South Wales:

Seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
to day being achieved over evil—triumphs over temptation—which have no pen to record the results, no
the office of religious teacher on board which, were they recorded, would reflect
the office of religious teacher on board with you,
seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
the office of religious teacher on board with you,
seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
the office of religious teacher on the first time to live, and, through tears,
the office of religious teacher of the seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
the office of religious teacher of the seemed for the first time to live, and, through tears,
the office of religious teacher of the first time to live, and the first t stars have fallen from Liberty's firmament, and and though their space is but the small arena of a human heart, yet all in nature that is great or good

> worthless; his privations are cheered by the hope but, like Sampson's hair, 'twill grow again, and, gratitude; his triumphs bring to him wealth and power, but the triumphs in the battle of life, though chronicled too often by increased misery and wretchedness to the victors, are more glorious for humanity, are productive of more real good to the community, than all the hollow victories which have ever desolated the world's wide plains. If we community, than all the hollow victories which have ever desolated the world's wide plains. If we have ever desolated the world's wide plains. If we it being found that they had paired off with the single survey mankind—if we look with a calm and a stoical eye upon the scenes and actors by which we captain and officers the same. I know from my own eyeare surrounded-we see everywhere what would The Operatives' Free Press. Conducted by appear to be the great law of nature, all preying Working Men. New Series. No. 1.
>
> Cambridge: J. Nicholls, Fitzroy-street;
> London: Watson.
>
> Conditions of Press. Conditional by appear to be the great law of nature, an preying upon each other. We find it so in nature, in commerce, in religion, and in politics—all prosper is proportion to the downfall they occasion others. The spider lives by entrapping the fly, the manufacture.

> > by themselves. No talent, no morality, no virtue can enable him to evade this fate, they the rather hasten him towards it. Is it not enough to make

his trial. I am aware it would be necessary to do so at great lengths, or otherwise to lay myself open to the charge of garbling portions for particular to the charge of garbling portions for particular to the charge of garbling portions for particular to receive them. A most mereiful—humane—and paternal government is this! Tis the case of a imputed to him. I will be content to credit the evidence of the spy-witnesses. To dispute evidence of the spy-witnesses. To dispute evidence of the spy-witnesses. To dispute evidence of the spy-witnesses are to teach his pupils anything, and then scourging brought forward at the trial or to find fault with the manner in which the trial was conducted, is not my object in addressing you. Be it as the jury declared: the man Cuffay was guilty of an enfringement of the law. Thus far, then, then matter is clear. It is of the feelings manifested on that occasion by you with which I am dissatisfied—dissatisfied—dissatisfied on the broad principle, that those feelings were unsuited to the spirit of enlightenment which were unsuited to the spirit of enlightenment which is the pride and the boast of Englishmen—dissatis-fied for that the treatment of the broad principle, that those feelings were unsuited to the spirit of enlightenment which is the pride and the boast of Englishmen—dissatis-fied—dissatis-fied—dissatis-fied—dispatched to the spirit of enlightenment which is the pride and the boast of Englishmen—dissatis-fied—dispatched to the spirit of enlightenment which is the pride and the boast of Englishmen—dissatis-fied—dispatched to the spirit of enlightenment which is pupils and noble in humanity. If it is a phantom of which is to receive them. A most mereiful—humane—and to question their right to the ruling power, must be question their right to the ruling power, must be question their right to the ruling power, must be question their right to the ruling power, must be question their right to the ruling power, must be question their right to the ruling power, must be question th Cooper's Journal. Mr. Thomas Cooper has and noble in humanity. If it is a phantom of which they are in pursuit, it is a glorious deception, outvieing in power the noblest conceptions of reality. There is a majesty in extreme misery, when the mind falls not with the fortune, which cannot be looked upon without emotion; and it was a glorious looked upon without emotion; and it was a glorious looked. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, sight to see that youthful couple battling with mis-

M.P. was present, but Major Bercsford, M.P., was fortune, and proving victorious, even in defeat, for unable to attend, on account of serious indisposi- while the heart bled at the sight, it could not withare almost permanently subjected. For many years he had rendered himself eminently useful, endeavouring, with the most steadfast devotion, to allewise, by all means within his power, necessities which, unheeded, would have "known no law." And therefore, whatever might have been your opinions, whatever might have been your feelings of the offence for which he was convicted, it behoves the first gratitude. Their confidence, and their compact, but Major Beresford, M.F., was present, but Major Beresford, M.F. was present, but M.F

To the transfer of the second of the second second of the second of the

the shock which rent them as under, and it needs no delineation to picture its force; but the same hope, and the same devotion, which had hitherto supported them, failed them not even in this dread trial; and they have yet confidence that they shall again meet in happiness, and share in that national jubilee, which shall commemorate the downfall of oppression, and the annihilation of those social conventionalities which have bowed the just to the unjust, and the virtuous to the adepts in vive-which have caused man to doubt the supremacy of good-

have caused man to doubt the supremacy of good ness, and shaken his faith in the glorious doctrine of progression, forgetting the great fact that, though virtue cannot shield us from the ills of fate, that its power can support us under them, and soften their roughest aspersities.

Gentle reader, our tale is ended. For nine long months we have held weekly communings with you and have endeavoured—though feebly—to depict one of yourselves struggling against the power of adverse circumstances; his fate is still enveloped in darkness, what the mighty womb of time may bring forth we know not. The spirit of despotism is still in the ascendant, and we still bow beneath its influence; but all hope is not lost, the earth still labours in the pangs of travail, and will ere long give birth to a new and better era; the spirit of freedom is again taking wing. Men walk wistfully abroad, and hold their breath in the deep ponderings of suspense. These are not the hours to waste in ilde dellience, was ever more complete, than that which trumpets forth the purity of English that which trumpets forth the purity of men is there, whose interest, as far as depends upon law, has been rendered more that which trumpets forth the purity of men is their which that the purity of men is and hold their breath in the deep penderings of suspense. These are not the hours to waste in idle dalliance; we must be up and doing, or when the time comes, we shall again be found unprepared. In quitting our simple tale, we seem like parting with friends, and with these reflections delay the minute of final separation. We have endeavoured to prove that Chartism is not allied with base and vicious feelings, but that it is the offspring of high and generous inspirations—that it looks not to self but to mankind; that whilst working for the Present, it holds the future in its grasp, that it is with the crust cut off: strew it over thickly with Present, it holds the future in its grasp, that it is founded upon justice and true to nature, and, therefore, must ultimately prevail. We might have made our tale more interesting to many, by drawing more largely from the regions of romance, but our object was to combine a History of Chartism, with the details of our story. We might have made it more piquant, by delineating the portraits of the active minds in the movement, but for this the time has not yet arrived; written under unfavourable circumstances, its failings must be forgiven; it hath occupied with unpleasant retrospections, and if it "Stay there, then!" was the benevolent doctor's hath amused or instructed any, its purpose is ful-filled, its object accomplished.

Public Amusements

DRURY-LANE.

class, yet remains to be seen. It would be super-fluous at this time of day to criticise Holcroft's well-IRISH PENS.—An Irish Justice, in 1661, having known and once celebrated piece. In spite of the exaggeration of its characters, the improbability of its plot, and the false tone of its morality, it is a play which rarely fails to tell on the stage. Its rapid succession of incidents, effective situations, and dialogue which, spite of its sentimentalisms, has many strokes of genuine comedy, keep alive the attention Mr. Emery. Sophia, a character perfectly absurd in joy-square, Merrion-square, and Gardiner-street, reality, but pleasant enough on the stage, was agree- have met almost the same fate. Dublin is, in fact, ably performed by Miss Baker, a young lady, seem- likely to become one big mendicity house. ingly from whom much may be expected; and Miss Lonsdale enacted the intriguing soubrette to admiration. Altogether the performance deserved the very great applause it received, not only during the play, but at the fall of the curtain. The house was well

FEMALE EMIGRANT SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir.—Perceiving from your paper that a large sum has been lately raised in aid of female emigration, applicable in the first instance to the removal to Australia of the distressed needlowomen of London, I take it for granted that any information tending to throw light on their future destiny C. W. M. REYNOLDS. Part II. London:

J. Dicks, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand.

Strand.

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London:

Line a courtyard of the court Cambridge, who was appointed in February last, on servation of the world; scenes are every day being the recommendation of the Colonisation Society, to enacted which, were they recorded, would reflect the office of religious teacher, on board the James

> The lowest prostitutes from the streets of London, with others of doubtful character, are found mixed with a few poor innocent girls, who find themselves pent up with such characters as these; the men, poor broken-down mecha-nics, or Chartists who have been once in York Castle; while young men and women just married are going out on a pure speculation, unable to do anything in particular, though they have passed themselves off for agriculturists. We are the latest of the arrivals. In some ships the scenes that have taken place are not to be told for depravity. The sight that such was very nearly the case in the ____. Gambling goes on to a great extent even with us, but we have at least kept up the appearance of good conduct on

The trustworthy testimony of this gentleman so entirely corroborates the reports which I have (Mrs. Fry's father) was a strict preserver of his I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As there are so many inducements held out Colonies. I have thought it my duty to respectfully request you to insert, in an early copy of your paper, some extracts from a letter which I received on Monday, December 31st, from Mr. Hawksley, a native of Nottingham, but for several years past a resident of Sydney, New South Wales, and the proprietor of The People's Advocate and New South Wales Vindicator.

His letter is dated July 23rd, 1849, and the extracts to which I have referred are as follows :-The way in which the poor people in England are deluded by false representations about this country is most shameful. When they come here there is nothing for them to turn their hands to, and I can assure you at the present time there are hundreds of men walking about here totally unable to obtain employment. That this is a fine country,—that provisions are cheap,—and that we have plenty of land is quite true: but what signifies these things if men cannot obtain work, or if the country is compelled to grean under the base government of Downing street. I wish you would make these things known, as the people are under the greatest delusion with respect to things here.

Such sir is the statement made by my friend

and I have no doubt as to its truth. I am quite stantly made well Br Golder came to mee on favourable to emigration, providing the right persons were sent; and if it fell to my lot to make the about a handerd of colo on his instept and was selection, it would be made after the following very lame amointed it and in ten minits he cud walk selection, it would be made after the following form, viz.:—all the Parsons, because they are not only useless, but very mischievous. All the Lawyers, because their trade is to mystify that which ought to be clear and indisputable. Three-fourths of the Doctors might accompany them, as a very few only would be required when the people were taught to live in accordance with natural laws. And as for the Aristocracy, with very few the very few the required to live in accordance with natural laws. And as for the Aristocracy, with very few the very few the required to live in accordance with natural laws. And as for the Aristocracy, with very few the required to live in accordance with natural laws. And as for the Aristocracy, with very few the required to live in accordance with natural laws. And as for the Aristocracy, with very few the live is an ointed it and in ten minits he cud walk very lame is anointed it and in ten minits he cud walk as weel as ever and he gave god the prais astill the Prist came on thirsday night he ad a gathirn in hie are and it gatherd and broke every day for this last twenty years i dropt a little oil in and praid he is now well another case on wensday a girl thirteen had a bad harm the doctor said she wood get no better i anointed it and in ten minits he cud walk as weel as ever and he gave god the prais astill the prist came on thirsday night he ad a gathirn in hie are and it gatherd and broke every day for this last twenty years i dropt a little oil in and praid he is now well another case on wensday a girl thirteen had a bad harm the doctor said she wood get no her is anointed it and in ten minits he cud walk as weel as ever and he gave god the prais astill the prist came on thirsday night he ad a gathirn in hie are and it gatherd and broke every day for this last twenty years i dropt a little oil in and praid he is now well another case on wensday a girl thirteen went and it as weel as ever and he gave god the prais as the prist came of the property of the property of the property o exceptions, their services could be easily dispensed Eaptised Seven last Sunday and confirmed too we with. But for Working Men to leave the land of are going on well ear we have took Saint ans their birth, and tear asunder all early associations, ohapel and ar a going to open it on sunday brother is what I cannot agree with, until some necessity is Reuben brankworth of wales will address the meet-I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JAMES SWEET.

THE Chemist, for October, in an article on the Metropolitan Hospitals, says:—"That in a piece of THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Why is the Church ground in the rear of the London Hospital is dug a of England to be nothing but a collection of beggars vate, by all means within his power, necessities of secretary with the frequency of the community as well as another,—so define for which was convicted, it behoves you to be considerate, humane, and, above all, surprised faste and discreditable to year own respectability; you, who were so jealous and so fearful of the interests of society, but a few impoverished men, utterly recourseless, could arouse you to the interests of society, but as few impoverished men, utterly recourseless, could arouse you to the interests of society, but as few impoverished men, utterly recourseless, could arouse you to the interests of society, but as few impoverished men, utterly recourseless, could arouse you to the search of the toring and treat one distribute the fruits of the sational fluatory with the forms and treat one fairness—to avoid all favouritism and treat one fairness—to avoid all favourities of interest of sector from the more from the more from the more neighbouries, then the good taste and discreditable to year own respectable to year own respectable to year own respectabl

Varietien. DANGEROUS POWER OF ENGLISH JUDGES .- As to udicial corruption, all great placemen being not only each man a judge in his own cause, but knit by community of sinister interest, in a league with the

1. 1. Oak

majority of the others, impunity, universal impunity, has been the constant and notorious result. Among the members of this league, are the highest judges. No illusion, therefore, was ever more complete, than that which trumpets forth the purity of English

of high and generous inspirations—that it looks not to self but to mankind; that whilst working for the baking dish with thin slices of stale bread buttered,

cumstances, its fallings must be forgiven; it hath wiled away many an hour that might have been do you want?" "Want to stay here all night."

CATHEDRALS AND BISHOPS.—It is useless, nay mischievous, to disguise what all the world knowsthat cathedrals, with their richly-endowed canon-ries, are mainly subservient not to the godliness of the dioceses, but to the worldliness of the diocesans; that in them bishops raised to the bench through The performance of the Road to Ruin at this family connexion or political interest, find the theatre, on Monday evening, showed considerable capabilities on the part of Mr. Anderson's company for the representation of light comedy. How far of that luxurious and wordly style of living to they are qualified to encounter works of a higher which they have become inured under the goof of

occasion to write the word "usage," contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was "yowzitch."

When some remarks were made on similar feats, he said that "nobody could spell with pens made from Irish geese."

Two old gentlemen were complimenting each from the first scene to the last, and interest for the rought Harry Dornton, against our better judgment. It is easily acted, besides; requiring little more than vivacity and a moderate share of intelligence. The character of the Widow Warren—by far the best dramatic creation in the play—was admirably acted by Mrs. Winstanley, a lady who, in this line of comedy, promises to be a very great acted that he is line of comedy, promises to be a very great acted that can be found to pay the ground rent and taxes. Other houses that used to let at £80 and £100 a continuous that can be found to pay the ground rent and taxes. Other houses that used to let at £80 and £100 a

SCOTTISH PRONOUNCIATION .- It is painful to hear how, in Scotch churches, the clergymen, almost without exception, spoil the beauty of the Scriptures by contracting all words ending in "ed"—such as "blessed," "loved," "drowned," &c.
Let any one read the Song of Moses in the Book of Exodus, and he will see how beautiful it is when pronounced full. English clergymen never contract such words in reading Scriptures.—Scotch Reformers' Gazette.

ABSURD REVERENCE OF RANK PASSING AWAY.-It is true that in countries where the mass of the higher and worshipped rank tends to keep them from outrage. It infuses a sentiment of awe, which prevents, more or less, the need of force and punishment. But it is worthy of remark, that the means of keeping order in one state of society, may become the chief excitement of discontent and discorder in another, and this is peculiarly true of aristoeracy and high rank. In rude ages, this keeps the people down; but when the people, by degrees, have risen to some consciousness of their rights and essential equality with the rest of the race, the awe of rank naturally subsides, and passes into suspi-Off Sydney, June 11, 1849.

There were shocking scenes on board continued at tempts at mutiny, only put down by the strong arm, and strained, now provokes. Through this process the threats of the pistol; while the coarse indecency of the world is now passing. The strange illusion that a women was most revolting. My idea of an emigrant ship man, because he wears a garter or a ribbon, or was from what I have seen and heard since our arrival, (our born to a title, belongs to another race, is fading the favourable instance, from the strict discipline away; and society must pass through a series of revolutions, silent or bloody, until a more natural nally out of force. Thus aristocracy, instead of giving order to society, now convulses it. So impossible is it for arbitrary human ordinations permanently to degrade human nature, or subvert the principles of justice and freedom .- Channing's Lectures on the Elevation of the Labouring portion of the

THE MARYLEBONE baths and washhouses on the site of the Yorkshire Stingo tea-gardens, contain 107 separate baths, besides shower and vapour, and two capacious swimming-baths. The washing department has eighty-four pairs of tubs, with a separate drying-closet for each, and a large ironing-

THE QUAKER AND THE OFFICER,-Mr. Gurney

repeatedly received from other quarters as to leave game. Upon one occasion, when walking in his no doubt on my mind that female emigration, as at park, he heard a shot fired in a neighbouring present conducted, is a very hazardous experiment. wood; he hurried to the spot, and his naturally placid temper was considerably ruffled on seeing a young officer, with a pheasant at his feet, deliberately reloading his gun. At the young man, howpolite apology, Mr. Gurney's warmth was somewhat allayed; but he could not refrain from asking the intruder what he would do if he caught a man trespassing on his premises. "I would ask him to uncheon," was the reply. The serenity of this impudence was not to be resisted.—Mem T. F. Buxton.

A SUNDERLAND captain, who was lately in Russia, received there a copy of the Sunderland Herald, but all the articles relating to Hungary, Austria, or Russia, were cut out by the authorities, and the amount of postage was 32 fee amount of postage was 3s. 6d.

Mormonite Miracles.—If some ingenious medi-

cine vendor would prepare a dose under the name of "Oil of Mormon," and procure the writer of the following letter to concect the necessary "testimonials," his fortune would be made. The letter, which was written in Leicestershire, and bears date November 14th, 1849, we copy from the Leicester Mercury :-- "Dear Brother George i was glad to ear that you was all well i write a few lines to inform you what i did by the pour of god November 4
Sister Bagerly came to mee about eleven o'clock at
night and sed her boy was Bad of the colere uperds and downads for 2 hours i gave im a sup of oile and Such, sir, is the statement made by my friend, anointed him and praid over him and hee was innight read this over at your meeting and i pray to god to Bless all the Saints at Longwatton and elsewear i remain your loving brother in the gospel, ELDER NEWHOLD."

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LETTERS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY, reviewing the progress of events in those countries and the Continent generally, particularly as regards the movemen for Democratic and Social Reform.

NOW READY. No. VIII., FOR JANUARY, 1850.

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2. Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee.
3. The Infamous ' Times."

4. The French Exiles. 5. Pictures of the Poor:—"The Home of the Agricular Labourer;" "The Spitalfields Weavers."
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11. Letter from Germany. 12. Political Postscript.

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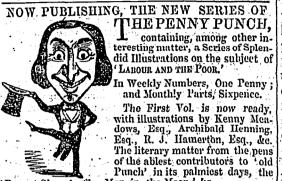
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of the ablest contributors to 'old Punch' in its palmiest days, the 'Puppet Show,' The Man in the Moon,' &c. Vol. I. of the 'COTTAGE GIRL' is now ready, price One Shilling, in a handsomely Illuminated Wrapper, uniform with Harrison Ainsworth's 'Windsor Castle.'

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To Correspondents.

which 94d was deducted for expenses. John Tope, Torquay.—The quarter terminates next week.
The Victim and Oakum Picking Funds.—We have received an address from the Victim Committee to the Chartist body relative to the above funds, which we are compelled, from want of space, to defer till next week. T. Brown begs to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. 6d, collected by Mrs. Heath, of Greenwich, for the Monument Fund.

NORTHERN SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

A Report, just issued by the Council of the National Reform Association to its members, gives an outline of its past progress, and of the measures proposed to be adopted this year for the accomplishment of its objects. In both respects, the document is exceedingly satisfactory. The moderate, but determined tone, in which the Council state the motives by which they are influenced, and the course intended to be pursued, is the certain precursor of success. A momentary and highwrought excitement may occasionally lead to sweeping and sudden changes; but they are generally as transient in duration, as startling in their origin. There is something in the calm, measured, and business-like manner in task they have undertaken, and shape out the agencies by which it is to be effected, that trality." cannot fail to impress both friends and opponents with a conviction of ultimate and not distant success. The former must be animated by that feeling of confidence which pervades an army under good generalship; the latterremembering that such energy, determination, and organisation, have always been successful in former agitations-must feel proportionmeans are certain to be lasting in their duration and character. They spring from, and rest upon, a widely diffused public opinion, against which class efforts and class influence to the renewal of class domination.

them to put the interrogatory to the nation: "Is the proposal of Parliamentary Reform prema-Friends ready everywhere to receive us, and we had re-

which shows that the Council by no means regard the measure of Representative Reform, advocated by the Association, as a final one. All they claim for it is that it is "the only attainable measure of reform to be demanded for cesses and infection; with plain directions for the speedy removal of every disqualification, easily, certainly, and secretly. May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, and of the Author, in English, French, or German. 2s. or free by post for this true post for the speedy the present; and to impress them with the liberal policy, and the sum mentione.

half of the people, and at once give a direct carried out. participation in political power to persons actually engaged in industrial pursuits. Can it be doubted that that power would be used for the emancipation of their brethren, who were still left in political bondage?

It is, however, worth renewed consideration by the Council of the Association, whether it would not be better at once frankly to adopt upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who for twelve months shall empire. have occupied any tenement, or portion of a his own legislation has been deeply injurious culation is rife in the shape of rumours, as to tenement, for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, for the relief of the the average price of their produce one-third, is doubtless, in many cases, "father to the noor." We do not deny that this would open the door for the admission of a large number while rent, taxes, tithes, and other permanent franchising effect of the Registration Court The ex-Minister freely admits these conscupon the present electoral body, induces us to quences of his own measures. He says: believe that it would operate similarly upon the new constituency. The claim to vote is the main articles of subsistence will be to maintain a range based upon the same vicious principle as the of low prices in average seasons, and to prevent very high present suffrage, namely, the "being rated, or prices in seasons of dearth." having claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor." Now, the proof, or disproof of that fact, with all the legal formalities, expense, trouble, and loss of time which it involves, is one reason why the Registration Courts have fallen into universal disfavour, and are avoided as much as possible by those who are not under the direct influence of some compact and organized party, whose interest it is to maintain ascendancy in any particular borough or

Many members of the Council are advocates of Universal Suffrage—and whenever the quesself, has declared his preference for Universal Suffrage, as a more definite and distinct propo-

rural districts, persons occupying less than five pounds worth per annum of houses or lands are not rated, and by this definition would be placed on the terms of a five pound

On the other hand, he remarks:-Universal Suffrage is definite. It leaves little room for

Universal Suffrage is definite. It leaves little room for cavil or doubt. If the parochial registrar has discharged his duty, a youth has merely to live on with the certainty of becoming qualified. The Charter contains, indeed, a moral qualification—it denudes those persons who may be convicted of crime. That form of expression is very general, and might be interpreted to include many persons. The law might recognise as crimes transactions which are not at present within its grasp. Still, this system is more explicit than any other project, and has received some support on that account alone, apart from all other considerations.

Universal Suffrage is definite. It leaves little room for cavil or doubt the provisions. When he has found out that, he will speak again.

Meantime, he makes certain offers, sufficient in his estimation to meet the existing crisis; to all those tenants holding more than ten across of land, who pay the Michaelmas rent, and all arrears that may be due, he provisions.

Trusting that Sir Joshua Walmsley and his colleagues, will accept these suggestions in the same friendly spirit as they are offered, we proceed briefly to state the course intended

can be of no avail. Reaction—if it takes periodicals, devoted to the communication of any degree reduced—at least, at present. place at all—must carry with it the masses; matters of special moment to the members, Of course, nobody will blame the ex-Preand we believe that a people, once enlightened, and the discussion of those grave, social, and MIER for looking after his own interests; but and in possession of political and social liberty, political topics, connected with the question of fair play is fair play, after all. If the change are not likely to retrograde, or willingly submit Parliamentary Reform. Another mode, for he effected by his law of 1846. is so "irrevo-The Council state that, in commencing the adopted, will be the issue of gratuitous, or age price in future, some more decided equalimovement, they did not "underrate on the very low-priced tracts; which by their style sation of the relations between landlord and one hand, the sense of political justice which and contents will be assured of a ready actemant are imperative. the plan of action finally adopted, will thus at once be made known to the nation.

The lord of Drayton Manor must improve his agricultural ethics. In order that such

with pleasure, to "the union for co-operative action among different sections of society," League could raise five or ten times the upon the basis they proferred, and which has amount in a year, for the purpose of securing demand. been realised in the liberal and active concession which animates one, and the generous disgraceful to us as a nation if the smaller now raised by the landlord-class to prevent any moderation now actuating the other [working] sum be not forthcoming, for the nobler object reduction of their rent-rolls, and that the spefor the slow grave change of expression after a

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS UNDER FREE TRADE.

ference to the Protectionist movement. Mr. COBDEN bid it defiance amidst the excitement leged classes. Universal Suffrage as its first principle, instead of "such an extension of the suffrage as will confer the right to be registered as an elector upon every man of full as an elector There can be little doubt that the effect of

the average price of their produce one-third, burdens, remain untouched and unreduced. the Window Duty. The present Government

The English farmer must, therefore, find out some other way of "making both ends meet." Either he must have a reduction in permanent burdens, equivalent to the average diminution in prices, or make up for that dimi-Protection, in some shape or other, restored to

Sir Robert is as decidedly against the last method as Mr. COBDEN himself. He looks upon the changes he made as "irrevocable," and advises his tenants—and, of course, all the farmers in the country—"to dismiss altogether from their calculations the prospect of renewed ings, it has been enthusiastically responded to Protection." It is Sir Robert's "firm per-

all. The peculiar circumstances of the last

be separated from the essential and permanent

mises to set apart twenty per cent. of the last We submit to the leaders of the middle class half year's rent for the purpose of drainage, movement, that the re-consideration of this the removal of unnecessary fences, and the great question ought to form an important means of preventing the waste of manure. On portion of the programme for the National this expenditure no return will be required Conference, proposed to be held next March in from the tenants, and the same course is to be cut the Gordian knot of their Canadian diffi-London. As they were guided in the adoption pursued with the next half year's rent, thus culties in a very summary fashion. If Canada of the less extended Suffrage, solely by reasons giving a reduction of forty per cent. on the chooses to separate herself, and carry out anof expediency, and the belief that the middle year's rent, to be applied to the permanent imclasses were not prepared to go with them the provement of the land. If additional drainage interfere with her. Lord John Russell's whole length of Universal Suffrage—we think be required upon any farms, or other improve- Cabinet have, it is said, adopted the refrain of that these indications of a more advanced ments be desired, Sir Robert will execute a popular song, and sing in concert, public opinion, ought to encourage them to take them, upon the tenant drawing the materials, the former and more manly position. We do and paying four per cent. upon the outlay; not believe it would alienate one of their sin- and farther, in the few cases where leases excere supporters in the middle class-on the ist, he will consent to release the tenant, on his other hand, it would secure the hearty aid and giving, at the proper period, the same notice which the Council estimate the nature of the co-operation of many who now simply content as required in the case of yearly tenancies. themselves with observing an "armed neu- These latter, we regret to learn, are the rule

on Sir Robert's estates. It is clear that these terms, though apparently liberal, virtually concede nothing to the farmer, and merely improve the position of the all our colonies? Why not cut the painter, landlord. The twenty per cent. remitted, is only and set them all adrift? In Jamaica—in to be pursued in the course of the present to those who pay the half year's rent, and all British Guiana—in Trinidad—in New Zealand former arrears, and the sum, large or small, It is proposed to visit and hold meetings in is to be applied to effecting such improveevery city and town, and to leave therein local ments as will raise the permanent value ately dispirited, and inclined to make terms associations throughout the entire kingdom, so of the estate as a whole. It is the same short time ago, with a cargo of emigrants, in good time. Changes effected by such that before the close of the year, it is hoped, with the offer to execute additional draining that no town, of any magnitude, in England, where necessary—the tenant must pay for all Scotland, or Wales, will be without its Reform permanent improvements; but he is not to Association and Working Committee of Re- have a permanent interest in them—nor are formers. It is also contemplated to establish his rent, or other permanent burdens to be in

the diffusion of political knowledge, to be cable," and is so certain to produce a low aver-

abides in the middle classes—nor mistake, on ceptation, and tend to the permanent political There is no doubt that a great discrepancy the other, the feeling of dissatisfaction with contact of the present state of things, which has prevailed these agencies, lectures will be given in every a similar soil, and as little, that, to a great so long in the ranks of the industrious population." In one year, it was only possible for can be formed. So much for the propagandar, degrees of capital, science, and skill possessed The next division of the operations has by the tenants. It is most desirable that reference to the immediate influences that can farms, producing eighteen or twenty bushels of ture?" The replies to that question are far be brought to bear upon Parliament, as now wheat per acre, as good as those which yield more enthusiastic and general than they anti-constituted. In counties and boroughs, where forty bushels, should be made to give the cipated. They have encountered fewer diffical slight exertion on the part of the Liberal larger produce. It is equally true, that no culties than they calculated upon, and have interest will secure the return of a popular amount of Protection from foreign produce found all the advantages at hand on which member, immediate steps will be taken to per- could enable the inferior to meet the superior they reasonably relied during the agitation of feet the registers; and, generally, at all elec- farmer. But, after all these admissions, we the past year. "We had," say the Council :- tions of members, the electors will be urged to have not got all the truth. We have not got Friends ready everywhere to receive us, and we had residved, by our demeanour, not to invite hostilities. Our allies and our advocates were the whole of those who were retained without the electoral pale, and all the just and enlightened of those who, already admitted to the chief function of citizenship, were dismediately imposed on several millions of their fellow countrymen. The public points which we sought was, therefore, in existence, than the month of March, to which Reformers salted by placemen and disbelieved in by ministers; and that which we now claim to have accomplished is, to have a correspondent of the Association can take part, will be open, and the debates will embed in the accomplished in the month of the Association can take part, will be open, and the debates will embed in the accomplished in the month of the Association can take part, will be open, and the debates will embed in the accomplished in the month of the Association can take part, will be open, and the debates will embed in the accomplished the month of the month of March, to which Reformers the restoration to the earth of the part of the part of the accomplished the month of the accomplished the month of the accompl nominate candidates pledged to the Parliament- the main truth. Take the farmer, described part, will be open, and the decates will come yearly brace the whole range of questions affected by worker for the landlord; who, by the law, lately, and when in lat. 2 deg. 5 min. S.; long. the present constitution of Parliament. At and the force of competition, may increase the termination of the Conference its decisions the rent in the precise proportion as production aloft reefing topsail, a second class boy fell overwill be embodied in resolutions, and submitted is increased, and leave the real producer the board. The commander (Cumming,) who was on for the approval of a public meeting, so that barest living in return for all his exertions.

This is a comprehensive, vigorous, and persons as he depicts may be enabled to deliberal policy, and the sum mentioned as requi- vote themselves confidently to the improved belief that it is incumbent upon them to strive site to carry it out by the Council, is mode- culture of the soil, they must have leases for for timely changes, in order to avert the mischief which always springs from the truthful nanner, will yield an ample harvest to the utterance of the memorable words "Too LATE." The Council announce that they have suggested in their capital, with the widely-extended have suggested in their capital, and they must also have the use markable for their voracity."

Surely, with the widely-extended for a sufficient period to ensure the return of their capital, with a character of the markable for their voracity."

ELASTIC GROTESQUE FACES.—Thousands of these have succeeded in their object; and they refer feeling in its favour, that sum will not be of the land, at such a rental as the altered re-

moderation now actuating the other [working] class."

The path has, so far, been cleared of the obstacles arising from the disunion of the parties desiring representative reform. Instead of opposing, or weakening each other's efforts, they are prepared to struggle together for the nobler object of liberating the masses from political serfdom, inferiority, and oppression. We cordially delusory offers of Sir Robert Peel to his tenantry—will not avert this result of the recent great changes in our cities gutta percha or India rubber; a touch of the commercial legislation. If Free Trade printing the masses from political serfdom, inferiority, and oppression. We cordially connected to the recent great changes in our cities gutta percha or India rubber; a touch of the commercial legislation. If Free Trade printing the noble object of the object of the slow grave change of expression after a squeeze. These faces are readily soluble, and in Robert Peel to his tenantry—will not avert this result of the recent great changes in our cities gutta percha or India rubber; a touch of the commercial legislation. If Free Trade printing the masses from political serfdom, inferiority, and oppression. We cordially this result of the recent great changes in our cities gutta percha or India rubber; a touch of the commercial legislation. If Free Trade printing the masses from political serfdom, inferiority, and oppression after a cious—but cious—but clouds of the slow grave change of expression after a cious—but ci they are prepared to struggle together for the control of a majority of the people, and that must be applied to land as well as every upon this hint, make them, and profitably too, at attainment of the limited and modified exten- all other demands for reform should be post- other commodity. If all other classes are one-third of their present cost.

P. LEE, TAILOR, 19, Albernarie-sion of the Suffrage, and other measures em-poned, inasmuch as no minor constitutional to be controlled by the unrestricted opera-M. P. LEE, Talor, 19, Albermarlesion of the Suffrage, and other measures emthough there are so many Jews, and other adventurers,
among into the trade, who never served a moment to it, and
the street, Clerkeswell, begs to inform the public—atthough there are so many Jews, and other adventurers,
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There is but one guarantee of steady, safe, and permanent political progress and improve-land—are not bound to stop there. They workmen. ple's Unarter are enacted as the law of the land—are not bound to stop there. They will proceed with their labours to carry that measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure, but with vastly increased powers for ment of the people. Believing that the measure is adoption. Frimtogenture—entails competed to steep the exclusive possession of the soil by a few magnates—are among the things which Free Trade will help measure, but with vastly increased powers for doing so. Instead of having an electoral body nominally about 1,000,000 in number, to appeal to, the carrying of Mr. Pume's motion would enfranchise at least three millions and a hope they will be honestly and faithfully we are not therefore inclined to submit to a carried out money-lord and the mill-lord must not be allowed to take the place of the landlord, and ride rough-shod over the people. To prevent them doing so, we must have the whole people directly and fully invested with political power, The Tamworth oracle has spoken, with re- and thus make the Legislature the representative of the nation-not of powerful and privi-

PARLIAMENTARY RUMOURS.

It is now understood that Thursday, the 31st inst., is fixed for the commencement of the Session, and, as usual, about this season, speis doubtless, in many cases, "father to the thought," and the Administration is credited with "good intentions," of which they have never dreamed.

Such, we very much fear, is the rumour

that ascribes to them the intention to abolish

have so firmly opposed Lord Duncan's successive motions for the abrogation of this most oppressive, iniquitous, and mischievous tax, that if they really entertain the idea, it is one of the most decided proofs of the power of public opinion. On the last occasion when the noble lord, the member for Bath, moved his usual nution by increased produce-or, lastly, have motion, he accompanied it with a detailed estimate of reductions in other quarters, by which the Exchequer would be placed in as good a position to meet the demands upon it as before. This year, however, we should think there need be no difficulty about the matter. The blockade of the African coast for the suppression of the Slave Trade, is now seen to be so monstrous, indefensible, and utterly useless a waste of money, ings, it has been entitusiastically responded to suasion, that neither the present, nor any that neither the saints nor Lord Palfuture Parliament, will consent to re-impose MERSTON will be able longer to prevail upon duties upon the main articles of human food, Parliament to sanction it. The Pimes esti-ANY ONE WILL TRIPUBLICATE.

ANY ONE WILL TRIPUBLE.

ANY ONE WILL TRIPUBLE.

ANY ONE WILL TRIPUBLE.

ANY ONE WILL TRIPUBLE.

AND ONE WILL TRIPUBLE.

AND ONE WILL TRIPUBLE. sition on which to base any new measure of cither for the purpose of Protection or re- mates the sum to be thereby saved at 500,0007.

It is also rumoured that the army is to be two or three years exercised such a disturbing reduced, by the number of ten thousand men. effect upon European markets generally, that If so, it ought to be a bona fide reduction, not Sir Robert means to wait until he can see the delusive and dishonest scheme of last clearly how far these accidental causes are to year. Let the regiments be entirely disbanded, officers and men. To get rid of the cost of a few thousand privates and non-commissioned officers, and retain the larger expense of the officers, is to be "penny wise and pound foolish" with a vengeance. The soldiers will compete in an already overcrowded labour market, to the great reduction of wages: while the country would be burdened with nearly the same amount of taxation, for the support of a set of commissioned idlers in

One morning journal gravely announces on 'good authority," that Ministers are going to nexation to the United States, nobody will

"She may to Hong Kong for me!" This is the commencement of a new Colonial policy. If Canada, why not the Cape of Good Hope? They are as rebellious there as in Canada. Why not in the Ionian Islands? Lord High Commissioner WARD has had some hanging and shooting work there. Why not in Ceylon, where Governor Lord Torrington has been at sixes and sevens with the people under his rule? But, indeed, why not with -in the Australian Colonies, dissatisfaction and disaffection prevail. Doctor LAING, before sailing to Port Philip in the Clifton, a published a letter to Lord GREY, in which he very plainly gave him notice of the coming United States of Australia, as a federated Republic, under a President who would neither be stained by the tergiversation of the "Emperor's Nephew," nor the vices of the slaveholding ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We have lived to see strange times. Protection raised for its rallying cry, "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." The Free Traders have got rid of the "Ships" by the abolition of the Navigation Laws. Mr. Cobden is now preaching the gospel of Colonial abandonment; and if Ministers really intend to let Canada ake her own way, it must be confessed the doctrine is making rapid headway. We half suspect that Free Trade will not stop short of revolutions not so pleasant to its disciples as some they have already achieved. They believe that "Commerce" is certain thereby to be promoted. Will it be a profitable commerce? If not, it will have to be abandoned, as well as our " unprofitable"

colonies. We shall see.

THE TOTHILL-FIELDS CHARTIST

deck at the time, quickly observed the accident, and without a moment's deliberation bounded over the stern, seized the boy as he passed under, and with the aid of a few kroomen, who speedily followed so laudable an example, supported the boy until a boat was manned and sent to his assistance. This

ELASTIC GROTESQUE FACES.—Thousands of these amusing toys (tens of thousands, perhaps,) have been imported from Germany, and sold as gutta percha figures, but there is not a grain of gutta

Finniestown

Land Fund Expense ditto

RECEIPTS OF THE HATIONAL LAND COMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1850. £ s. d. 8 17 0 Charles Mowl ... £ s. d. £9 17 6 EXPENSE FUND.

0 10 0 Sittingbourne ..

0 18

1 8 (

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

TOTALS.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION
Received by W. Rider.—Great Dodford, per H. Green,
Il.: J. Pickering. Salford, 4d.; J. Cook, Shincliff Colliery,
3d.; W. Rigg, Bridgeford-gate, by Hexham, 2s. 6d.; a few
Friends, Toddington, per G. Wolvin, Ss. 2d.; a few
Chartists, Kircaldy, per J. Lessels, 10s. 6d.; Mr. Billson,
Leicester, 2s. 6d.; C. Johnston and J. Henderson. Newcastle, per M. Jude, Is.; Countesthorpe, near Leicester,
per J. Grant, 15s.; Grahamston, Falkirk, per Stewart
M'Walters, Il. Is. 6d.; R. Lundy, Hull, 10s. 6d., Land
Members, Newton Moor, Cheshire, per J. Burgess, 3s.; a
few Friends, South Stockton, per T. Walley, 5s.; G. Payne
and a few Friends. Abingdon, 5s. 9.; Bromsgrove, per W.
Bember, Ss.; Bradford, Yorkshire, Members of Land Company, per J. Connell, 7s. 2d.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet,
Ss. 6d.; Keighley, per J. Wells and J. Smith, 3l. 13s. 6d.;
Bingley, per J. Stansfield and J. Lilly, 2l.; Sutton, per
John Barrett, and T. Ingham, 16s. 6d.; Farnhill, per J.
Green and J. Gawthorp, 10s.; Bristol. per C. Clark, 3s. 7.;
a few friends to Justice, Southampton, per J. Russel',
3s. 8d.; T. C. Ingram, Abergavenny, 1s.; C. Beams, Abergavenny, 1s.; O. Martin, Abergavenny, 6d.; J. Hamox,
Tredegar, 1s.; Loughborough, per J. Skivington, 11d.; T.
Jennings, Spen, 1s.; W. Aked, Cleckheaton, 6d.; J. Hamox,
Tredegar, 1s.; Loughborough, per J. Skivington, 11d.; T.
Jennings, Spen, 1s.; W. Aked, Cleckheaton, 6d.; J. Hamox,
Tredegar, 1s.; Loughborough, per J. Skivington, 11d.; T.
Jennings, Spen, 1s.; W. Aked, Cleckheaton, 6d.; J. Hamox,
Tredegar, 1s.; Loughborough, per J. Skivington, 11d.; T.
Jennings, Spen, 1s.; W. Aked, Cleckheaton, 6d.; J. Hamox,
Tredegar, 1s.; Loughborough, per J. Skivington, 11d.; T.
Jennings, Spen, 1s.; W. Aked, Cleckheaton, 6d.; a Friend,
Cleckheaton, 6d.; J. Beaumont, Cleckheaton, 6d.; a few
Chartists met at Mr. Griffs, Wolvernampton, per W. Tolman, 5s. 6d.; five Democrats, Dukenfield, 3s. 6d.; Chartists, Greenwich and Deptford, per J. Bligh, 2s. 8d. — Heceived at Land Office.— three B FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION ceived at LAND OFFICE.—three Brothers, Land Members, 5s. FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER.

Received by W. Rider.-Bristol, per C. Clark, 1s. DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. Received by W. Rider.—E. Todd, West Auckland, 6d. FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS

Received by W. Rider.-Wolverhampton, a few Char tists, met at Mr. Griffs, per W. Folman, Is. TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING.

Received by John Arnott, Secretary.—Benjamin Wall, per S. Boonham, 1s.; Digby Arms Locality, 12s.; Chertists of Greenwich and Deptford, per J. Bligh, 2s. 6.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, 31. 7s. 10d.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Jupiter steam-packet, which brought home the last peninsular mail, met, on her outward voy- the deceased into the workhouse, and providing for age, on the 11th ult., a timber laden ship, and which she attempted to tow into Vigo, but failed to do so on account of bad weather. The ship was about 300 tons burden, and it was supposed, from a the parties actually blamcable." few letters remaining at her stern, that Richmond, Virginia, was the name of her post of register. It was suspected, from her appearance, that she had been beating about the Atlantic for several months, been beating about the Atlantic for several months, and had come from a long distance. Not a vestige of a human being was found on board, and she was stripped of everything portable, no doubt, by crews of various vessels that had fallen in with her. It of the investigation."

with all its vinany, usually anects medical misdemeanour, had received their pardon, there arose great agitation among the transported of June. For not only were the great majority of the community, backed by the united press of the kingdom, with few exceptions; and though on the convicted for any offence not political—but, on the my object has merely been to defend an injured convicted for any offence not political—but, on the my object has merely been to defend an injured convicted for any offence not political misdemeanour, had received their pardon, known, I give my name; ne has at ms once an time there arose great agitation among the transported there arose great agitation among the transported the community, backed by the united press of the kingdom, with few exceptions; and though my object has merely been to defend an injured such prizes when there is no human life to save, and admiralty agents, who dictate the movements of the packets, are prohibited from sharing in salvage money, to prevent their being interested in delaying mail packets under their charge; but the abandoned ship offered such a serious obstruction to navigation, that it was deemed advisable to attempt to remove it. The Spanish and Portuguese authorities, on learning that there was an abandoned and loaded vestel on the track of vessels approaching their coast, sent out steamers in search of her.

The recent mail from the United States brought tidings of the loss of another emigrant ship from dred persons on board, of whom three hundred and seventy-five were emigrants, men, women, and their children, the chief of whom were from the midland counties. The wreck took place on the night of the 1st of November, on a reef of rocks near the island of Cancum. The weather is reported to have been hazy at the time, in the midst of which she grants on to the island in safety, but there their sufferings became frightful. Little or no provisions were got out of the wreck, and an intense frost setting in played such havoc amongst the un-700 tons burthen, and was insured to the amount of

The loss of the packet-ship Agnes was made known at Lloyd's, on the 28th ult. She was bound their lives, as also twelve of the crew. The remainder all met with a grave in the deep.

Samburgh Head Lighthouse, on the west side of the Shetland Isles, about thirty miles southward from Lerwick, the principal officer of that place, accompanied by another officer, proceeded there on the following morning, and ascertained from Mr. Sutherland, Prussian Vice-Consul for Shetland, who sian vessel Mechelet, from 300 to 400 tons register, Vollruht, master, which vessel had sailed from

the school-room, for the purpose of establishing a co-operative store, and great excitement was manifested on the subject in consequence of the light weight and inferior articles vended by some of the shopkeepers, but more particularly by the grocers, thousand persons were present. Mr. Thomas Bastard, a shipwright, was called to the chair. After several persons had stated their grievances, opened, and that a committee be formed, to prepare rules for the guidance of such stores."-" That store rooms be at once taken."—" That business store rooms be at once taken."—"That business be commenced as early in the New Year as possible."—"That the society be called The Anti-Monoply Society. That the society be called The Anti-Monoply Society. That application be made for its enrollment," and "That the Society be called The Anti-Monorollment," and "That the Society be called The Anti-Monoro like to take advantage of time.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXIII.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,

"HAPPY ENGLAND." CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS.

Permit me to direct your attention to the commencement in the Star of a reproduction of the reports which have recently appeared in the Morning Chronicle, on the condition of the labouring and destitute classes of the Agricultural, Mining, Manufacturing, and Metropolitan TRANSPORTATION scheme, has the assurance to

and exposure to the cold, and the want of the common necessaries of life; and that there has been great and culpable neglect on the part of some of the officers connected with the administration of the Poor Laws at Southampton, in not receiving her proper lodging and nourishment on the nights

Of course not! Nobody is to blame when the poor are murdered, The Times-which, with all its villany, usually affects friendship

The Times is too fast. I have read the report, and I protest that the verdict has not my concurrence, inasmuch as it shirks the grand question this agitation to provoke disturbances. Threats I shall de denied the privilege of refuting his of the responsibility which it is evident must attach to some one or more, on account of the death of Elizabeth Biggs—a question I will not shirk. I will not denounce Poor Law dred men, and several pieces of cannon. The colonel of the privilege of reluting his calumnies. My unscrupulous antagonist has not the prisoners. A few whom the chief gaoler into the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the colonel of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the colonel of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the colonel of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the colonel of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the colonel of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the courage to give his name; but he is wise; he feels the advantage of his mask,—it has saved many amount of the courage to give his name; but he courage to give h officials merely. It would be useless to closely inquire into, and nicely weigh, the guilt of this or that particular officer. Let them be condemned, but let not others escape. I shall Liverpool. The unfortunate vessel was the Sailor Prince, Captain M'Kachner, master, bound to New of "better-to be-safe" patriots, and devote to dangerously wounded one of the prisoners.

Convicts retired to their paracks. The very moment the door was opened to the military, a lieutenant £2 10s, for a two acre allotment, £3 18s. for a four acre allotment, and £5 4s. for a four acre allotment, and £5 4s. for a four acre allotment, and £5 the whole-Prince, Captain M'Kachner, master, bound to New of "better-to be-safe" patriots, and devote to Corleans, and at the time had upwards of four hundred censure "the system," merely—I denounce of Next day, (the 12th of December), the military of the system, "merely—I denounce of the prisoners." those who profit by, and uphold that system, as the Murderers of Elizabeth Biggs. Against all such an honest jury would have

cumstances of privation and neglect; the account of which must make every feeling being curse the inhuman wretches who administer the Poor Law in that town. For several days, MARY HUNTER was dying of an agonising complaint—suffering—perishing on the filags stones of a wretched "kitchen," with no bed—no bed-clothes—no addovate feel. returned a verdict of WILFUL MURDER. got on the rocks, where in a few hours she became a perfect loss. The crew, who acted with great cumstances of privation and neglect; the aca periect loss. The crew, who acted with great count of which must make every feeling being treated in every manner; beaten with the buttfortunate creatures, that within twenty-four hours no fewer than thirteen had perished. The ship was stones of a wretched "kitchen," with no bed stones of a wretched "kitchen," with no bed—no bed-clothes—no adequate food—no medi—with the bayonet, and another fired his gun at him. cal attendance—although these were sought The ball lodged in his bowels, he fell down, for at the hands of the persons supposed to and in five minutes he was dead. The murderer to Bremen from New York, with a general cargo and fill the office of protectors of the poor, by the said, "There is still more of them, if wanted!" and fifty passengers. Off the coast of Texel she encountered heavy gales, which drove her ashore on that coast. Only seven of the passengers saved The jury returned a verdict of "Died from in-The jury returned a verdict of "Died from inflammation of the lungs aggravated by expo-sure &: The surgeon who made the nest ought to have taught French soldiers to respect Another wreck is reported in the North British

Mail. Information having been received that the wreck of a large vessel had come on shore near under which the deceased died would be produced by exposure to cold, and would, subsequently, be aggravated by the want of proper nourishment, and other comforts. Hap-

pily, her sufferings are over. Were the cases of ELIZABETH BIGGS and had taken charge of the wreck, that it was the Prus- MARY HUNTER, accidental and exceptional, one might lament the fate of the victims, with-Dantzic on the 5th, for Portsmouth, with a cargo of out invoking the condemnation of existing sooak planks and deals. The vessel is a total wreck, and it is to be feared that the crew have all met present the extreme of suffering, towards

women, is gaining ground. The majority of the journals give it their support—even the Spectator, a journal which should be capable tried by an exceptional, prejudiced, and perse-The sentimental and sham-reform publications, such as Mrs. Loudon's Lady's Companion, Punch, &c., &c., bolster up the scheme. Queen Victoria, Lord John Russella, and Joseph Hume, give the scheme.

Cuting tribunal.

The work of displacing Republicans and twitney was a man named Beattie, an old soldier. It the period, when Mr. O'Connor, as the authorised appointing Royalists to fill the offices of Mayor, &c., is being vigour of what I have stated, I give you the following:—The complaining party before the magistrates tion was offered at that time; no, it was reserved unat Witney was a man named Beattie, an old soldier. It the period, when Mr. O'Connor, as the authorised appointing Royalists to fill the offices of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, &c., is being vigour of an allotment; he has four acres of an allotment; he has received £30 aid money; he has let three acres without the house to an agricult.

We are not, however, cognisant that any objection was offered at that time; no, it was reserved unat Witney was a man named Beattie, an old soldier. It the period, when Mr. O'Connor, as the authorised appointing Royalists to fill the offices of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, &c., is being vigour of an allotment; he has received £30 aid money; he has let three acres without the house to an agricult. to the public. The meeting was crowded, and hun- The sentimental and sham-reform publicadreds were unable to obtain admission; at least one thousand persons were present. Mr. Thomas panion, Punch, &c., &c., bolster up the setting forth the imposition and insolence of the Sell, and Joseph Hume, give the scheme missals, the more revolutionists! their support. At a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, on Szturday last, it was resolved to sanction the formation of a Parochial Association to aid the General Committee. In short, a grand conspiracy has been formed by the enemics of Labour, to thin the ranks of the enemics of Labour, to thin the ranks of the sanction of the fact, nor half-year "in advance,"—thus having a cottage, an are we insensible to another; namely, that in consequence the rent is lessened by at least 1½ per cent. The French Ministers, partly defeated on half-year "in advance,"—thus having a cottage, an are we insensible to another; namely, that in consequence the rent is lessened by at least 1½ per cent. We would respectfully submit, that whether the bench. His lordship has been for mothing; and this is one of the injured men! We would respectfully submit, that whether the brious air of the Derbyshire hills has contributed, along with rest from his high and arduous duties, nearly to restore him to his wonted health and strongly to restore him to his wonted health and strongly to restore him to his allottee must be aware that he could not expect to live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his helding without a live and enjoy the horself of his held to an enjoy the horself of his held to an enjoy the horself of his held to an enjoy the h shopocracy, and shewing the good and great effects their support. At a meeting of the Marylebone flowing from the stores established in other towns; Vestry, on Saturday last, it was resolved to it was resolved:—"That a co-operative store be sanction the formation of a Parochial Assobe commenced as early in the New Year as possible."—"That the society be called The Anti-Monophy Society. That application be made for its enrollment," and "That the Northern Star be requested to insert a notice of the proceedings, in its widely circulated columns."

Schoolmasters. On a motion of "urgency to thin the ranks of the enemics of Labour, to thin the ranks of the enemics of Labour, to thin the ranks of the "surplus population" by TRANSPORTA.

With the Mountain; the result was a tie, the numbers being on each side 312. The victory to insert a notice of the proceedings, in its widely circulated columns."

One thousand shares were

in the "surplus" becoming too numerous, and, consequently, dangerous to "Property" and "Order." Hence the TRANSPORTATION

dodge. The labour suckers desire to have a sufficient "surplus population" to enable them to dictate the amount of wages; but not so numerous as to inspire the wretched with

districts. The subject is one which may here- assert that "the high-born, the titled, and after claim comment on my part; for the the wealthy (including Royalty itself), are present, I prefer to devote the limited space I constantly watching for opportunities of safely have at command to a brief review of certain and permanently ameliorating the condition of illustrations of our "best possible social sys- the poor: that they are prone to do too much tem" you will find reported in this week's rather than too little; and that their errors (if they err) are all on the nobler side—on the At the very time that in mansion and hall side of generous impulse, chivalrous self-sacrithe rich were holding their Christmas ca- fice, benevolence, religion, and humanity." rousals, a miserable woman was being slowly | The enormous falsehood contained in this statestarved to death by the Poor Law officials of ment must be transparent to every one. a So Southampton. To add to the horrors of this far from being desirous to ameliorate the concase, the wretched being, one ELIZABETH dition of the poor, the high-born, the titled, Biegs, was eight months gone in the family-way. She had for some time been in the re-But for their idleness and rapacity, there ceipt of a loaf and a shilling a week from the would be no poor. The enormous sums lavished Guardians, but had no other known means of on "barbaric" Royalty and the locusts of the subsistence. Houseless and starving, she ob- State Church, would suffice to redeem the tained an order for admission to the work- needlewomen, and thousands more, from misery, house, but was not admitted. She appears to without subjecting them to TRANSPORTATION. have passed part of a night in the "tramp- The assertion that the errors of the high-born, room',—a place described as being without a the titled, and the wealthy, are "all on the fire or other means of engendering warmth; side of generous impulse, chivalrous self-sa-and in which the wretched lodgers are supplied crifice, benevolence, religion, and humanity," with one quilt only and some straw, which the certainly deserves the credit due to Falsehood's humane relieving officer, one EDWARD HENRY audacity. The Chronicle insolently observes, SIMMONDS, considers "quite sufficient" for that "beggars mustn't be choosers;" adding such a night, is given to the occupants of the telling those who are unable to maintain theminarrative, let it suffice to state that the poor creature, perishing of cold and hand without distributed and the several allottees who refuse to pay their rents and who have acted so taken to remove them sufficient that every available means should be taken to remove them from their present position, and to make without distributed that the poor creature, perishing of cold and hand without distributed that the without distributed the several allottees who refuse to pay their rents and who have acted so taken to remove them from their present position, and to make poor creature, perishing of cold and hunger, without disturbing the course of regular indied at a miserable lodging house. The sur- dustry, and gradually absorbing all the regeon who made the post morten examination, sources of the country; but that we are willing admitted that the deceased was starved to carry them to a land where they may secure death. He found the stomach inflated with a comfortable subsistence by their own exergas, and containing three or four ounces of a tions." This is monstrous. The "resources

these disarmed prisoners with the bayonet. The convicts retired to their barracks. The very moment

appeared again, and took into custody several of the prisoners, part of whom had nothing at all to do with the matter. "If these are guilty, we are so too, and will go with them to the citadel," shouted

Such is the "honest and moderate" system of revenge upon those heroic champions of the working men's rights, whose immortal valour, in comthem! But when the day of settling accounts comes, the working men of France will not have forgotten the murder of François Leiris.

For the above statement I am indebted to a valued friend, well versed in French affairs. Not a man of those whom I address but will

must have a forced "surplus" of labourers—male and female. There is, however, danger

isastākā, medegā a**DIGEST,"**e vieng s dependendalā (pā<u>r vien</u>) bār bien vi FREEDOM FOR THE MILLIONS.

Freemen of England, read the following glorious announcement—your new year's gift

half of a quarter of an acre of ground, thirtyfive to be located upon four acres and a half, a mile and a half distant from the town, each proprietor to pay 231. besides legal expenses, for a half quarter of an acre, or twenty rods—that is 1841. an acre, while the poor, pitied dupes, holding under the Land Company, cannot pay 41. per cent, interest upon land purchased at an average of 381, now acre, with chased at an average of 38%, per acre, with house in the centre—land cultivated—loads of manure put out—aid money given—loans at his trade as a shoemaker, he is reputed to be the most prosperous man in the settlement. advanced-and no rent demanded for two years and a half? Oh! be joyful ye Sheffield blades, for verily your state of luxurious happi- and that it bears within itself its own refutation ness verifies the old adage "THAT ONE secondly, that the directors of the company, in enforcing rent by legal proceedings, are only protecting the poor unlocated members from being defrauded by men whom gratitude ought to have made THE WALL!

Mational Land Company.

DUKENFIELD.—At a meeting of members, held on the 30th ult., the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That we approve of Mr. O'Connor's treatment of the several allottees who Mr. O'Connor, and assure him that we have the utmost confidence in his discretion and honesty." (Signed) John Odercy, Chairman.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

was all flaccid and flabby, and the walls of it before. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the poor of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the first of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor of the poor. The grand resources of a country necessary of the pool of the poor of the poor of the pool of the poor of the poor of the poor of the pool of the poor of the pool of the found a happy release.

Of course, there was a Coroner's Inquest, to make a fuss and pretence of sympathy and virtuous indignation, when neither could avail the unfortunate victim. The following verdict was returned:

"We find that the deceased died from starvation and exposure to the cold and exposure to the cold and exposure to the cold and the restitution which the feelings of a gentleman would have taught him was due to an injured character. Did I say "gentleman?" heaven forgive me,—Andrew Marvel calls himself an "operative."! An operative indeed! In the name of my order, I claim the indeed! In the name of my order, I claim the restitution which the feelings of a gentleman would have taught him was due to an injured character. Did I say "gentleman?" heaven forgive me,—Andrew Marvel calls himself an "operative."! An operative indeed! In the name of my order, I claim the right to repudiate any connexion with such an individual. He appears to possess neither the plain straightforwardness of an English operative, nor those fine and elevated feelings which are the mands—it is but justice that we should assist you in placing them on the Land. Although there are calls himself an "operative."! An operative calls himself an "operative." I claim the right to repudiate any connexion with such an individual. He appears to possess neither the plain straightforwardness of an English operative, plain straightforwardness of an English operative, nor those fine and elevated feelings which are the nor those fine and elevated feelings which are the In a late number of the Star it was stated that one of the insurgents of June, 1848, transported to Belle Isle, had been killed in an affray with the military. This was erroneous. The Voix du Reuple of the 22nd ult., contains a long letter, signed others; and I leave it to the discrimination of a recommendation of a signed whether the conclusions by eighteen of the comrades of the deceased, proving that he was really and intentionally murdered by the brutalised military, who play the part of gaolers over these heroic but unfortunate working

the charges he had made, and he was bound to The Minister of Justice having stated in the produce them, and to refute what I advanced, or Legislative Assembly, that all but those convicts forfeit his credit for veracity. He has every advanwho formerly had been convicted for some non- tage, and I have every disadvantage; he is uncontrary, many of those that have been convicted for such offences, have been liberated. The colonel-commander and his gaolers took advantage of mand, and probably if I state my own convictions, and though the displeasure of the power he has at his command and probably if I state my own convictions, and those that he command, and probably if I state my own convictions, and those the proposite of propositions his public it may be as well to analyse the last production of "Andrew Marvel," and it shall be done

> In answer to the first paragraph in "Andrew's" allotment, and for this sum they have received (as cerely, that we have not been parties to the whole an instance, a four acre allottee) four acres of land, sale attacks made upon that gentleman, neither them. But "Andrew Marvel" says—"O'Connor In order to prove our position, we shall fairly demands two and a half years' rent, or he will eject state to you the ground upon which we are sorry them." I deny the truth of this statement; it is to say a large majority of the allottees upon this entirely false, and the writer knows it. For proof. estate, founded their objections to paying rent to read the following from his own letter; it is said Mr. O'Connor. to be an extract of a letter from Mr. How. It says,
>
> "If I rob my children, and pay rent charge the original rules of the Company, each allottee piness of their homes and family, for the stormy and dangerous sea of political strife. Such men the vast of the capital expended first letter he said Mr. O'Connor demanded £43 16s. in purchase of his allotment, and when he could first letter he said Mr. O'Connor demanded £43 16s. in purchase of his allotment, and when he could sharp and then Williams, who had suffered the only rent charge asked is £7 10s., at Lowbands,

But again, in another "fact" of "Andrew's" ie makes Smith say "that Mr O. Connor is charging £4 an acre more for land than any other landowner in the district." How will the public square this £4 an acre, that is £16 for four acres? By his own ioin me in mourning the fate of the Martyr showing the rent at Lowbands is £7 10s,—(query, Francois Leinis, and giving expression to curses both loud and deep on his murderers. From intelligence received this week, it appears that 200 of the so-called "mutinous" agreement the solution of their hands, besides giving them £30 or £50 for a start. If it be so, they are generous fellows; but and five per cent. upon the additional outlay.

But it is equally true, that in October, 1848, a Conference of delegates, who set in the Odd landowners in that district give the farmers the land for nothing, and one pound per year to take it off their hands, besides giving them £30 or £50 for a start. If it be so, they are generous fellows; but land for nothing, and one pound per year to take it off their hands, besides giving them £30 or £50 for a start. If it be so, they are generous fellows; but mind, and especially appointed to alter or amend

oak planks and deals. The vessel is a total wreck, and it is to be feared that the crew have all method with a watery grave, as st be deeks were found to work experience the extreme of suffering, fowards with a watery grave, as the deeks were found to be completely swept, and the poop deek, in which the cabin was situated, was almost entirely swept away, not a single soul being found on board. Several roots along found on board. Several roots are supported in the coats and the mail packet, which hat recently arrived in Lerwick, had brought the only mails which had been received in Shetland for necessary and uphold the existing system, as guilty of north of the proper of the support of the proper of the support of the proper of the support of the proper of the allottees, relying upon the advice of a lawyer, and uphold the existing system, as guilty of north of the proper of the support of the public pression of the support of the support of the public pression of the support of the public pression of the calm may be a support of the I observe that the precious scheme concocted by Sidney Herbert and other Aristocrats, for the Transportation of the London Needlewomen, is gaining ground. The majority of Ledru Rollin, and his compatriots, would be a second the majority of Ledru Rollin, and his compatriots, would be a second the majority of Ledru Rollin, and his compatriots, would be a second the majority of Ledru Rollin, and his compatriots, would lend its assistance to destroy distributed the assistance to destroy distributed the allottees, who were more immediately intrusted, and if the amended clause was so distributed the purpose of robbing the poor unlooked the members of the money which had purchased because it is cated members of the money which had purchased because was so distributed. Ledru Rollin, and his compatriots, would lend its assistance to destroy distributed the allottees, who were more immediately intrusted, and if the amended clause was so distributed the majority of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves to the majority of the allottees, who were more immediately intrusted, and if the amended clause was so distributed. Ledru members of the money which had purchased themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had purchased the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had been defined to the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooked themselves of the money which had been defined the section of the cated members of robbing the poor unlooke proof of what I have stated, I give you the follow-

"READ, MARK, LEARN, AND INWARDLY more stock, and that I hope soon to have. The object for which the Company was first called into more stock, and that I hope soon to have. The cowslips are in full blow in front of my "castle"— existence by its founder. We are well aware that what a particular mild season! My farm looks beautifully green, like the middle of summer. That gentleman that called on you I do not know, he came with others to see the estate. They came to see my lot; they said I had plenty to keep two cows." He concludes in these words—"These the person so distrained was obliged to pay the rent and costs at a smile big goods would have been fold. castles are our own, without paying." I trust I have given sufficient to show the sort of men the company has to contend with. I will now trouble you with two extracts from an article in the Daily News of December 19, which will prove from the pen of an enemy the position of some of these men. It says, speaking of O'Connorville—"There was a session of our allotments, believing, as we do, seem of our allotments, believing, as we do, the rent and costs, otherwise his goods would have been sold by public auction. We do not complain of such persons enforcing their claims, but we think they act very inconsistently when they oppose the Company adopting the same course towards themselves.

Friends, as we are anxious to retain possession of our allotments, believing, as we do,

What say you to that? Each man to have flowers and fruit in front of their cottage. Their will be the annual amount of rental we shall have neighbours said they had improved their circum-hive to be located upon four acres and a half, and man had for fifting the prevented him from factory work for two or three cause we wish to have that security in case of accimonths in the winter, so that his original condition dent, which would prevent any party, or parties,

Sir, I have now proved, first, that the last produc-tion of "Andrew Marvel" is based on falsehood, the guardians of the company's interest; and, thirdly, that men who, from their peculiar position, were the most unlikely to succeed, are enabled to make a living upon two acres of land, and that their health, condition, and prospects have been improved

1 trust, sir, that I am no wild enthusiast-no bigot. I have read somewhere that it is almost as criminal to hear a worthy man traduced, without attempting his justification, as to be the author of the calumny against him; and I leave it for an enlightened public to judge whether the arguments that have been advanced, and the facts that have been advanced at the facts that have been advanced. that have been advanced, and the facts that have been stated, have not justified the course which has been taken. The directors of the company are its servants, responsible to the members for their every ments made for increased accommodation, a consiact. They are the natural protectors of its property, and I publicly thank them, as a member, for the course they have taken in protecting its interests, the hilarity and enthusiasm of the meeting. and trust that no calumnly, no abuse, no intimidation, will deter them from performing their duties according to justice and equity.

I remain, sir, yours, &c., Preston, Dec. 24th, 1849. JAMES JAMES BROWN.

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

ESTEEMED FRIEND,-We, the undersigned allot tees and holders of paid-up shares in the Land Company, at Charterville, Minster Lovel, beg to address you in the language of truth and sincerity. We regret that there should be any of the allottees to doubt your integrity. Your persecution for the cause of our order, the sacrifice of health, wealth, and time, to endeavour to make us politically and on or oven twistens We trust the we shall not suffer through the ingratitude of others. We owe to you an everlasting debt of gratia meeting, that we had no faith in you-neither would we acknowledge you as landlord—the we does not include us-we do acknowledge you to be our benefactor. We could wish that those localities that have been written to by some of the allottees and the Press, too (their new friends) would send doing your best to place them in such castles. Go their errors, is the prayer of

Your faithful Allottees, Charles Willis, William Chandler, George Carter, John Bennett, Benjamin Jackson, Chas. Ireland, John Wilkins, William Hoy, Wm. Neal, Benjamin Nundy, Thomas Wyatt, Wm. Smith,—No. 2, Two Acres.

TO THE UNLOCATED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FRIENDS, - We, the undersigned allottees upon the Snig's End estate, having read the several resolutions passed in the various localities in which the course taken by Mr. O'Connor and the directors, relative to the allottees refusing to pay rent, has been commended, and at the same time, censuring nation to which he contributed by his labour and letter, I beg to say that the parties located by in strong language, their unjustifiable and dishoa good house, £30 ail money, and their land cul- have we joined them in their attempts to set aside tivated, and according to "Andrew Marvel's" Mr. O'Connor's right to act as the Company's letter £5 an acre since—that is £20; total cash landlord, in seeking a portion of the rent justly due

rent : in his last letter he demands two and a half redeem it, he of course became the bona fide proyears' rent, and now the truth comes out, that the prictor; but now he is called upon to pay rent to penalty of death in prison. And where were now for four acres, &c. Out of his own mouth he is convicted, and the public must draw their own bim in future from purchasing his allotment out them and their sufferings. It was the duty of all conclusions. Mr. O'Connor as landlord, thereby acknowledging and out. It is quite true, that in one of the clauses of the

original rules it was laid down, that each allottee was to pay six per cent. for the first eighty-two pounds ten shillings expended upon his allotment, and five per cent. upon the additional outlay.

But it is equally true, that in October, 1848, a Conference of delegates, who set in the Odd

We are not, however, cognisant that any objec-

tural labourer for £13 a year, making him pay each question, but we were not ignorant of the fact, nor his retirement from the bench. His lordship has

so numerous as to inspire the wretened with courage at the sight of their own numbers; an inspiration, which, if once felt, would lead to a catastrophe in this country far more terrible than any which, in 1848, caused the flight of Kings, and the subversion of thrones and dynasties. To secure themselves against all chances of a popular explosion is the grand aim of those who—commencing with the "Medle-woman—aim at getting rid of thee "dangerous classes" by TRANSPORTATION.

The Morning Chronicle, advocating this imposed by the making of a road, and by the party and the sort of men the control with. I will now trouble have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the have given sufficient to show the sort of men the control with. I will now trouble have given sufficient to show the sort of men the control with. I will now trouble have given sufficient to show the sort of men the control with. I will now trouble have given sufficient to show the sort of men the control with two extracts from an atticle in the Oadly News try inconsistently when they oppose the Company so that sate of themselves, and the subversion of thrones and the subversion of thrones and chall two extracts from an atticle in the Oadly News try inconsistently when they oppose the Company so that sate of themselves, and control which will be nearly occurrent to show the sort of this year in the society. It has been been of an enemy the position of some of these men. It says, speaking of O'Connorville—"There was a trifle less than 4 across of the produce of the produce of this year's and he were an into the con

In conclusion, we earnestly hope that our brother allottees, who have, up to this time placed themselves in direct opposition to our principles and policy, may speedily see the grevious errors they have committed,

We subscribe ourselves, respectfully, yours, Henry Cullingham, George Guy, Christopher Doyle, William Blackford, Joseph Smith, John Moody, John Willis, Esther Elizabeth

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL IN CARLISLE.

A democratic festival was held at the house of Mr. Clarkson, Royal Oak Inn, on Christmas day. The large room was tastefully and elegantly decorated with evergreens, flags, mottos, &c., and the walls were ornamented with numerous portraits; amongst, which were F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.,

derable number of females were introduced, and by

Mr. Thomas Roney, M.C.C., was called upon to preside; and Mr. John Gilbertson, sec., to the C.C., to fill the vice-chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business, said his name was attached to the first toast which was: "The People-the legitimate source of all wealth." After a few introductory remarks, he observed that the toast was not a new one, but there were contained within it so many great truths that it could not be too often repeated and established. It was a a truth which could not fail to inspire every man of thought with a true sense of his own importance and greatness; and one which must infuse into him a knowledge of his wrongs and the great injustice and fraud of which he was made the victim. To find that labour is the only source of wealth, they need but view the vast production with which the socially, free surely ought to be a sufficient guarantee. In you, sir, we have the greatest confidence; we prefer you to be our landlord during your life far above and far below—from the deep mine to the highest pinnacle of architectural skill. He hoped and longed for the time when the substance and truth of the toast would be acknowledged all over

Mr. JOHN O'NEILL proposed the next toast "Success to the institutions for the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes." He was a member of a local institute which came into existence about the 10th of April, when the glorious meeting was to be held on Kennington Common; the intense interest of which caused himself and a few more to co-operate for the purchase of a daily paper. Since that time they had taken a room, and now mustered 300 members, with a library of 500 volumes. That society was strictly confined to working men, other classes being prohibited. They had also schoolrooms for the education of the young, whereby it was hoped that an enlightened generation would take the place of the present one, when tain the correct amount of their produce, and what it had ceased to exist. The toast was drunk am'dst loud applause.

Mr. James Wall rose to propose the next toast doing your best to place them in such castles. Go on, noble sir, in the work of human redemption—aristocracy, and realise all the expectations of heed not the ungrateful, whom we trust will yet see a great people." Mr. Wall said, if we, as a people, have superior powers to other nations, those powers are merely made to produce a greater amount of luxury and undue influence for the few, and not to benefit those who possess such powers. Such a state of things as this is not consistent with democracy. Democracy demands that a people should have such an amount of power as they are capable of using for their own benefit and interest. Democracy demands liberty and justice to the utmost extent that human penetration and reason can establish it. . If democracy was established and held by a great people, the sources from whence tyranny derives its influence would cease to exist-man would have an amount of power placed in his hands whereby he would further his own interests, and obtain a just portion of the wealth and produce of the industry. Mr. Wall, after a lengthy speech, resumed his seat amidst great applause.

Song—"Liberty by the vice-Chairman."
Mr. Daniel Mason proposed the next toast—
"The patriots of France, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Poland." The speaker gave a graphic desscription of the movement in France, Rome, and Hungary, and was frequently cheered in the course of his eloquent and powerful speech. The toast was received with loud applause.

"Tell's address to liberty."—Mr. T. Irving.
Mr. Joseph Smith proposed, "The martyrs of
England and Scotland." If the working classes of Great Britain owed a debt to any public men, it was most surely to those noble creatures who had suffered death and persecution, for boldly, honestly, and perseveringly advocating their cause and their rights. It would be too great a task for him to enumerate all the noble martyrs to the cause of democracy; but he could not pass by some of those who were now suffering. He alluded to those men whom the glorious 1848 had fired with the enthusiasm of Sharp and then Williams, who had suffered the their Ernest Jones, M'Douall, and other ex-patdren; for surely, even the enemies of those noble martyrs could never say that the sins of the father should be vented on his wife and children. After an eloquent address, he concluded by calling upon the meeting to drink to the health of those martyrs now suffering, and to the memory of those who have died in the cause.

Song, "The Chartist Exiles," by Mr. J. Mason. Mr. Peter Trainer, in an excellent speech, proposed the next toast: "The Irish patriots of 1848, may they live to see the regeneration of their un-happy country." The teast was received with

enemies of freedom. The men he had alluded to were not the only men included in the toast. It would be vain for him to attempt to describe the virtues of them. He was certain they all occupied a place in the heart of every man present.

After a few minor toasts had been disposed of the proceedings terminated.

LORD DENMAN.—It is with very great satisfaction that we are enabled, authoritatively, to contradict the paragraphs which are going the round of the papers, respecting the health of Lord Denman and

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1,053; the weekly average of this season, corrected for increase of population, is 1,162. The mortality of list week is therefore, less than the estimated amount by 109 deaths, and is nearly the same as that of the previous week. Of the 1,053 persons whose deaths are who stand out. There were no less than 150 appliincluded in this return, 841 had medical attendance, and written statements of the diseases which proved fatal, distinguishing in many cases the primary and secondary forms, are entered in the register books; as those who have turned out. It should be borne in 15 had no medical attendance; in 15 cases the cause of death was not certified, and in these it does not appear whether or not the patients had professional aid. At the end of the quarter an nflux of cases returned by coroners swells the numbers of deaths registered in the week; but many of these occurred at earlier dates. Inquests were held on 176 deaths, in the present return, considerably more than the due proportion; they fall mostly under fractures, wounds, drowning, hanging, and suffocation, burns, scalds, and poison, making altogether 65, whilst the weekly average is 30; and under apoplexy, from which there were 44 deaths, whilst the average is 26; besides 45 in which the cause of death could not be ascertained, or was defectively returned, the average of such being only 12. 7 children are returned as having died of sufdefectively returned, the average of such being only 12. 7 children are returned as having died of suffocation in bed; 5 deaths are ascribed to intemperance, of which one was the case of a girl of 14 years, who died after 38 hours' illness, of congestion of the brain and other organs, from drinking gin; a child died of want; a man of 40 years, in the subdistrict of St. Andrew, East, of "exposure to cold and destitution," and a pork-butcher of 27 years, on the third day after admission into the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, from the effects of "starvation and neglect." A woman who had no medical attendance died in Somer's-town of "inflammation of the lungs;" she is stated to have - arrived at the advanced age of 100 years. In the last week 42 children died of measles, which is about the average, 24 of scarlatina, and 24 of hooping cough (both diseases now under the average) Smallpox, which was fatal in 7 cases, and typhus in 31, are also less prevalent than usual. There is a decrease of deaths on the previous week both from bronchitis and pneumonia; 8 persons died of influenza. Only 9 deaths occurred from diarrhoea; none from cholera. Tables accompany this return which show the deaths from cholera in each of the 135 sub-districts of London in each week since October, 1848. The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich Observatory ranged from 30.440 in, to 30.304 in. on Sunday and Monday; on Tuesday it was 39.378 in. The mean of the week was 29.877 in. The mean temperature of the week was 33.1 deg., less by 9 deg. than that of the previous week, and less than the average of the same week in seven years by 5 deg. The daily mean was throughout less than the average, except on Wednesday. On Friday, when the mean temperature was only 25 deg., it was less than the average of the same day by 13 deg.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquest at the Bell tavern, Noble-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the body of Richard Henry Bolton, a master tailor, aged 35, who committed suicide on the night preceding the inquiry, at his residence, No. 32, Noble-street. It appeared from the evidence of E. Crowder, that he called, at eleven o'clock, on the night in question, for his wife, at the residence of the deceased, and was asked by Mrs. Bolton to go to her husband's bedroom, as she dared not go near him in consequence of his having threatened to injure her just before he left the sitting-room about an hour prior to witness's arrival. Upon entering the bedroom he found deceased hanging by a rope twisted round the neck and suspended from the bedpost. He cut him down, but found no signs rassments, however, occasioned by his customers not being regular in their payments, greatly affected him; he for some weeks being unable to pay his workpeople more than a small portion of their weekly earnings. He became gloomy in his manner, and, from being a teetotaler, indulged now and then in drink, at which periods he would threaten his wife, for whom it was well-known he entertained the warmest affection, and she, in consequence, applied twice within the last two months to the Lord Mayor for protection. On the Friday evening he left home at four o'clock and returned about nine at night. He then asked Mrs. Bolton why she, had not gone home to her father, as he had directed. Upon his wife attempting to reason with him he raised his hand and threatened that if she spoke one word it would be her last. He was then partly intoxicated but appeared to witness more like a person delirious, as his gestures were strange and his conversation incoherent. After some persuasion on the part of witness, the deceased went to his bedroom. -Mr. Western deposed that the deceased had been -a tenant of his, and he always found him most punctual in his payments till within a few weeks of his death; but, knowing the causes of his embarrassments, he had never pressed him. Having had a conversation with the deceased a few days before his death, he informed witness that, in order to pay his workpeople a little of what was due to them, he was forced to pledge some cloth belonging to some of the warehouses for which he worked, and he knew not how to redeem it, and that he feared he would be driven to make away with himself, to avoid exposure; the fact of his having been before the Lord Mayor for his violence towards his wife, seemed to weigh much on his mind. From further evidence it appeared that before the surgeon was

sent for, life had for some time been extinct. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity." OPENING OF THE REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS .-On Monday the committee of the houseless poor assembled at their chambers, No. 75, Broad street, Mr. Charles Hick in the chair, and unanimously agreed to the resolution to throw open the doors of the central asylum in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-the central asylum in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-the reception of the houseless immediately turned out of the reconsumed. The worst part of the reception of the houseless immediately turned out of the school clothes they had street, for the reception of the houseless immediately turned out of the school clothes they had street, for the reception of the houseless immediately turned out of the school clothes they had shown; no fault being ever found with them, as far as livelihood. She had no relations that I am award the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had no relations that I am award the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had no relations that I am award the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had no relations that I am award the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, that of the school clothes they had the nearest house, the school clothes the school ately, in consequence of the severity of the weather. DEATH FROM WANT AND EXPOSURE TO THE Cold.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was taken before Mr. M. Wakley, the deputy coroner, in the Board-room of Holborn-workhouse, respecting the death of a male person, apparently about forty years of age, at present unknown, who died from want and exposure to the cold, under the following very shocking circumstances:-The body of the deceased presented a most frightful appearance, and was entirely covered with filth and dirt. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses, that made off with his kennel (a very heavy one) at his shortly after nine o'clock on Friday morning last, Mrs. Martha Gibbs, a married woman, residing at valuable stacks on the east side of the yard were fortended resignation of Mr. Bromley, the recently-No. 11, Tyndall-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, was tunately (for the greater part) saved; but a large elected successor to Colonel Rolleston. Mr. Bromsuddenly alarmed by hearing some person moaning stack of clover, a stack of hay, and a stack of tares ley is suffering from confirmed bad health, with the in the cellar at the basement of the house. She instantly went to the spot, and found the deceased lying in one corner of the cellar, huddled up in a quantity of filth and dirt. The deceased appeared perfectly insensible, and Mrs. Gibbs immediately obtained the assistance of several police constables, who had the deceased removed to Holborn workhouse. He was literally black from the dirt in which he had been lying, and his body was extremely emaciated. He was instantly stripped and placed in hot blankets, and the usual remedies were applied, which consisted of ammonia and brandy; to be attributed to the vile hand of an incendiary, movement, two county meetings have been called, but the deceased never rallied, and died shortly afterwards. Two penny pieces were found placed upon two ulcers on the deceased's legs, and a few pieces of stale bread were also discovered in his pockets. The deceased obtained admission to the cellar by means of the window which looked into the street. The coroner remarked that the cellar appeared to be in the same bad condition as before the cholera broke out. The parochial authorities ought to have the place thoroughly cleansed every week. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from exhaustion, caused by exposure to the cold, and th want of the common necessaries of life."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before one o'clock

on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the Ship in Distress Tavern, No. 36, Wardour-street, Soho.

The Brodinces.

THE RAILWAY PORTERS' STRIKE. The strike of the porters on the Midland Railway has not been confined to the trunk line, but has extended to the branches at Glocester, on the Bristol and Birmingham (Midland) line, the men struck also, but about nineteen have resumed work, and some thirteen new men have been taken on to replace a similar number, cants for the vacancies at Glocester, so that there was no difficulty in replacing the men, although, of course, the new men are at present not so competent mind that the present is the second reduction which has been made by the Midland Company, a similar reduction of Is. per week having been made early in the last year. There are thirty-two goods porters and train setters at the Glocester Midland station. The Midland porters affirm, in a printed statement that other railway companies in the north pay their porters 20s. per week. At Leeds, the traffic is said to be quite interrupted, for the porters have struck en masse, and have resorted to threats and violence against new hands called in. The detention of parcels has been considerable, and it is affirmed that many claims for compensation have already been sent Co., the carriers, give their delivering porters, at Birmingham, 20s. per week-4s. more than the Mid-

SUPERSTITION AND QUACKERY .- An extraordinary development of the existence of superstition and quackery has just taken place in the course of the proceedings of an inquest held on the body of a child at East Dean, Glocestershire. It seems that the children of a shoemaker, named Haynes, were playing together, when one of them, aged four years, named Louisa, put the tongs into the fire, heated them, and then wantonly seized her younger sister, Emma, with them by the neck, thereby inflicting two very severe burns. The children were left in the care of an elder brother, who did not perceive the intentions of his mischievous sister until too late to prevent them. Flour, linseed oil, and limewater were applied to the burns, and for four days the child's wounds were healing in a satisfactory manner, when, by the advice of some old women in the neighbourhood, the parents of the child suffered a Mrs. Milling, living near, to apply an ointment spread upon cabbage-leaves to the wounds, in lieu of the previous application of linseed oil, &c. This had the effect of creating considerable local inflammation; and, after two days, the cabbage leaves were removed and another quack doctress was allowed to practise upon the little sufferer. This second woman, whose name is Ann Yeman, and who lives at Cinderford, in the Dean Forest, and who professed to have cured many people by the application of an ointment, and pronouncing a "mysterious charm," got her sister, Ann Bradley, to prepare the salve, which she (Yeman) applied, at the same time muttering the following charm, as she called it, in a peculiar

"Three angels come out of the whost; "One cries 'Fire;' another, 'Frost; "To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." The poor child gradually got worse. The inflammation and sloughing of the wounds increased, but the infatuated parents, believing in the supernatural powers of the woman (Yeman), and putting implicit faith in the pronounced charm, suffered their offspring to linger in torture for five days longer, when death came to her release. Medical assistance was at hand, and might readily have been obtained at any time, but the ignorant parents refused to call for it, and the child died in consequence. Of course, when the facts came to the knowledge of the authorities, a coroner's inquest was held, and, after one adjournment of the jury, who hesitated whether it was not their duty to find a verdict of manslaughter against Yeman, Bradley, and Milling, returned a found "that Yeman was rash in relying on the ointment applied by her, and in her impious and pre-sumptuous charm," and also in prohibiting the parents calling in medical advice at a time when the deceased was in danger, and gradually sinking. Lastly, they found that, "Although the conduct of Jane Milling and Ann Yeman amounted to great and serious culpability, rashness, and negligence, yet the same does not, in our opinion, amount to a legally criminal and felonious culpability, rashness, and negligence." The jury also expressed their opinion that it was the duty of the parents to have had re-course to better assistance, and to the easily available medical assistance in their immediate neighbourhood, and they expressed a hope that the result of the investigation would lead to a discontinuance of the system of quackery, which prevailed to a con-

INCENDIARY DESTRUCTION OF FARM PROPERTY. -CAMBRIDGESHIRE. - The inhabitants of Girton were, on the 27th ult., shortly after eleven o'clock, aroused from their beds by the cry of "Fire.' It he carried, was hotly indignant, and frowned darkly. He carried, was hotly indignant, and frowned darkly. He desirable. Such an attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the high wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the ice, it is presumed from the wind, fatal, if properly attack is not generally where the was soon discovered that a learning contract the boy's name was proposed, Mr. Toye rose and be so in a person of her years. There was no evithe youth sank into the water. An elder brother, smith, of Cambridge. The fire was first discovered said: "Oh, ah, this is the boy who carries about the dence of previous deficiency of food. With great named Thomas, aged fourteen, who had a few days by Mrs. Thompson, the wife of Mr. Smith's bailiff, detestable Western Times, and Weekly Dispatch!" who perceived the light through the bed curtains, and immediately awoke her husband; and so rapid chairman, echoed, "Indeed!—Shocking!—Abording time to escape in a state of semi-nudity before the the boy's mother, who was waiting there to escape in a state of semi-nudity before the the boy's mother, who was waiting there are the boy's mother, who was waiting the receiving the told the boy's mother, who was waiting the receiving and by lying in such a place are and attention she might have struggled through, previously returned nome from school at weston, but I should say the probabilities were against her near Bath, seeing his brother fall into the water, recovery. I think the disease commenced before courageously rushed in after him, and in a fruitless agreement the pain was felt, and was the probabilities were against her near Bath, seeing his brother fall into the water, recovery. I think the disease commenced before courageously rushed in after him, and in a fruitless agreement to cold in her occupation, his danger, he ended to catch at the edge. house in which they resided was on fire, and this, decision, that she was "bringing her child to ruin." it may be stated, with every article of furniture be- She replied, that as her husband had but half work, should think it was of great importance to have such longing to the occupants, their clothes, and a watch and she had seven children to feed, she was glad to a patient removed to a proper place. It would were consumed. The barn in which the fire com-find any employment for her boy; but if he might have been still better to have had arrange-menced stood at the extreme end of the yard. It not serve Mr. Pike, would any of the gentlemen find ments made for her comfort, in the place where she contained a quantity of barley ready for dressing, him a better place? Mr. Toye, she says, "was in and was immediately in the eye of the wind, then disdain, and threw himself about every way; and so blowing a hurricane towards the north. The fire extended the poor boy. Mr. Toye also kept saw her on Sunday week. I heard she was dead grave. It is supposed that the cry was occasioned tended to the house of the bailiff, and to the other back the two shillings which it is customary for a boy yesterday, and went over to see her. She was lying farm buildings, consisting of two large barns, a fine range of new stables, bullock sheds, piggeries, cart But the vengeance of the reverend gentleman ended lodges, cow lodges, and machine house. Six new nothere; two sisters of this boy, girls aged eleven ought to be investigated. She was extremely poor, Warner and Cripps, surgeons, had arrived, and had tity of harness, were consumed. The worst part of worn; no fault being ever found with them, as far as livelihood. She had no relations that I am aware that I the affair has yet to be recited—eight fine horses (for one of which £45 was refused a few days back), (for one of which £45 was refused a few days back), too late for prayers, and we are not informed that food. She attended the same place of worship as I immediately taken to the house above named, where three bullocks, two calves, twelve cows and heifers, this was even made the pretext for expelling her. did. I did not know where she lived. She never they were rubbed, and every means which human twenty-seven pigs, and a large quantity of poultry were consumed. The cries and moans of the poor animals, which were beyond the reach of human aid, were frightful; and if the villain who was the cause of this frightful destruction were on the spot, must cate her own children thus deprived, and eke out her have excited a feeling of something like compunction made off with his kennel (a very heavy one) at his sentation of the southern division of the county of heels, and was afterwards found at a distance. The Nottingham, in consequence, it is said, of the instack of clover, a stack of hay, and a stack of tares were consumed. From the dwelling-house of the bailiff the flames spread to a cottage on the opposite side of the road, and this was quickly destroyed. Its sufficient to save his brothers, and be the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers, and the water, in an attempt to save his brothers.

A Phison Breaker, Frederick Grimwood, some time water, in lady's clothes, and the whole of her furniture were destroyed. Her loss has been temporarily supplied by her neighbours. Mr. Elliot Smith's loss may be tion of the national expenditure. With the view of estimated at £2,000, and there is no doubt that it is aiding this election, and furthering the re-actionary whose meaning is rendered doubly inscrutable from the fact that Mr. Elliot Smith bears a high character in the neighbourhood, being regarded by all classes as a liberal, kind, and indulgent master. The feel
The keeper still pressed towards him to be held towards the latter end of the enand he then turned round and ran away: finding month—one at Bingham, and the other at the keeper was gaining upon him he turned round as a liberal, kind, and indulgent master. The feel
DEATH FROM DESTITUTION THROUGH NEGLECT OF within five yards of his pursuer—the charge lodged ing entertained by the labouring classes on this question was well exemplified at the fire in their conduct a poor woman named Mary Hunter, died through and expressions: they worked most indefatigably. It is therefore to be presumed that the incendiary was instigated by a spirit of wanton mischief, and that alone; and it is gratifying to know that even if threw blame for neglect both upon the relievingthis were not the cause, he had fallen short of his officer and the medical man. The following are the aim, as Mr. Smith's loss is fully covered by insur- depositions made by the witnesses in this painful ance in the Norwich Union, for which he is agent case :—Catherine M'Donough, of 8, Ludgate-street, for the district. Messengers were despatched to Manehester, said: I go out selling herrings, and Cambridge for the engines as soon as possible, and keep lodgers. I have only two rooms, a kitchen

asleep, he made to that part of the premises and burst her door open, but could not make her sensible of the great danger to which she was exposed mill he had pulled her out of bed. The flames by that period were rushing in huge volumes up the staircase, and in attempting to drag the female down the stairs Mr. Pearce had his whiskers set on fire. By dint of great exertion he fortunately succeeded in forcing his barmaid out of one of the windows, and by dragging her over the paraget, both parties were enabled to effect a safe retreat. The flames at that time had obtained possession of the parties were enabled to effect a safe revierat. The filter assistance, and statage that fime had obtained possession of the bar, parlourer, and statages, threatening destruction to overything around. There being an abundant supply of water the engines were set to work, but the flames were not extinguished until the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, &c., were totally consumed. The proprietor was fortunately insured in the button a £5 note of the Esser bank. Here was one dealer with a summed of the proprietor was fortunately insured in the word of the valuable stock of the summer of a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the first rest and the strength of the valuable stock of the state of the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been the terror of the neighbourhood for a gaug of desperades who have been

when the Rev Mr. Toye met the boy in the street, of the system of quackery, which prevailed to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of the Forest and asked what he had got there, the little fellow very artlessly replied, "The Western Times, sir!" to receive, when discharged with a good character, on a sort of bed on the flagged floor. An officer has opened a little school for infants, in order to cdu-

> scanty subsistence. -- Western Times. REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. -Another vacancy is likely to occur in the repre-

THE PARISH OFFICERS AT MANCHESTER.-Last week Herford, the coroner for the borough, and the jury

bottle called a "demi-john," containing two gallons remove Mary Hunter into the workhouse. I said of foreign spirits, called gin, of the value of 30s., she had been dangerously ill, and wanted nourishserved that about the 14th October last a vessel No one came that day; she lay in the same place called the Conqueror, bound from Bremen to Rio still very ill. She did not say that she was worse. the crew perished, so that no one was left to tell the questions told me to apply a mustard poultice, and melancholy tale, consequently he was left without come to him at two for some medicine. He did not court of the trustees, and twelve elected subscribers, flocks. The body was extremely corpulent, and time. is held. at which children are admitted on the recom- the face was discoloured. On opening the cavity of A Stone-Barge, name not known, sunk in the and by lying in such a place as above stated. I of the ice nearest him, but it broke in his grasp.

All this does seem very mean and unworthy. The asked for anything; but I sometimes gave her a art could suggest was used, but all was of no avail. poor mother, who is willing not only to have her own but other children share the blessings of education, grateful.—The jury returned a verdict of "Died to the residence of the grandfather, Mr. Richard from inflammation of the lungs, aggravated by exposure and lying in the place deserted;" and the coroner's inquest. The inhabitants of the town expressed their unanimous opinion that there had expressed deep and heartfelt sympathy for the grief been negleet on the part of the overseers and the necessarily felt by the numerous members of a the poor law board.

followed. John Jones turned round, and said to the keeper William Stubbs, "Stand back, or I will shoot you." The keeper still pressed towards him the keeper was gaining upon him he turned round
—placed his gun to his shoulder and fired, being within five yards of his pursuer—the charge lodged in a stick which the keeper held in his hand-grazed his fingers, and some of the powder and shot struck great privation, and apparent neglect by the parish him in his face, causing blood to flow freely from his authorities. An inquest has been held by Mr. E. mouth. The keeper then knocked the fellow down with a stick, took his gun from him, and took him

ALLEGED DEATH FROM WANT OF NOURISHMENT .melancholy tale, consequently he was left without come to him at two for some medicine. He did not evidence of that description. Part of the cargo of the unfortunate vessel consisted of a great number the unfortunate vessel consisted of a great number but when I called he said I must get one. I said I had none, and could not afford to buy one. He was told about nine hundred—of bottles, called had none, and could not afford to buy one. He foreign spirits, nearly all of which were saved from the wreek by the different smacks which went to medicine before. I got the bottle and went to him at two for some medicine. He did not a resolution that no blame is attributed to the relieving officer, Charles Lucy, but that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring the incautious placing and playing with fire-arms, and was under the care of Mr. by which were saved from the incautious placing and playing with fire-arms, but the the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. The being shaken from his hold to the ground, cannot came to a resolution that no blame is attributed that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. The being shaken from his hold to the ground, cannot came to a resolution that no blame is attributed that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. The being shaken from list hold to the ground, cannot came to a resolution that no blame is attributed that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under diarrhoa. Accident from that the pauper had been for some weeks labouring under the wreck by the different smacks which went to her, but no more than 300 of the bottles had been left at the corner at nine o'clock, and he said I must apply a mustard taken to the Cinque Ports warehouses, and duly reported by the salvors to the proper officers of customs. In the present case, the defendant was discovered in his boat, with one of these bottles of 1 was up with her all night. Next morning she spirits in his possession, and was rowing his boat was better. I was the head of the bottle and went to him taining the fact of the deceased disposing of the the 27th ult. The gun had been left at the corner at lower to him by the board for his lodging allowance ordered him by the board for his lodging, and, consequently, did not give any order, of the deceased, who amused himself by exploding upon the relieving officer for "nourishing diet," caps on the nipple, and had done so more than once her hips, and that she had no use of her right arm. I was up with her all night. Next morning she spirits in his possession, and was rowing his boat was better. I was the foremon to Mr. Pierre lying about a mile off, to which the duty of defen- and then saw him. I told him in what state she was also of opinion that great blame is attributable it was clear he might have done so if he had thought to Mr. Brown, and he called to see deceased again. | cure the complaint by medicine, and he succeeded. mariner, was convicted of having two demi-johns in told me that some years ago the overseers had given was empowered to order anything he might deem it on the table, as also another taken from a box,

months. None of the defendants paid the penalties. butter, and a little tea. She had no meat.— a bottle, the neck broke, and his left hand was so acute, but he could not but express their surprise support the schools, which, however, have been sub-jected pretty much to Tractarian control. A month y ground. They seemed to be some old quilts and his hand cannot be expected for a considerable Jelfs, aged 14, who had been living with Mr. Dines,

boy, who, according to the testimony of the school- marks of similar previous disease from which she Circnester on Saturday last, by which two of the master, has always behaved very well, was engaged had recovered. The stomach was nearly empty, sons of Mr. Thomas Bowly, draper, lost their lives. by Mr. Pike, newsman of South-street, to carry a containing a small quantity of fluid, probably tea, bag of rapers round the streets for sale. Mr. Pike deals in such periodical literature as he finds most of death was acute inflammation of the lungs, and the town are in the habit of skating and sliding, acceptable to the public; and thus it happened that its investing membrane on the left side. The com- after sufficient frost to make the ice bear. On plaint described by the last witness, of pain in the | Saturday last there had been two days' severe frost, deceased's left side, would be the first prominent and it was thought that the ice was of sufficient very artlessly replied, "The Western Times, sir!"— symptom of such a complaint. Such an attack consistency to bear the weight of skaters. Accordnaming also a popular London journal, of Radical opinions. The reverend gentleman who might have to cold, and would subsequently be aggravated by themselves. All went on well till about four o'clock reflected that the poor boy was no more blameable the want of proper nourishment and other comfor any demerits of The Western Times, than the sack forts. Much food since the attack would not have care and attention she might have struggled through, previously returned home from school at Weston, ladder and some ropes were speedily procured, but the spar of the ladder to which the rope was fastened broke, and after several ineffectual efforts to seize the rope, which he could not hold, it is conjectured from the benumbed state of his hands, the poor grave. It is supposed that the cry was occasioned by the seizure of cramp. Drags were speedily pro-cured, but some time elapsed before the bodies they were rubbed, and every means which human

medical man who visited the deceased; recommending that a copy of the depositions be forwarded to father of the deceased, was at the time in London, but was expected to return that night. We hear possible, the effects of the casualty, that the vessel DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS .- On that the eldest brother, Richard, who had also re-Christmas-day three poachers named John Jones, turned from school for the Christmas holidays, was John Price, and John Morris, colliers, all resident kept back by force, or he would have rushed into

poachers then attempted to run, when the keepers and ultimately found his way into the Bury Assize was also recognised by Superintendent Mason, who happened to be in court at the time. Grimwood. who had adopted the name of Smith, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the offence of at the expiry of that term, he should be transferred to the Ipswich gaol, preliminary to undergoing his former sentence. On Wednesday afternoon how-Bury, and accordingly marched off on his own account, without in any measure studying the feelings

failed to secomplish in consequence of the lasty cries the gain and shock and told deceased I could not and to the gain and shown, when her, mother, saw, her (with the gain and shown, the gain and shown and shown and the gain and shown and the of customs for the port of Colchester, with having and I went there between twelve and one o'clock. assizes. She is said to be of a disturbed state of up-train at Gravesend station having been on the in his possession on the 15th of October last one I saw Mr. Pierce, and told him I wanted a note to mind. for which many have abundant cause to be thankof foreign spirits, called gin, of the value of 30s., she had been dangerously ill, and wanted nourishand net duly reporting the same to the proper redicting of customs, whereby defendant had gave me a note, and said, "Take this to Dr. Noble, Esq., in the chair, an inquiry sook place respecting signally beneficial in enabling measures to be thankgave me a note, and said, "Take this to Dr. Noble, and the chair, an inquiry sook place respecting signally beneficial in enabling measures to be thankgave me a note, and said, "Take this to Dr. Noble, and the chair, an inquiry sook place respecting signally beneficial in enabling measures to be taken rendered himself liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 and double the value of the spirits. — Mr. Neck, in stating the case for the prosecution, observed that about the 14th October last a vessel No one came that day; she lay in the same place insufficient nourishment." Evidence was given bled every station to be kept clear, and the information of the spirits in the same place insufficient nourishment." Evidence was given bled every station to be kept clear, and the information of the spirits in the same place insufficient nourishment." Evidence was given bled every station to be kept clear, and the information of the spirits insufficient nourishment." that deceased had received from the relieving officer | tion received at London-bridge caused every energy Janeiro, laden with a valuable general cargo, was unfortunately wrecked upon one of the sands on the Essex coast, by which the captain and the whole of the money and after asking her in the deceased nad received at London-bridge caused every energy and lower to be at once brought to meet the whole of the money, and six pounds there to be at once brought into play to meet the whole of the captain and the whole of the money as rent for his driver who was ready to spring from engine to lodging, leaving the bread as his sole means of sus-lengine at the moment of contact, and at the risk of tenance whilst labouring under diarrhoea. The being shaken from his hold to the ground, cannot

along the creek, in the direction of Brightlingsea, was better. I went in the forenoon to Mr. Pierce, at the inquest to the effect of the verdict, without the body they found a gun in the same corner of instead of going to the coast-guard boat, which was but could not see him. I remained till four o'clock, requiring a post mortem examination. The board the room, which on an examination proved to be loaded; the coroner ordered the charge to be tant was to take the spirits, and report the same to then was, and that I wanted her removal to the to Mrs. Cheese, who kept the house in which the drawn. The following evidence was adduced:the officer of customs on board, which he had failed to do. It might be urged on the part of the deceased, said about fendant that he intended to report the goods, but he had not sufficient time allowed him to do so: but her. I said she might be dead by then. I went for her informing the money allowed the pauper lodged, in appropriating the whole of the money allowed the pauper by the board, without three o'clock in the afternoon, while in the barn informing the medical attendant or relieving officer. I said she might be dead by then. I went the advanced and the constitution and he called to see decoased again. deceased in the chair with her head on the table proper to have taken the goods to the guard-boat, the duty of the efficers of which was to receive it.

The chairman said, the bench would inflict a very moderate penalty—viz., 40s. and double the value of the spirits (£3,) making in all £5. In default of a distress warrant realising sufficient, defendant would be compilified about five of clock on Thursday morning. The chairman said, the bench would inflict a very been relieved going on six years ago, I called, by moderate penalty—viz., 40s. and double the value of the spirits (£3,) making in all £5. In default of a distress warrant realising sufficient, defendant would be compilified to the compilified about five of clock on Thursday morning. The chairman said, the bench would inflict a very been relieved going on six years ago, I called, by they find the relieving officer had invariably refused to the compilant by medicine, and he succeeded. Mr. Pierce came previously, between five and six be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very been relieved going on six years ago, I called, by they find the relieving officer had frequently been compilated to the compilant by medicine, and he succeeded. Mr. Pierce came previously, between five and six be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it was distinct a very be ill and perfectly unable to work, and it wa would be committed to the house of correction for she died about five o'clock on Thursday morning. give the orders unless the word "urgent" was months; he left in the room his three little boys, one month, and to be kept to hard labour.—The As Mr. Brown had left word he would come in the written upon them. He did not consider this an the deceased, and their cousin, John Jelfs, but they one month, and to be kept to hard labour.—The As Mr. Brown had leit word ne would come in the second case was against Daniel Pittick, a mariner, morning, I did not go for another doctor. She had from Brightlingsea, for having in his possession one density of them. She had no blankets or sheets. She said spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz., two gallons. The bench inflicted the she never had any more bed since she began to be spirits—viz. She did not consider this and their cousin, some flocks and urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to were not meddling with the gure not meddling with the deceased, and their cousin, some left is to the board to urgent case, and consequently left it to the board to were not meddling with the gure not meddling with the deceased, and their cousin, some left is to the board to were not meddling with the deceased, and their cousin, some left is to the deceased, and their cousin, some left is to the deceased, and their cousin to the deceased, and their co same fine in this case.—William Richardson, a "lusty." She did not apply for any relief. She sick and required extras immediately, the surgeon there appearing to be no composition in it he laid his possession, containing four gallons of foreign her a trifle and a basket to sell fruit. She had a given to the value of £3, on the 15th of October last. Defendant was fined 40s, and £6., double value, or sible to the last moment. On Thursday morning I six weeks imprisonment.—Samual Barber, mariner, told Mr. Pierce she was dead, and he said it was then for the board to exercise their gun; he never allowed his children to touch the gun; he never allowed his children to touch the was charged with having in his possession eight Mr. Rowe's case. On Saturday night she had no discretion. In the present instance this had not gun, and had no idea that the caps would be used demi-johns of foreign gin, containing sixteen gallons, of the value of £12, on the 15th day of October value, £24. In default of a warrant of distress, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two best of the value of £12, on the 15th day of October upon her. I paid for what she required out of my less that the caps would be used been done the certificate merely stating that deceased was ill and unable to work.

Accident from been done the certificate merely stating that deceased was ill and unable to work.

Accident from Breaking a Bottle, Loo, of Hill House, Lesd, of Hill House, Loo, of Hill House, Lo of life. Mrs. Crowder, wife of the last witness, desposed that she had worked for the deceased for some months past, and until very recently he was most temperate in his habits; pecuniary embar
most temperate in his habits; pecuniary embar
of life. Mrs. Crowder, wife of the last witness, desposed that she had worked for the deceased for some months past, and until very recently he was most temperate in his habits; pecuniary embar
of life. Mrs. Crowder, wife of the last witness, desposed that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded place—a fact which he presumed had, from his much lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded place—a fact which he presumed had, from his much lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded place—a fact which he presumed had, from his in stopping the blood, but Mr. Tillett has been since the left blood, but Mr. Tillett has been since the left blood, but me found was so acute, but he could not but express their surprise gainst Yeman, Bradley, and Milling networks.—

of life. Mrs. Crowder, wife of the left blood, but Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of Oldham-street, Manmuch lacerated, that he left had was so
at finding another gun street, Manmuch lacerated, that he became quite exhausted The wound is going on fa- Dines assured the coroner and jury he would never said, as soon as his uncle had gone out of the room, mendation of subscribers. Among the boys in this school was one, the son of extremely poor parents, who yet have not only some blood of an ancient pat-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity, which had com-large quantity of fluid in the cavity of f he took the long gun from near the clock, put one school was one, the son of extremely poor parents, who yet have not only some blood of an ancient patrician family in their veins, but the higher honour of pressed the lung on that side, This was the eviunblemished character and honest industry. The
unblemished character and honest industry. The

snapped, but ne did not smell anything, nor did ne
Osprey steam-packet.

FATAL VISIT TO THE ICE.—Two Brothers
other cap on, and held it about a foot from the
dence of acute inflammation. There were also
Osprey steam-packet.

FATAL VISIT TO THE ICE.—Two Brothers
other cap on, and held it about a foot from the
dence of acute inflammation. There were also
Osprey steam-packet.

FATAL VISIT TO THE ICE.—Two Brothers
other cap on, and held it about a foot from the
dence of acute inflammation. There were also Witness immediately took the broken cap off, and threw it upon the floor, and as he was in the act of taking the gun to put it back in the corner of the room, it went off and shot the deceased, who was sitting on a chair by the window, the charge entering the right side of the mouth and cheek, and making a hole about the size of half a-crown; her head immediately fell upon the table, and she fetched her breath only two or three times. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."-On the same day another accident from firearms occurred in the neighbourhood. A boy named Pritchard Langley was standing by looking at some parties firing at a mark, when some shot lodged in one of his eyes. The boy has suffered great pain, and it is doubtful whether the sight is not destroyed.

> MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Some of the men who had been employed on the Midland Railway, and who recently "struck," returned on Tuesday to their work at the reduced rate of wages; the great bulk of the porters continue to insist on the higher rates of payment. There have been some accidents among the new men; one of their number at Hunslet suffered injuries from the fall of two heavy doors; another man from the removal of trucks; and it is said that on the whole the carrying trade has been much impeded, and considerable losses sustained by the damage which delay has occasioned to perishable goods, hence many and loud complaints prevail against the course pursued by the directors.

Wales.

ACCIDENT AT BRITANNIA-BRIDGE, -CARNARYON, MONDAY. - Owing to some inadvertence correct information had not been conveyed to Liverpool, on Saturday, as to the postponement of a "six foot lifting" of the second tube, now daily progressing towards its final resting place, the consequence of which was that the smack, Robust, Captain Edwards, of Aberystwyth; on returning from Liverpool, with a general cargo, whilst passing the Swillies under canvass, as was necessary at the time, struck her masts against the tube, and received serious damage. She succeeded, however, in reaching this town, where a great number of hands were employed during the whole of Sunday night repairing, as far as might proceed on her voyage without delay.

to a neighbour's house. The whole of this poor old lady's clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her furniture were lady is a clothes, and the whole of her f and ultimately found his way into the Bury Assize kirk, the speed was materially retarded. At Mid-Court for robbery. Here he was convicted, and dieton Bridge, about a mile or a mile and a half farther on, the engine ran into a cutting filled with snow to the depth of six feet, and then became completely immovable. At this time, five in the afternoon, the blast was most fierce and cutting, carrying which he stood convicted, and it was arranged that, the drift from the fields into the hollow of the railway, and rapidly burying the carriages. The situation, as may be imagined, was anything but agreeable for the passengers. A consultation having ever, he took a distaste to her Majesty's gaol at been held with the guard and driver, Mr. Wood determined to leave the train, and endeavour to reach with a stick, took his gun from him, and took him into custody. Upon examining him he found the poacher's arm had been broken in the affray. At the same time one of the watchers advanced towards John Morris, who finding himself about to be taken, rose his gun over his head for the purpose of striking the watcher, who thereupon immediately struck him to the ground. They closed and fought desperately up and down for some time; at last the keeper over-Laurencekirk on fuot. This, with the assistance of on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the Ship in Distress Tavern, No. 36, Wardour-street, Soho. It appears that after the house was closed for the noise was closed for the noise was closed for the noise was closed for the vats in the bar with gin. In so attempting the ladder upon which he was standing suddenly and down for some time; at last the keeper overthe name of comparatively little use beyond preventing weeks last Saturday. She paid me eightpence a was ladder upon which he was standing suddenly small to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he date of the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he date of the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he date of the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he date of the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he date of the sake of her company, because she was religious, and I liked her for what she said to me. She and the vanour coming in contact with the lighted went out every day selling apples and oranges.

I have only two rooms, a kitchen the watcher, who thereupon immediately struck him to the keeper overthe to the gound. They closed and fought desperately to the ladder, mounted the wall, and the generately up and down for some time; at last the keeper overthe wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by. But it appears the ladder over the wall to descend by the road and taking through the ladder over the wall to descend by the ladder slipped sideways out of his reach, and he ladder over the wall as dangerous, but by avoiding the ladder over the wall to descend by the road and taking through the ladder over the wall to descend by the road and taking through the ladder over the wall to descend by the road and taking through the ladder, mounted gin he was pouring into the vat fell upon the floor, and the vapour coming in contact with the lighted candle the spirit became ignited, and ran round the spirit became ignited, and ran round the rapidity of lighting, firing simultation of color of the discovery of the incendiary.

Reoully the other vats filled with brandies and other spirits. Mr. Pearce (the landlord) made an attempt to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames, but finding he was unable to conquer the flames of the premises and leaden bullet. On the 26th ultr, they shot, caps, and Jones had in his possession a stone to the farm-house of Mr. Taverner, who resides became very nervous. On Friday last she complication of the prisoner since.

Accidence of Busclans.—Soon after 12 went out every day selling apples and oranges, and Jones had in his possession a stone of clock on Friday night the 28th ult. four men went to the farm-house of Mr. Taverner, who resides became very nervous. On Friday last she complication to the farm-house of Mr. Taverner, who resides became very nervous. On Friday last she complication to the farm-house of Mr. Taverner, who resides became very nervous. On Friday last she complication to the farm-house of Mr. Taverner, who resides became very nervous. On Friday last she complete the leaden bullet. On the 26th ultr, they shot, caps, and Jones had in his possession a stone of colors on the 26th ultr, they shot, caps, and Jones and Moreton the carriage. The mem the to the straint of the prisoner since.

Accidence of the discovery of the incendiary.

Laborate of the discovery of the incendiary.

Accidence of the discovery of the incendiary.

Beautiful furnished with powder, shot, caps, and Jones and Jones and Moreton and Finds of the prisoner since.

Accidence

Freiand.

actually shook.

THE PROTECTIONIST AGITATION. -- Several county landlords, yielding to an esprit de corps, are joining with apparent zeal in this movement, although they must be convinced in their hearts that the experiment is utterly hopeless, and that the agitation cannot be carried on without certain danger of still further exciting the demand for tenant-right and greatly reduced rents. The county of Monaghan has been convened by the high-sheriff for Tuesday next, the Sth inst. The requisition is signed by Lords Clonmel and Blayney; Mr. C. P. Leslie, one of the county members; the Messes. Shirley; Mr. E. Lucas, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland; and more than twenty of the local gentry. Other counties (including the North Riding of Tipperary) are convened; but the most presentable requisition is that for the county of Dublin, summoned by the high sheriff, Mr. John Ennis, for Friday the 4th inst, which is signed by Lords Brabazon, Milltown, the gentry, Whig and Conservative, to a considerable extent. A challenge has recently been offered The m to the Marquis of Downshire, to test public opinion upon free trade, by an open meeting in the county of Down, where himself and other landed proprietors ordinarily possess such paramount territorial inthe manufacturers living in the towns, or scattered the value of the property consumed. through the rural districts, would have an opportunity of pronoun ing their real opinions upon the questions now engaging the anxious attention of all classes. According to the Northern Whig, a zealous and judicious supporter of free trade in Ulster, the lenge ;-" Lord Downshire," says that journal, "is, we understand, anxious to have a meeting of the county of Down; and we certainly cannot predict very much discretion when he takes it into his head to act. We trust, however, that there are in the county a sufficient number of prudent men to counteract his lordship on this occasion. The more we hear from various districts, the more thoroughly satisfied are we that there are no men in the community so much interested in preventing agricultural agitation as the landlords. The tenants know well that there will not be a return to protection; and the more the landfords agitate in its favour, into possession." Of the existence of this spirit

meeting, to be holden on the 17th of January, is opinion upon the present condition of this country, and the absolute necessity of a change in the policy of recent legislation, as contained in an address to agriculture and the oppressive burden of the present an average."

by T. O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect-lodge, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:—
"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the free importation of corn into this union is essentially necessary, not only for its well-being and your being ready and willing to proceed to a new prosperity, but for its actual existence; and that clection. any attempt to re-impose a duty on the importation

in the workhouse, and their useful and remunerative employment in the cultivation of the soil shire. outside."

gone out for the import of food during four succes-

tax to bolster up the tottering system of rack rents and cruel extermination? No, no, Lord Glengall, and you noble lords and honourable gentlemen; you may delude yourselves, but you cannot—you shall not delude the right-minded and high-minded people of Ireland." The rent was announced to be £12 17s. 2d. Death of Mr. J. F. Lalor.—This young gentleman, whose writings on the land question in the United Irishman, and subsequent productions as in reference to the dwellings of the poor, and public sympathy has been largely excited on the subsequent lie sympathy has been largely excited on the subsequent lie sympathy has been largely excited on the subsequent lie sympathy has been largely excited on the subsequent lie sympathy has been largely excited on the subsequent. editor of the Felon, excited so much sensation, lic sympathy has been largely excited on the subdied on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Lalor was put into ject. Both in the towns and in the country districts prison in 1848, and, although released in a few the matter has been vastly investigated, and facts months, never, it is said, recovered the effects of brought to light which were a disgrace to the na-

monopoly of the retail dealers in food.

Cullen, for many years the agent at the Holy See this respect has been pushed in the country districts. of the Ir sh Roman Catholic Church, has been ap- where its absence is less likely to obtrude itself Gormanstown, Longford, and St. Lawrence, and by pointed to the vacant Roman Catholic primacy in upon the public attention. What has been done

> were entirely destroyed by fire on Friday evening. The destructive element raged nearly the whole night, and an immense amount of property, it is and there a proprietor, from motives either of stated, was lost in the flames. The premises were shame, benevolence, or interest, has, by improving insured, but not to any sum that could nearly cover their dwellings, enhanced the comforts of some of

on a civic dinner. Accounts of two or three deaths from destitution in the west of Ireland are given in the papers this family, numbers are still met with utterly unfit for times a line fourteen feet long would reach from the

is described as being in a most deplorable state from which the improvements have been universal, and fever, neglect, and want of funds. The frost still continues uninterrupted, and largely intermingled with the cottages of a better

skating can now be practised on all the ponds in the vicinity of Dublin. ROBBING OF THE MAIL. - Some few nights ago, as found by the police near the town on the next morning, being robbed of their contents.

ATTACK ON DOVEHILL HOUSE.—A party of seven other to their sleeping-places. There are two blan-ATTACH ON DOVEHILL HOUSE.—A party of seven just so much the more will they demand reduction of rents, or perhaps become reluctant to pay any. We know a large estate where the least reduction that is insisted upon amounts to one-fourth of the present rent. The possibility or probability of ejectment for non-payment of rent is looked to; and we have been assured that if that were to take place, no new comer would be permitted to enter into possession." Of the existence of this spirit series were and to enumber of seven to their sleeping-places. There are two blandards about the kets on the bed occupied by the parents, the others being covered with a very heterogeneous assemblage of materials. It not unfrequently happens that town, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, heard the knocking, he went into the hall, and having asked what was wanted, they told him to open the door; he refused to do so, and was then into the place. There are two blandards about the kets on the bed occupied by the parents, the others of materials. It not unfrequently happens that town, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admittance. When Mr. Crawley, Esq., at Dovehill, near Thomastown, and demanded admit sent workmen, and to employ others; in case he did sole ventilation is through the small aperture occuamongst many of the tenant farmers in Ulster there another time. At that moment Mr. Crawley fortuation is through the small aperture occumulation is throu shattered a table, a clock-case, and the railings of Let it not be said that this picture is overdrawn,

Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the Peers, Members of Parliament, gentry, magistrates, bankers, merchants, and tenant farmers of Ireland, hereby rechants, and tenant farmers of Ireland, hereby rechants and tenant fa Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the Peers, Members of Parliament, gentry, magistrates, bankers, merchants, and tenant farmers of Ireland, hereby request a meeting of those who have signed that address, to be held at the Rotunda, in Dublin, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1850, at the Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1850, at the Consense of Parliament, gentry, magistrates, bankers, merchants, and tenant farmers of Ireland, hereby requests a meeting of those who have signed that address, to be held at the Rotunda, in Dublin, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1850, at the Consense of Municipal Countries of Minen Lauring Like Tooling, with a lauling occupying each room; the healthy practise of building houses back to back was cases, to nine of ten individuals. In some cottages, to nine of ten individuals. Such, fortunately, and in many cases fifteen per cent., on the wages are apartment as the family. Such, fortunately, is not the condition of all the labourers in the agrihour of eleven, to deliberate upon the best mode of the decline in prices having been caused by the cultural districts; but it is the condition of a very tacles from the back were everywhere formed. Take presenting the address to her Majesty, and to adopt immense increase of hands at the looms, not by great number of Englishmen - not in the back petitions to Parliament, praying for the immediate any want of demand on the part of customers. woods of a remote settlement, but in the heart of other day in company with Mr. Taylor, the exceed-redress of the grievances under which Ireland The export from Belfast, during the past week, Anglo-Saxon civilisation, in the year of grace 1849. It holosope the labours from the withdrawal of protection to her amounted to 1,374 packages—considerably above It behoves the

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK .- Mr. J. O'Connell impoverished union the utter impossibility of their motives which have induced him to bid adieu to oppressive rents, without ruining themselves and own creating have so limited my means as to necestheir unfortunate tenants. The chair will be taken at two o'clock precisely. Down with the rents! abandoned twelve years ago at my father's desire; and hurrah for cheap land, cheap food, and plenty.

The meeting was a very important one, and the most distinct expression of the feelings of the Irish tenant-farmer class, on the question of protection, tain my high position as one of your representatives and the chair was occupied to discharge even occasion—

The chair will be taken state the resumption and pursuit of my profession, four of the peasantry. I speak now of only tary condition of Chorlen was published in 1844—

tary condition of Chorlen was published in 1844—

tary condition of the great bulk from 1s to 2s. weekly, according to size. There is, however, I am happy to understand, upon all sides, a growing disinclination to those unwholesome abodes; the all equally burtain my high position as one of your representatives dened with large families. But the house accommost trade often forces the people to occupy them. In Chorlen one when unable any longer to discharge even occasionally its duties in Parliament. I therefore shall diconferred upon me in 1847, at the first intimation of

of food can only have the effect of swelling the purses and increasing the rentals of a few land-lords, whilst it must, of necessity, tend to the starving of the people."

Starfordshire Miners of the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that northern part of this county being convinced that of the peasantry on the Marlborough lates that about one-third of the working population northern part of this county being convinced that of the peasantry on the Marlborough lates that about one-third of the working population in Manchester. In the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that he is also attent of the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that he is also attent of the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in the Start about one-third of the working population of the Pust about one-third of the Buck of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property, as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property as also in that the Duke of Buckingham's property as also in the Start about one-third of the Buckingham's property as also in sent Poor Law, inasmuch that, with all its defects, Messrs. Daniells and Lawton, and many added to dences of its soundness. Taking the town of Thame taken as giving not a bad idea of the general style it places the burden of the poor on those who are the ranks of the association. Mr. Daniells has as a centre, and describing around it a circle with a of the working homes of Manchester. The proporbest able, and who ought, to bear it. It, to a cer- also attended meetings at the Working Man's Hall, radius of about seven miles, we have abundant tion of people living in unventilated, undrained, to bear it. It, to a cer- also attended meetings at the tain extent, relieves the struggling farmer of a lengton; the Odd Fellows' Hall, Bradley Green; proof in the portions of the circle which fall within and unwided and at Norton. Altogether the cause of union is that county—again excepting the property of Mr. by the landlord to bear, viz. the support of the na prosperous condition here, and co-operative land to leave the land of the land o poor: and it leaves no choice to the landlord societies are forming. All letters for the North the labourer is not what it should be. Close to the siderable, while in such districts as Ilulme the case is between supporting the poor idly and unprofitably staffordshire miners to be addressed to Edward town of Thame is the hamlet of Moreton, where reversed.

Lawton, 1, Williamson-street, Tunstall, Stafford- any change made must almost necessarily be one in Manchester, like most great manufacturing and "That the rents of this union have been at all as he was riding through the city, as his custom is from Thame, and of Lord Churchill's property in means universally transparent or tasteless. The times immoderate, and of late years so oppressive on every Sabbath morning, after having reviewed as to render it impossible to hold out any longer the army. His colour is the most thorough coal plack, but his nose, lips, &c., are more European found in the vicinity of Crendon. But, perhaps, the climax streams which traverse the town are incarnations of the vicinity of Crendon. But, perhaps, the climax streams which traverse the town are incarnations of of misery in this respect, in the district, is to be black, but his nose, lips, &c., are more European found in the village of Towersey, about a mile disthan one would expect from his colour. From his tant from Thame. One house was pointed out to neath the Oxford road, it would be difficult to consive famines, our farming produce has fallen to half forchead to the top of his head he is entirely bald. me there with four rooms, each room occupied by a ceive. The black foetid water often glistens with the its value, taxation has been doubled, and yet the same rents—with few exceptions—have been dewas accompanied by a hundred or more of his life numerous. It was a two-story house, covered with left it was and been dewas accompanied by a hundred or more of his life numerous. It was a two-story house, covered with left it was and batches of green froth which tesseminded and paid with as much severity as they have been in times the most prosperous and flourishing. Seeing, therefore, no disposition on the part of the landlords to take our area into another than the most prosperous and disposition on the part of the landlords to take our area into another than the most prosperous and disposition on the part of the landlords to take our area into another than the most prosperous and disposition on the part of the landlords to take our area into another than the most prosperous and disposition on the part of the landlords to take our area into another than the contents of the larger stream of of the landlords to take our case into consideration, and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly steps, which rose over the door leading into the question; and the contents of the larger stream of and seeing them meet and come together for no past them. He was dressed in full military uniform latter. One of the families counted eight or ten, of the Irwell are not much better. Manchester, there-

tricts, to both houses of parliament, praying for the slept under the same roof. But still the bulk of sent to the vaults with earts, for a supply of ice, had not sooner entered the place with lighted candles than a tremendous explosion took place. The unfortunate individuals who had not got many yards past the door, were thrown with great violence against the wall, dreadfully scorched and bruised, and how any of them escaped with their lives is a matter of as of them escaped with their lives is a matter of as of the sent to the vaults with earts, for a supply of ice, had tricts, to both houses of parliament, praying for the slept under the same roof. But still the bulk of legislative reforms pointed out in the foregoing resolutions."

The Repeal Association.—A meeting of this body was held on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Mr. Kelch in the chair. Mr. John Connell, M.P., handed of them escaped with their lives is a matter of as of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the atmosphere around being completely charged with anticipated the time for handing in his subscription atmosphere around being completely charged with by one day, because the period for giving in the ne
of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the anticipated the time for handing in his subscription the relative proportions of the two countries as to by one day, because the period for giving in the ne
of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the anticipated the time for handing in his subscription the relative proportions of the two countries as to by one day, because the period for giving in the ne
of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the anticipated the time for handing in his subscription the relative proportions of the two countries as to by one day, because the period for giving in the ne
of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the anticipated the time for handing in his subscription the relative proportions of the two countries as to by one day, because the period for giving in the ne
of them escaped with their lives is a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the accommodation which they are in England, and they clean the countries as to a matter of astonishment. As before observed, the whole of the accommodation which are far less frequently to be found, bearing in mind along the countries as to a matter of astonishment. The constant is a matter of astonishment and accommodation which are far less frequently to be found, bearing in mind along the constant and accommodation which are far less frequently to be found, bearing in mind are far less frequently to be found, bearing in mind and they can be a subscription and the constant and accommodation which are far le of them exerced tonishment. As before observed, the whole of the tonishment of the tonishment. As before observed, the whole of the tonishment. As before observed, the whole of the tonishment of the tonishment of the combustible vapour, the explosion was simulated the time for handing in his subscription of which they constitute the population. In the house as by that of the land ord. Mr. Camm's tenture of the house as by that of the house a Brown, 25, Bath-street, which appeared to have been situated in the very focus of the explosion, where hardly one pane has escaped destruction, while the cheeses suffered considerably. In Dr. M'Leod's house, West-Nile-street, which is about sixty yards distant, no fewer than twenty panes of glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite corner glass have been smashed, and at the opposite of the Protectionst movement, and on the great blak of them form a distinct class of the great blak of them on the protectionst movement, and on the great blak of them form a distinct class of the rural towns society, inhabiting the outskirts of the rural towns and the villages, which they monopolise to themother to make to the people of Ireland' to obtain a native beautiful to obtain a native beautiful to obtain a native bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the country of the people of Ireland' to obtain a native bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the country of the people of Ireland' to obtain a native bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the people of Ireland' to obtain a native bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the people of Ireland' to obtain a native bour, no certainty that that will be called into exwell the people of Ireland' to obtain a native bour, no certainty that tha glass nave been smasned, and at the opposite corner of the same street a few have also been broken. We others like him, only known by their immitigable apart from each other than they are—for it is not hatred of you, your religion—nay, your very existence—have been getting up under the delusive cry of Protection—who can say but that it will be assumed that this wretched and shameful delusion has succeeded with you, and that your old oppressors have of a sudden become your chosen representations. What the process of Iroland wishing for a which is the result of their congregating in masses together. In some cases, the sites of their villages belong to one projector—in others, to several; but it by no means follows that they are employed either on the farm of which is the result of their constant intercourse which is the result of their constant. tives! What! the people of Ireland wishing for a which a village site may form a part, or even on tax on bread—for a tax to stint by one half or more the scanty measure of food to the working man and his shivering family—for a tax to swell still more the grinding poor-rate by the heavier cost of food—for a cupier of the soil on which their habitations are tax to bolster up the tottering system of rack rents erected, is that of landlord and tenant. Their labour

> months, never, it is said, recovered the effects of incarceration on a delicate frame.
>
> The Great Southern and Western Railway Company have so reduced the tariff of charges for the carriage of meat, poultry, vegetables, &c., that any one residing in Dublin may obtain these necessary articles of food from the country at the provincial prices, the rates of carriage being so small in proportion as scarcely to be taken imo consideration. This course is adopted to break down the monopoly of the retail dealers in food.
>
> brought to light which were a disgrace to the nation, because revolting to humanity. The consequence has been that much has been done for the lower orders, but, though much, it has fallen far short of what is required. The very fact that, not withstanding the extent to which the subject has been agitated, such frightful revelations in reference to the dwellings of the poor have lately been made in the metropolis, where one would have supposed their horrible condition was least likely to posed their horrible condition was least likely to The Freeman's Journal states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that the Very Rev. Dr. dicate the trifling extent to which improvement in reland.
>
> The mills of Messrs. M'Cann, near Ferrybank, plan, calculated to embrace the whole of a neglected class in the benefits of its operation. The effect has been local and partial, not national. Here or perhaps of all, the peasantry on his estates. But The new mayor of Drogheda has given £50 to be there has been no general action in this direction, distributed among the poor, instead of spending it and ordinary comfort is a thing yet estranged from the great bulk of the habitations of the poor. For one good cottage, with adequate accommodation for a human occupancy. There is no large district in The workhouse of the Carrick-on-Shannon union the group of counties now under consideration in there are few estates on which the bad are not yet

> description.
> The writer, describing the sleeping accommodation of one of the families visited, says:—They all sleep in the same room—if the scanty space between the ROBBING OF THE MAIL.—Some 1ew nights ago, at the mail car was on its way from Nenagh to Templemore, the driver was attacked near Moneygall, and the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. The bags were stuffed with chaff. The boys and girls sleep to the mail bags taken out of the car. gether. They undress below, and crawl over each

gentlemen of England,

dation of the great majority of them is of the lowest | 1844 Mr. Holland calculates that in Chorlton one ally its duties in Parliament. I therefore shall di-vest myself of the high honour you so generously testimony, indeed, of those in better circumstances cellars, as compared with that of houses, was then ing Syrup," and so forth, every one of these lulling on the spot is, that the accommodation of the peasantry in this respect is far from what it should be.

There is ground for this opinion in the condition of the labourer on the great bulk of what was once badly drained." In Corlton Mr. Holland calculated. the direction of improvement. The same may be commercial cities, is scantily supplied with water, THE NEGRO EMPEROR.—My first view of him was said of the village of Tetsworth, about three miles and that which is to be procured is not by any

advance which society has made in the lapse of centuries. But the peasantry seem not to have participated in that advance. The old seems to have gradually merged into the new without including them in the change.

For the accommodation which they possess, insuffi-

but in other parts of Berks, and throughout Wilts, generally, it is not. Here again the Pembroke estates are in exception. When extra rent is charged, the lowest is three-halfpence a pole. In some cases it latter case each child, as it grows up, must neces is three-pence, and in others as high as a shilling. Now the average rental of land in Wilts is about £1 per acre, or about three-halfpence a pole. The poon to common source. The circle becomes a sort of joint with therefore who rests say trenty poles and wretch, therefore, who rents, say twenty poles, and stock company, and as that great and universally pays 2s. 6d. a year for it, pays the farmer's rent pro tanto. In cases in which he pays beyond that, the farmer makes a profit out of him. In addition to this, allotments are sometimes made to them in the surely as the different personages of the company fields. This is particularly the case in Bucks and Oxford, where they take each, on the average, from money or in comfort of situation, more to the family quarter to half an acre, for which they pay at the

rate of about 30s, per acre.

Even were the diet of the peasantry good and ample, personal and domestic cleanliness would be indispensable to their health. But, existing as they do on insufficient food, to which they are condemned by the scantiness of their wages, their only chance of preserving health is by keeping clean their persons or her parents, or parents doing anything for the and dwellings. Sonp and soda, the chief ingredients support of a child above that age. The family tie in the process of washing, are now cheap, and many may, therefore, be considered—allowing three children and the children are the children and the children are the children and the children and the children are the children and the children and the children are the children are the children and the children are the children and the children are the children and the children are others, originally better disposed, into careless and untidy habits. There is a point at which man ceases to struggle with his fate, and resigns himself to the seeming necessities of his condition. Many an English peasant is, in his circumstances, sunk so far below the line of comfort, decency, and se'f respect, that the effort to reach it seems beyond his power. He convinces himself that he cannot better himself and ceases the endeavour. At length he does not even cherish the wish, and becomes indifferent. "How can we be clean with eight in a room?" replied one of them, on my alluding to the state of his lodging. Hence the complicated forms of disease with which the small communities in the rural disricts are so often afflicted. Diseases of a catarrhal so alarmingly prevails, for impurity of mind becomes take place under five years of age, and more than

THE FACTORY WORKERS OF LANCA-

The house of the Manchester, operative, wherever it be—in the old district or the new—in Ancoats, or Cheetham, or Hulme—is uniformly a two-story dwelling. Sometimes it is of fair dimensions, someeaves to the ground. In the old localities there is, some four or five feet below the pavement, and occu-pied perhaps by a single poor old woman, or by a the neighbouring wine vaults. In the modern and sight, and is put to a more legitimate use as a home former leading directly up from the latter, and the door of the ground floor parlour being also at the door of the street. In some cases the higher story is divided into two small bedrooms, but in the superior class of houses there are generally two small but comfortable rooms on the ground floor, and two these te: ements opens into a narrow passage, from which the stairs to the bedrooms also ascend. The window of the ground floor room, opening to the convened:—"We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with the importance of giving the fallest it was Mr. Crawley's habit to accompany his herd of defects, spread in reality over a large surface. The stock was all safe.—King's County of the extreme of domiciliary wretchedness in house built after its enactment in Manchester should the rural districts it is underdrawn. Some cottages be constructed so as to possess a back door opening The Lines Trade.—The Banner of Ulster thus have only one room both for day and night accommoning into a small back yard, has been of immense advanteports:—"We regret to report a still further redation. Some of them, again, have three or four tage to the newer portions of the town. The un-Between every street were two rows of the best class of operatives' houses, each with four rooms and a Representation of Linerick.—Air. of Country of Ing was held at Templemore, in the county of Kerry, on Wednesday last, in pursuance of a requisition couched in the following rather formidable terms:—

Representation of Linerick.—Air. of Country of Linerick, and already several canditation of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the condition of such of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the condition of such of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the condition of such of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the condition of such of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the condition of such of the city of Linerick.

Cellar a piece; and newsea case, of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of the city of Linerick.

Color of the city of Linerick, and already several canditation of able terms:

RENTS! RENTS!! Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!! Low
RENTS!! Down PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES! Low
RENTS! RENTS!!!—Low PRICES!
Rents! Rents!!

Lord Gort, and Captain Gough, son of Lord Gough,
both on Protectionist principles. On the Liberal
both on Protectionist principles. On the Liberal
both on Protectionist principles. On the Liberal
both on Protectionist principles.
Whilst improvement parts?
Runt is sound in all its component parts?
Whilst improvement parts?
Runt is sound in all its component parts?
Whilst improvement parts?
Runt is sound in all its component parts?
Runt is sound in all ist component parts?
Runt is sound in all its component parts?
Runt is sound in all ist component parts?
Runt is sound in But it may be urged that the misery here decontinuing to exact the present exorbitant and l'arliamentary life:—" Circumstances not of my picted is exceptional, and that it cannot be ac- This is for an cutire house. Cellar dwellings fetch cepted as the type of the condition of any numerous body of the peasantry. I speak now of only four of the forty counties of England, and assert tary condition of Chorlton was published in 1844—

iuarter.

It would appear as if, in the manufacturing districts, everything moved quicker than in any other parts of the world. The child toils sooner, attains physical developement sooner, marries sooner, has children in his turn sooner, and in the present sanitary state of matters, dies sooner. But over and above this natural precocity—the crowding together, as it were, of the ordinary epochs of life—it may be observed that an existence of constant labour, and not unfrequent privation, has an universal tendency to diminish the time during which the family tie subsists in all cohesive powers. The members of a family living in comfortable ease, continue bound together far lonyer than those of a family struggling to live. This rule is as natural as it is universal. In the prevailing law of self-preservation comes gradually into play, the force of habit and of affection weakens. while that of individual interest strengthens, and as than the family contributes to them, so surely do they withdraw from the association to labour in isovery highest authority, that nothing in Manchester is more uncommon than a child after the age of sixteen systematically contributing to the support of his keep their cottages, persons, and wearing apparel as dren to each family as broken up about twenty clean as possible under these circumstances. But years after the marriage from which the children whilst their miserable condition gives many an excuse spring. "Nothing," says my informant, a gentle-for the filthiness to which they are prone, it drives man of high official standing, "nothing can be more keen than the affections of parents throughout the cotton districts for children, so long as they continue children, and nothing more remarkable than the lukewarm carelessness of feeling which subsists between the instinct observable in the lower animals is strongly developed to the classes of which I speak. Affection lasts in its strong degree only so long as helplessness subsists. It is as in the case of the birds – the young one, when full feathered, flies away, and parents and nest are forgotten together. If, in the manufacturing districts, the flight takes place unduly early, it is because the plumage appears unduly early also.

A vast proportion of the mortality in Manchester

the invariable concomitant of habitual impurity of fifty-one under ten years of age. In some of the neighbouring towns - particularly Ashton-under-Lyne-the proportion is still more appalling. There, the whole number of deaths, 57 per cent. were those of children under five years of age. It is, of course, generally known that the first five years of life are the most fatal in all districts;

but upon comparing a series of cotton spinning the infant mortality in the former is about fifty per cent., speaking in round numbers, that of the latter is only about thirty-three per cent. In this difference of proportion is to be found the great cut of the factory system as it at present exists, an evil not committed by drawing individuals in certain conditions from their

The undue proportion of infant mortality, principal portion of which arises from the neglect of mothers who are compelled to leave their young chilhold to be the blackest blot on the factory system. Whether it can be remedied is a question which I will not attempt to answer. "Pregnant women, says Dr. Johns, "frequently continue their work up to the very last moment, and return to it as soon as ever they can move about." "In Ashton-under-Lyne," says Mr. Coulthard, "it is no unfrequent occurrence for mothers of the tenderest age to return to their work in the factories on the second and third week after concharge of mere girls or superannuated old women, The same authority mentions the case of a nurse 'suckling three of these children," and so exhausted as to be "unable to walk across the room," while the children were "almost unable to move their hands and feet." The inevitable sesult of this system is the reckless and almost universal employment of narcotics. First, the child is drugged until it sleeps and too often it is drugged until it dies. There is a notion abroad that laudanum, as a stimulent, is servation. Druggists are exceedingly sky and reserved upon the whole subject of narcotic dosing, and indisposed to admit that laudanum is commonly given in any cases except those in which it is medically necessary. The truth is, however, that in England opium-cating, or drinking what De Quincey calls "laudanum toddy," is an anti-social vice, practised in secret, and of which its practisers are who employ the medicine, the practice is too notorious and universal to be for an instant denied. Still. says Mr. Coulthard, writing of Ashton-and his excotton spinning towns than "Godfrey." Indeed just as the gin-loving race of London delight to call their favourite beverage by dozens of slangy affectionate titles, just as there is "Cream of the Valley," and "Regular Flare-up," and "Old Tom," so there is to be found in the druggists' shops in the lower districts hero, "Baby's Mixture," "Mother's Quietness," "Child's Cordial," "Soothbeverages being a sweetened preparation of laudanum. In Ashton these abominable doses are actually sold at many of the public-houses, and I think it highly probable that the same practice may exist in Manchester. In the former town, the weekly sale of the narcotic drugs in question, by fifteen vendors, was on the average six gallons two quarts one and a half pints. In Preston, as it appears from the report of the Rev. J. Clay, twenty-one druggists

Godfrey's Cordial 23 5 5 Infant's Preservative 18 4 0 .. 16 9 0 .. 1 1 61 .. 7 8 2 .. 0 9 0 Syrup of Poppies ... Opium Laudanum •• Paregoric ..

twenty-one vendors is the following note:-" Such preparations are only given, he believes, to enable the mother to work at factory." A small quantity of laudanum is noted as sold for adult consumption. but the proportion is quite trifling.

Appended to the return made by the largest of these

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.

The term Spitalfields, at an early period of the history of London, designated the suburban fields situate between the ancient highway of Bishopsgate-street a thing, then he flyeth to a higher strain, and saith and the Whitechapel High-street. In the year 1197 it is a reason of state. Freedom of trade is the life one Walter Brune, a citizen of London, founded in of trade." On the same principles he supported a these fields a large hospital for poor brethren of the bill "to enable merchants of the staple to transport and seeing them meet and come together for no other purpose than to make more grievous the yoke that has been for centuries east upon us, it only remains for us to resign their lands, and betake ourselves to a country where a man may feel that has been for centuries east upon us, it only remains for us to resign their lands, and betake ourselves to a country where a man may feel that has been for centuries east upon us, it only remains for us to resign their lands, and betake ourselves to a country where a man may feel that has been for centuries east upon us, it only card, as well also soften parts of his dress, one of whom had attained maturity.

It is ago is a little dove flix, his form large and erect, nears if in the chart, the parish of Bethnal-green. This was formerly one of his labouring for himself, and where the fruits own family.

At a large meeting of the Coleraine, Tenant Right Association, held on Saturday last, J. Boyd, Eaq., M. P. for Coleraine, in the chair, the finds on were agreed to.

That the unexampled distress which has prevailed throughout the unexampled distress which has prevailed through the unexampled distress which has prevailed throughout the unexampled distress which has prevailed throughout the unexampled distress which has prevailed through the unexampled distress which has prevailed through the unexampled distress which has prevai

set of houses sinks one or more wells, covering them always has a large window for the admission of light of course with pumps, for the use of his tenants. The during their long hours of sedentary labour. Whole right to draw water from these sources is purchased streets of such houses abound in Bethnal-green, by the neighbours at the rate of from 6d. to 1s. per and a great part of the population is made up of weavers. There are some, but not a great number of dwellings consisting of one room only. Such houses are always of the worst description. With very few exceptions, the dwellings of the poor are destitute of most of those structural conveniences common to the better classes of houses. There are never any places set aside for receiving coals; dust bins to hold the refuse of the houses are exceedingly rare, and cupboards or closets are nearly altogether unknown. There are never any sinks, and the fireplaces are constructed without the slightest regard to the convenience or comfort of the inmates." The history of weaving in Spitalfields is interesting, and tends to elucidate several of the habits existing to this day among the class. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, numerous French artizans left their native country, and took refuge in the neighbouring states. King James II. encouraged these settlers, and William III. published a proclamation, dated April 25, 1639, for the encouraging the settlers and the settlers are the settlers. raging the French Protestants to transport themselves into this kingdom, promising them his royal protection, and to render their living here comforttably and easy to them. For a considerable time the population of Spitalfields might be considered as exclusively French; that language was universally spoken, and even within the memory of persons now living their religious rites were performed in French in chapels erected for that purpose. The lation, or to form new and more profitable social weavers were, formerly, almost the only botanists combinations for themselves. I am assured on the in the metropolis, and their love of flowers to this day is a strongly marked characteristic of the class. Some years back, we are told, they passed their leisure hours, and generally the whole family dined on Sundays, at the little gardens in the environs of

among the most diligent entomologists in the king-dom. This taste, though far less general than formerly, still continues to be a type of the class. There was at one time a Floricultural Society, an Historical Society, and a Mathematical Society, all maintained by the operative silk-weavers; and the celebrated Dollond, the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was a weaver; so too were Simpson and their parents and their children after the latter are grown up and doing for themselves." In this respect taken from the loom into the employ of government, to teach mathematics to the cadets of Woolwich and Chatham. Such were the Spitalfields weavers at the beginning of the present century; possessing tastes and following pursuits the refinement and intelligence of which would be an honour and a grace to the artizan even of the present day, but which shone out with a double lustre at a time when the amusements of society were almost all of a gross and brutalising kind. The weaver of our character, dysentery, and fevers, particularly of the is that of children; but of children, be it observed. own time, however, though still far above the ordityphoid type, are constantly lurking about their under the age to labour in the mills. Out of every nary artisan, both in refinement and intellect, falls wretched inhabitations. Hence, too, the vice which 100 deaths in Manchester, more than forty-eight far short of the weaver of former years. Of the importance of the silk trade, as a branch

of manufacture, to the country, we may obtain

some idea from the estimate of the total value of

London, now mostly built upon. Not very long ago

there was an Entomological Society, and they were

the produce, drawn up by Mr. M'Culloch, with great by a calculation made embracing the five years care, as he tells us, from the statements of intelli-ending with June 30, 1843, it appeared that, out of gent, practical men in all parts of the country, conversant with the trade, and were able to form an opinion upon it. The total amount of wages paid n the year 1836 (since when, he says, the circumstances have changed but little) was upwards of £370,000; the total number of hands employed 200,000; the interest on capital, wear, tear, profit, &c., £2,600,000; and the estimated total value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain, £10,480,000. Now, according to the census of the weavers of the Spitalfields district, taken at the time of the Government in 1838, and which appears to be considered by the weavers themselves of a generally the work of the mills, but by the work of the mills accurate character, the number of looms at work was 9,302, and those unemployed, 894. But every two of the looms employed would occupy five hands; so that the total number of hands engaged in the silk manufacture of Spitalfields, in 1838 dren at home while they labour at the mill. This I 20,000. This would show about one-tenth of the silk goods that were produced in Great Britain in that hence the total value of the produce of that district the amount paid in wages about £370,000. Now, from inquiries made among the operatives, I find that there has been a depreciation in the value of their labour of from fifteen to twenty per cent. since the year 1839; so that, according to the above calcula tion, the total amount of wages now paid to the weavers is £60,000 less than what it was ten years back. By the preceding estimate it will be seen that the average amount of wages in the trade would have been in 1839 about 7s. a week per hand, and that now the wages would be about 5s. 6d. for each of the parties employed. This appears to agree with a printed statement put forward by the men themselves, wherein it is affirmed that "the average weekly earnings of the operafrequently used by adults in the manufacturing districts instead of spirits. Upon this subject I have made inquiries, which have convinced me that the practice, if it exists at all, does so only in exceptional cases. Medical men have generally said that the ing the average weekly earnings of the whole body of operatives employed, partially employed, and unemployed, was practice, if it exists at all, does so only in exceptional cases. Medical men have generally said that ing the average weekly earnings of the whole body. little or nothing of the kind came under their ob- of the employed and unemployed operative silk weavers; but, according to the best approximation to an average which can be made in Spitalfields, the

average of the weekly earnings of the operative silk weaver is now, taking the unemployed and the partially employed, with the employed of those remaining attached to the occupation of weaver, only 4s. 9d. But this weekly average would be much less ashamed. The man who thinks no harm of admits or who have become perpetual paupers." Hence it ting that he takes his glass of wine, or his tumbler would appear that the estimate before given of of grog, or his pint of porter, will be sorry to make 5s. 6d. for the weekly average wages of the emany such confession in favour of preparations of the ployed is not very far from the truth. It may poppy. If he gets drunk on opium pills, he will therefore be safely asserted that the operative silk keep the failing to himself. In the case of infant weavers, as a body, obtain £50,000 worth less of drugging, although the subject is generally mentioned with reserve both by those who sell and those the year 1839. Now let us see what was the state of the weaver so that we may be the better able to comprehend

perience corroborates my own—"both buyer and seller are aware that they are doing wrong, and try to mistify the facts." The truth is, there is not a more thoroughly household word through the handed in about 40 samples of figured silk done by him, and they appear exceedingly beautiful. This weaver also gave a minute and detailed account of all his earnings for 430 weeks, being upwards of eight years, with the names of the manufacture and the fabrics at which he worked. The sum of the gross earnings for 430 weeks is £322 3s, 4d., being about 14s. 114d.—say 15s. a week. He estimates his expenses (for quill-winding, picking, &c.,) at 4s., which would leave 11s. net wages; but take the expenses at 3s. 6d., it is still only 11s. 6d. He states his wife's carnings at about 3s. a week. He gives the following remarkable evidence:—Have you any children? No; I had two, but they are both dead, thanks be to God! Do you express satisfaction at the death of your children? I do! I thank God for it. I am relieved from the burden of maintaining them, and they, poor dear creatures, are relieved from the troubles of this mortal life." It this, then, was the condition and feeling of one of the most skilful workmen ten years ago, earning Ils. 6d. a week, and when it was proved in evidence by Mr. Cole that 8s. 6d, per week was the average net earnings of twenty plain weavers—what must be the condition and feeling of the weaver now that wages have fallon from 15 to 20 per cent. since that

(To be Continued

period?

LORD CORE A "FREE TRADER."-It should be mentioned to the credit of the chief justice that he steadily supported free trade in commodities. A bill "to allow the sale of Welsh cloths and cottons in and through the kingdom of England" being opposed on "reasons of state," he said, "reason of state is often used as a trick to put us out of the right way; for when a man can give no reason for

ABERDEEN.-Last week a Chartist meeting was held in Union-hall, to take into consideration the matters which had been brought before the Conference, lately held in London, by delegates from various localities in that city, and elsewhere—Mr. Wm. Forbes in the chair. The meeting, while discussing the various topics which had been submitted to the Conference, observed with considerable astonishment and surprise, a notification in the shape of a letter, speaking as if it had its origin in a special resolution, which had been argued at a meeting of Chartists in Aberdeen, and, as such not having been the case, the following resolution, in condemnation of the writer, was moved by Mr. W. Lyon, and having been seconded, was carried unanimously :- "That this meeting repudiates the opinion attributed to it by the writer of the letter from Aberdeen to the Conference held in London. And that we, the Chartists here assembled, declare our willingness to support, and would place the fullest confidence in any Executive duly elected by Universal Suffrage—whether such Executive was composed of Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen. And, further, that this meeting declare its deliberate condemnation of the conduct of any individual who would take upon himself the liberty to express the opinions of the people of Aberdeen, without having any authority from them for so doing." After the meeting had gone over the entire business, as according to report, had engaged the attention of the Conference, the following resolution was also unanimously agreed to :- "That we, the Chartists here assembled, being duly impressed with the paramount importance of a re-organisation of the Chartists throughout Great Britain and Ireland, hail with infinite pleasure and delight the steps which are being taken by the men in London to effect this most desirable end, and that this meeting pledge itself to use its utmost exertions to for-

ward the object in view." ROCHDALE.—Two lectures were delivered in the Chartist Room on Sunday last, by Mr. G. Gammage, of Northampton, on the condition of the working classes, past and present, — past democratic movements,—causes of their failure,—the necessity of political freedom, as the means of ensuring the social elevation, and the power of the prople to emancipate themselves. Mr. G. was warmly applauded during the delivery of his lectures, and the meeting separated highly satisfied.

Busion.—A meeting of Chartists was held at

MARILEBONE AND PADDINGTON. — At a meeting held on Sunday last at the British Coffee-house, after the business of the evening, it was resolved to call a public meeting on Sunday next, to discuss the rules of the new Executive. After which a subscription was commenced, when Is. was collected for the Victims, and 2s. ld. for Macnamara's C. SAUNDERS, Secretary. Mr. Pedrick, Chairman.

LEICESTER.—A tea party was held on Wednesday last at Mr. J. White's, S7, Church-street. After the tea six shillings was collected to exempt the prisoners from oakum picking. Four shillings and sixpence being the proceeds of a pair of boots given by Mr. Goddard, and disposed of by subscription, was also given towards the costs of Macnamara's action. Several songs were sung, amongst which were the Chartist and "Britannia's sons though slaves ye be," in honour and remembrance of our working men, and to meet together for the purpose the rational enjoyment they had received.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. George White delivered a lec-

ture in the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1st, to a very attentive audience. Mr. John Skerritt having been called to the chair, introduced Mr. White to the meeting, who showed in a clear and distinct manner the evils of the present system, by holding up the wrongs of the labouring classes, and defining their natural rights. He then explained the evils of our present commercial system and the monopoly of the land, and showed that under existing circumstances man is a mere machine. He then contrasted the wealth and poverty of the peoremedy for the existing evils was home colonisament could carry it out. He complained of the both banks of the Thames, even as high up as Richpresent system of education, and exhorted his mond. hearers to agitate for their social rights. Mr. man; when the meeting separated.

cellent supper in their Association-room, on Newdelighted with the entertainment.

GREENWICH.—On the 23rd ult., the charges preferred by Mr. John Robinson against Mr. James day last.-Daily News. Bligh were heard and answered, and on a show of voted for the costs of Macnamara's action, and 2s. 8d. for the wives and families of the victims. NEW CITY CHARTIST HALL AND ATHENEUM, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican. — We understand that our Cripplegate friends intend opening their Hall and Athenaum, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, with a grand festival, embracing tea, public meeting, &c., &c. The new Hall, independent of coffee and other rooms, is capable of holding upwards of 300 persons. The Hall and Reading-room will be open every evening, for public meeting, lectures, discussions and readings. Some of the most talented men in the movement have already promised their services. On the opening night we understand that water. the following persons have received invitation, and are expected to attend:-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., Julian Harvey, E. Stallwood, S. M. Kydd, W. Dixon, T. Clark, and P. M'Grath. We trust our friends in the East

Westminster.—At the adjourned meeting of this locality held on Tuesday evening last, at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, John Arnott read to take their cards, under the new organisation, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, 8th of

wishes of every true Democrat.

CHARTIST ORGANISATION.

MEETING OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.—This hody held its first meeting since the dissolution of the Conference, at 144, High Holborn, on Wednesday last, and at which Messrs. P. M'Grath, G. W. M. Reynolds, J. Grassby, W. Dixon, T. Clark, E. Stallwood, and J. Arnott, were present. Mr. P. M'Grath occupied the chair, and Mr. T. Clark was appointed secretary. The business transacted was necessarily of a preliminary and initiative character. The immediate issuing of cards of mem-bership was decided upon. It was also determined to convene, immediately before the assembling of Parliament, a grand metropolitan demonstration in favour of the Charter, and two members of the committee were appointed to procure a suitable place of meeting for that purpose.

Another resolution of great moment was also

adopted, unanimously, namely, to procure, with the least possible delay, a large and commodious central place of meeting for the Chartist body, so that they may be able themselves to hold regular weekly meetings in a place of their own. The committee expressed a strong determination to resort to every practicable and prudent means for the accomplish-

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

Sir,—We, the Chartists of the Keighley district, believe ourselves to be possessed of sufficient judgment to enable us to discern our real from our pretended friends. With this full conviction, and with universal liberty, and social happiness; and, we thank you, sir, for all your past services, in defending right against might; and we hope that, by the aid of the mind, you have been instrumental in creating, that, ere long, your most fond expectations will be realised. Sir, you have often appeared proud in calling us your political children, but it seems you can hardly confide in us at present, and we believe that you have good and correct reasons Charter! that is to be confided in, but those only who know their duty, and are willing at all times to perform it. With this short digression we shall now, sir, come to the point. In 1848, at the farfamed Bingley riots, about twenty of our friends there, were arrested, and sent to York Castle. We had them all defended at the assizes, by able counsel, and we did not ask any individual out of the district for a fraction towards the expenses. Besides this, we rendered a little assistance towards our namara's bill, and if we have not sent our share, Further, sir, we would recommend that a balancesheet be made out, setting forth what amount each
town and district ought to pay, and we will remit
our share, with the understanding that in future
was shall not be dunned for the recommend that a balanceand perished in the tempestuous sea. The London
mail which was due here, too, has arrived when the
up mail started, five hours afterwards. The line is
said to be blocked up with snow. we shall not be dunned for other peoples' debts; and that after all is cleared off we shall have a new begiuning, and a fair understanding respecting money matters, and our future policy upon something like

Buston.—A meeting of Chartists was held at John Jones's, Wolverhampton-street, when it was unanimously agreed to join the National Charter Association, as established by the late Conference The meeting was adjourned to Sunday and The meeting was adjourned to Sunday to the payment of any money or monies which ought to be paid by the general body. 2nd, that each town or district shall be responsible for its own acts and deeds. Thirdly, that those who will not take a the attainment of their political rights. when the trade of the country is good, shall not be considered as Chartists when the trade is bad. With these remarks, and trusting that you will have the kindness to procure their insertion in next

Saturday's *Star*, Believe us, sir, to remain, yours most sincerely, THE CHARTISTS OF THE KEIGHLEY DISTRICT.

THE INCARCERATED VICTIMS.

Sir,—I send you 17s. for the unfortunate men that are suffering in gaol. Though I did not agree with their policy, and am more a social than a political reformer, I can sympathise with the unfortunate, whether they be political, social, or theological martyrs. It is a pity, sir, that men should suffer departed townsman, J. H. Beamwich, the author, distress; but if any men deserve punishment I believe it is the Chartists of this country for not democratic papers, particularly those brought out by supporting those who are suffering for their cause; for according to all the information that I have had two large and deep pieces of water situated half ness through which we moved, and reminded us of they have been shamefully neglected by their way on the side of the road leading from Richmond the 'old island' itself so quietly and solemnly. of reading and discussion. After an evening well they have been shamefully neglected by their way on the side of the road leading from Richmond the fold island itself so quietly and solemnly. Spent, the meeting separated, highly delighted with the rational enjoyment they had received.

The money I send is a sum subscribed for to Ham. It appears that the two ponds, the steamers, gliding down on a bright summer's day. As night came on, the sailors, grouped round and the rational enjoyment they had received.

I am not merely in the best possible health, but pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; veni, 3s 4d to 4s 2d. twelve volumes of very good books. There ought to have been not less than thirty subscribers, but pentine, and nearly a quarter of a mile long, were seventeen was all I could get to subscribe, although thickly coated with ice. About eleven o'clock some the battle and the storm. Rude and wild as it was, I promised to send the money for the above purpose.

Yours truly, In the cause of Social and Political Redemption, Armatige Bridge, near Job Hirst. Huddersfield.

THE PREDICTED HIGH TIDES.

THE THAMES.—The tide on Saturday and Sunday taken from them, thereby rendering them complete by a few inches, and although Battersea fields hirelings, or actual slaves. The lecturer then ex- were, as usual at such times, flooded, yet we have an hour and a half afterwards. patiated upon the poor laws, and said that the only heard of no serious inconvenience having been suf-

So firm has been the belief of wharfingers, flour White also recommended the formation of De- factors, corn merchants, malsters, millers, distilmocratic Tract Societies, whereby they could carry lers, and brewers, in the predicted inundation, that ice in the various parks to thaw rapidly, rendering no use and little pleasure in striking upon this ful is keeping the machine in motion according to their principles to the fireside of every working man, and by that means be enabled to stamp a conperty that could be injured by the water, was reSociety, therefore, adopted every precaution that viction upon the mind of the masses of this moved to the higher stories of the buildings; and country. The lecturer concluded a powerful address men have been engaged for some days in erecting St. James's Park.—About 2,000 skaters and country. The lecturer concluded a powerful address | men have been engaged for some days in erecting by calling upon the meeting not to be led away by any claptraps for partial reform, but to stand firmly by the principles of the People's Charter. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. George Harrison the cheering had subsided, Mr. George Harrison the cheering had subsided in t moved the following resolution:—"That the expe- of the different property. Amongst the many we broken to deter people from going on, but without rience of years have clearly demonstrated, that all may mention who have adopted such precautions success. In the early part of the day three persons the only, interesting day we have had on board 'her agitations for partial reform are utterly valueless to are Smith's distillery, Thames-bank; Messrs. were immediately rescued by Majesty's sloop of war, the Swift.' Since then, unthe working classes; we, therefore, recommend our Francis's cement works, Nine-elms,; Messrs. the Humane Society's icemen. About three in the less I expect the island of Fuego, one of the Canary with a 'ticket of leave' upon arriving at our destibrother Democrats to stand firm by their princi- Bradley, malsters, Battersea, and Mr. Dives Mil- afternoon M. Soyer, the cook of the Reform Club. ples; and, in order to strengthen their ranks, we ler, of the same place; the silk works and rice had a narrow escape of losing his life. He was further recommend the dissemination of sound works also at Battersea; Mr. Watney's distillery; leading a young friend who had expressed a wish knowledge on political and social reform, by the establishment of Democratic Tract Associations." In the speaker said, he had no hopes that a union of Sound Wells, millers, Wandsworth; Messrs. Kemptoe It walk on the ice, when he fell through into sixit not for my books, our life here would be perfectly to walk on the ice, when he fell through into sixit not for my books, our life here would be perfectly unendurable. From morning till night they keep us for an and Topham's brewing and malthouses at Morting to thim out as soon as possible, and occupied. Fortunately I have nearly the whole of the middle and working classes would result in any lake; the Fulham malthouses and the brewery at conveyed him to the tent, where he was met by the my little library, about 180 volumes with me, so good to the latter class. If the party asking for a Richmond; at many of the beautiful villas on the surgeon to the society, who immediately placed him that there is little fear of my running short, and union be sincere, why not advocate the just rights contained in the Charter. He, for one, had no faith in partial reforms. The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Wall, and unanimonsly carbon the lower apartments, have been adopted. The river the whole of Sunday was in a solvent of the society, who ininited advocate the just rights bank of the Thames precautionary measures, such in a hot bath, and administered a glass of whisky, which he considers one of the best stimulants on such occasions. After the lapse of a few hours M. Soyer was able to be removed to his own residence duedecine for a degree and a half, with a song or ried. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer, very turbid state, and between Putney and Rich- in a cab. Shortly after an accident occurred which ice and frozen snow, and navigation between those 8, Theobald's-road, Gray's-inn-lane, was in the act STOCKPORT.—The Old Guards sat down to an ex- places was much impeded, if not altogether stopped. of crossing the ice, in the company of his wife water-mark has not been exceeded at this port to- placed in by the breaking of the ice. The icemen day. The highest tide these springs was on Thurs-

really been, it has been unaccompanied by the seri- the spot pointed out, but no one could be seen; the ous sacrifice of human life as reported in the Lon- bubbling of the water, however, satisfied them that don morning journals of last Saturday. The tide some person must be below. They dragged the of this afternoon has been nearly as great as that of spot for some minutes, and at length they got hold post. this morning, and the lower parts of the neighbour- of what appeared the lifeless body of a boy about hood continue under water. The gale is still fourteen years of age. The usual means to restore line. The event was celebrated with the usual heavy, and strong are the anticipations as to what suspended animation were resorted to by the medisolemnities. If I can possibly squeeze it into this into the basement, but it could not reach the to-morrow's (Sunday) tide will prove as predicted. cal gentleman, and after two hours the boy was despatch, I shall cut out the description of them The trains on the Yarmouth line can approach the able to give his name and address, which were W. station here within a quarter of a mile, but further Egan, 9, Angel-court, King-street, St. James's. it is considered dangerous, the whole being under

Lowestoff, Saturday Afternoon.—This district continues one vast expanse of water, and every than 300 persons ventured upon the river at any hour discloses more disastrous results of the flood. period. Several accidents occurred, which, how- After this event, our voyaging-for a fortnight or Communications is to a great extent stopped. We have just heard of a serious accident happening on will not fail to support this new Chartist Hall. this branch of the main Norfolk Railway. An enever one of the bridges, when, in consequence of its about 2,000 persons on the ice. The ice here is gate friends, will be happy to receive any contributions in the shape of books, to inrich the library of
the Institution. The good men of Cripplegate have
the Institution. The good men of Cripplegate have
the rails. It succeeded, however, in getting safely

The Round Pond.—The ice on this pond is very our hearty good wishes, and we may add the good the rails. It succeeded, however, in getting safely over the bridge, but the unfortunate driver, named Hannay, we believe, by the tilting of the engine, although it returned to its perpendicular, fell on the

lone to guard against the flood, pened here.

THE CLYDE. -- We (North British Mail) believe that preparations have been made, and are still making: at Greenock, and other places along the Frith of Clyde, such as Ayr, &c., to avert the threatened catastrophe. In the latter place, particularly, considerable numbers of individuals, residing within the a wish that it should be distinctly understood that probable reach of the tide, have removed their furwe are no flatterers, we beg to say that we have niture from their domiciles, and are, themselves, heard many of your speeches, read much of your ready to decamp at the first appearance of danger. Wednesday last above the ordinary spring tides. The inhabitants were alarmed at the increase of water, and, believing the predicted high tide would

Friday, the wind continued to blow almost a hurri- Ship pitching away at a frightful rate. friends in Bradford. We also sent four or five cane from N. and N.N.E., with heavy falls of snow. we are sending you a little towards paying off Mac-namara's bill, and if we have not sent our share, that followed, and by considerable exertion she please to let us know how much we are short, and reached the harbour. If she had struck on the bar the we pledge ourselves to make up the deficiency. crewmust inevitably have been swept from her decks,

THE ALARM OF HIGH TIDES IN FRANCE.-The alarmists have not been confined to England. The French papers show that at Brest, Cherbourg, Havre-de-Grace, and Rouen, the same apprehensions were felt, and every precaution taken by the local authorities against the menaced deluge. Hitherto nothing of the kind has occurred.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS .-NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS.

On Saturday last the ornamental water in St. the necessary apparatus to rescue persons who might become immersed, and during the day several persons who broke through were extricated and every attention; one or two had narrow escapes, but fortunately there was no fatal accident. The ice, though covering the Serpentine, Hyde Park, and the long pond and round water, Kensington Gardens, was so fragile that few had the temerity to venture on it. At Peckham Fields, the Hackney Marshes, and Surrey Canal, the ice was from four to five inches in thickness, and all places were thronged with skaters and sliders.

day last a fatal accident occurred in Penn's Ponds. thickly coated with ice. About eleven o'clock some ten or twelve men were employed by Mr. J. Ellis, him a supply for his ice-cellar, and three men, were all instantly immersed in deep water. James

The frost continued nearly the whole of Sunday, fered in other parts of the river. The preparations and at six o'clock in the evening the thermometer tion, and pointed out the means by which govern- to guard against the flood extended, however, along at the Royal Humane Society's receiving house stood at thirty degrees. From noon till nearly four o'clock, however, the sun shone most brilliantly, when the mercury rose as high as thirtyseven in Hyde Park, which caused the edges of the against them—saw them all before me. But there is touching it, and the mouse itself inclined to be play-Society, therefore, adopted every precaution that thoughts and dreams, until the light of the day shd

ing the harbour.

Yarmouth.—Disastrous as the recent flood has
the ice and had disappeared. The iceman went to
Aldham sent off some letters: of the prisoners, Mr.

THE SERPENTINE, HYDE PARK .- The average one inch, and owing to the advice given, not more all the world knows it long ago. ever, were unattended by serious consequeuces.

accidents occurred. THE REGENT'S PARK .- The thermometer at this

tide had again swept the town. The railway station into seven feet of water. For some time the deaths of the Equator. was under water, and the whole line up to Reedham of several appeared inevitable; but the icemen sucstation was flooded to a depth of three feet. The ceeded in getting them out. Several other persons sea-wall, which flanked the rail for some distance fell in, but they were taken out immediately in

With some difficulty sent on to Norwich on horse-back. Mr. Samuels, the resident engineer to the Eastern Counties, with Mr. Asheroft, proceeded by special engine to the scene of destruction to direct special engine to the scene of t the necessary arrangements in securing the works.

Dublin.—Numbers of people went on the quays on Saturday last, at the hour of high water, to observe the necessary arrangements in securing the works. Six persons were greatly jeopardised. At that period Mr. John Merriman, surgeon, of No. 9, Kensington-square, his son Thomas, his two eldest

 $(\mathbb{R}_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2}\rfloor}, \mathbb{R}_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2}\rfloor}) = (n+1) \cdot (n+$

THE TRISH EXILES.

The following letter from T. F. Meagher is pubished in the last number of the Dublin Press:

writings, and examined your votes in parliament, and we have ever found your speeches—your writings—and your votes—consistent, and pointing to the attention of shippers here, as we observed, on poor Ireland. A few hours later the Trident left Friday, labourers occupied in removing floatable us, and a fresh breeze springing up, we made sail, articles away to a more secure position under cover. and stood out fairly on our course. From this until Lynn.—There has been a rising of the tide since the 18th of July, we saw no land—not as much as Wednesday last above the ordinary spring tides. 'might sod a lark,' as they say—not as much as a lark, as they say—not as much as a muscle or barnacle could hold on by, says T. F. M. prove too true, commenced to barricade the lower Sea! sea! sea! sky! sky! Blue above! and part of their houses, and so avoid the rush of water. blue below! Blue all round! and blue a-head of us! The continuance of the north-westerly wind added To give you an idea of our life on board all this for your doubts. You have found with us that it is to the fears, and the general opinion of the most time, I copy, word for word, a page or so of my minot every one that cries out the Charter! the nautical men in the town was that an inundation nute-book. It is a chip of the old block, and you of storms—even those of the most unruly and the

water. The sea rolled in tremendously strong. A and entertainment of the other prisoners. This storm raged the whole time, and up to six o'clock, done, went to dress. Found it impossible to shave.

pounds to the Victim Committee in London, with an understanding that it was the General Victim Committee, and that the families of the Bradford prisoners would receive relief from that source, although we have since been informed by the source of the storm, when she was caught by a shelter from the storm, when she was caught by a shelter from the storm, when she was caught by a shelter from the storm. Swell rather Twelve o'clock .- Went on deck with Mr. O'Brien. though we have since been informed that no money sea and carried on to the sands. The life-boat was heavy—sailors engaged at different works—splicing, ever found its way from London to Bradford. Sir, launched and part of the steamer's crew took to the twisting, matting, caulking, stitching. Half-past Three.-Dinner. Hashed beef, pota

toes, and sea biscuit. Five o'clock.-Went on deck with my pipe and my book. O'Donohoe and M'Manus remained below, and had a game of backgammon.

Half-past Six .- Tea. After which Mr. O'Brien read for us a portion of Plutarch's life of Pericles. Nine o'clock-Sergeant Perry-lanthorn and side-arms. 'Right shoulders forward'-into bed! Curtain falls-lights extinguished.

Thus ends our day, as Caleb Quotem says—thus, in truth, every day begins, goes, and prematurely winds up.

The 18th of July, however, was an exception.

At eight o'clock in the morning we were sailing close to the Desertas, a group of mountainous islands, lying, north and south, some thirty miles and during the day, hundreds of men and lads ventured on it, nothwithstanding that they were told called Porto Santo. Detached from this, and lying it was extremely dangerous. The Royal Humane Society had icomen in attendance, provided with jutting up in sharp fragments from the waves, and of civilized existence and hurring us alive like the jutting up in sharp fragments from the waves, and looking as if it were an old ruin flying from the citizens of Pompeii beneath the complicated ruins larger island upon the ocean. Later still, the picture of commerce, convivialities, literature, and the fine conveyed to the society's tent, where they received looked more beautiful—the day was full of loveliness arts. -the water of a deep, rich blue-the sky, the same -save that just above the Desertas, there lay a few soft, feathery clouds—clouds of the purest whiteness and most graceful outline -which seemed to me like large swans that had fallen asleep in the light of the sun, and lay floating in their dreams above the waters. Until the sun went down, the eye rested upon those lovely islands, and the beauty with which FATAL ACCIDENT IN RICHMOND PARK .- On Satur- they were encircled with delight—they sprang up with such grace and strength in the sunny wildernever did music delight me more, and yet it filled of the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, to obtain me with a sad delight. How comes it, that in such circumstances, music is sure to waken always named Wm. Powell, James Powell (brothers), and the recollections of the past-calling us back, like Thomas Godden, who were on the pond, some yards the whispering of some lost loved friend, to scenes, from the side, were in the act of pushing a large the flowers of which we can no longer gather, and piece of ice towards the beach, when the ice on the sunshine of which has faded, long since, into coldest twilight. At that moment—for the first Powell and Thomas Godden were rescued in a half- time since bidding it farewell-I thought mournfully ple, showing the way in which the land had been only exceeded the ordinary height of spring flows drowned state, but William Powell disappeared of my poor, sad, old country—thought of her until under the ice, and his body was not recovered until she appeared to rise up from the waters near me, and I saw her Round Towers, her little grey churchyards, with the little wooden crosses all mouldering there, and the white gravestones netted with the purple briar and ivy stalk, her lonely, shadowy, holy-wells, her mountains, with the grey eagle wheeling, and the grey cloud breaking into mist

> The 18th of July was the first, indeed I might say Islands, of which we caught a glimpse a few days nation. after—we have not seen a morsel of earth. Were

has been so long promised should waken me from

Saturday, August the 11th — We crossed the

O'Brien was the only one who wrote a line (it was

merely a line,) the rest of us being 'too late for the

more—was stupid in the extreme—sickeningly so skating club had their tent fixed on Sunday, and This was a frightful calamity! You cannot imagine was the cause of the outbreak. We believe Mr. Fowler, on behalf of the Cripple- gine attached to a luggage train was about passing including the members of the club, there were how oppressive life at sea becomes under such circumstances, the calm without, above, around you, the house of Messrs. Creese and Co., bootmakers, steals into you insensibly, pervades every fibre, the nouse of Messrs. Some of Mr. Creese's family THE ROUND POND.—The ice on this pond is very sense, and organ; acts like a potent opiate upon were the first to make the discovery, and although thin, and only 1,200 persons ventured on, but no the entire system; and leaves you totally unfit to they raised an immediate alarm, in the course of do anything else, but lie down upon the poop and few minutes the whole of the factory became a locality held on Tuesday evening last, at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, John Arnott read a letter he had received from an allottee at Charterille, and which he was desired to forward to Mr. O'Connor. After it had been agreed that the members be requested to attend the next meeting, to take their cards, under the new organisation, quarter-deck, and yawn at full length. A whiff or general mass of fire. The premises were burnt to two came now and then, but invariably from a the ground. The total damage is very considerable, wrong quarter; in consequence of which, the and during the excitement which prevailed it was little way we made was in the wrong direction, and imponsible to ascertain how many of the sufferers that, too, by several hundred miles—at one time, were insured, or anything respecting the probable day morning from Yarmouth, it appears that the time about fourteen lads and boys broke through miles of the South American coast, five degrees south

Wednesday night, August the 22nd, we passed between the same coast and the island of Trinidad, years. The firemen succeeded in eventually getting along the Southtown, near Yarmouth, had been devery instance, and removed to their homes.

molished. The greater portion had been carried away by the force of the current. The mails from Gardens.—The ice here was described as being an local described as Yarmouth, Lowestoff, and other post villages were inch-and-a-half in thickness, and very dangerous. I believe. for hurricanes, and sugar canes also.

The day following, the captain issued orders, placing us on a short allowance of water-two

we are continually dining upon salt beef, salt pork, salt fish, the effect of which dishes is to create a rather strong desire for a city pump at your miles in the twenty-four hours. On Friday night, current prices as under. however, we had something of a variety. About the however, we had something of a variety. About the first watch (eight o'clock, p.m.,) a squall was felt upon our wake—sails were shortened, and every 22s to 37s, ditto red 34s to 38s, Devonshire and Somerset. upon our wake—sails were shortened, and every.

22s to 37s, ditto red 34s to 35s, Devonshire and somersetshire, red, s to s, ditto white to s, rye, 21s to 23s,
somewhat later a regular storm set in; though
greatly tempted to it, I shall not make it the subject
of a 'powerful and elequent description.' All kinds
of storms—even those of the most unruly and the
of storms—even those of the most unruly and the

22s to 37s, ditto red 34s to 35s, Devonshire and somersetshire, red, s to —s, ditto white —to —s, rye, 21s to 23s,
barley, 24s to 25s, Scotch 22s to 24s, Angus—s to —s,
Malt ordinary, —s to —s, pale 50s to 54s, peas, grey, new
greatly tempted to it, I shall not make it the subject
25s to 27s, maple 27s to 29s, white 23s to 24s, boilers new
25s to 29s, beans, large, new 23s to 25s, ticks 25s to 27s,
harrow, 27s to 29s, pigeon, 30s to 32s, oats, Lincoln and
yorkshire feed, 15s to 19s, ditto Poland and potato,
21s 25cotch nautical men in the town was that an inundation would take place. At Wisbeel the tide rose six feet beyond its ordinary height, as also at Bridlington.

Sunderland.—During Thursday and Friday last, the tides at Shields and Sunderland rose very high, and created quite a panic amongst the inhabitants who occupy the wharfs and buildings near the water. The sea rolled in tremendously strong. A storm raged the whole time, and up to six o'clock, and you feet beyond its ordinary height, as also at Bridlington.

Sunderland.—During Thursday and Friday last, the tides at Shields and Sunderland rose very high, and created quite a panic amongst the inhabitants who occupy the wharfs and buildings near the water. The sea rolled in tremendously strong. A done, went to dress. Found it impossible to shave. the admirable little specimen to which I have ventured to allude. Were I to attempt it. I should have to tell the old story over again—tell all about mountain waves'- winds howling, sails splitting into ribands-and the whole concern, guns. masts, yardarms, catheads, bows, and booms going to the deuce! It is quite enough, I think, to sayand to have to say—that at nine we were 'battened down,' and from that hour till seven o'clock next morning the sea never stopped punching and pounding the poor little craft in the ribs, and every other available place from stem to stern-never stopped leaping in upon her spite of the gallant spirit with which she faced and topped each scowling wave that crossed her path—never stopped, I say, its rude, fierce, gallant play, until, with one stunning blow it hit the bulwark on the larboard side, and splitting it into one hundred fragments,—or thirteen feet and more-swept it, in a blinding mass of foam and spray across the deck. Nor was this all-spare sails and spars were torn from their berths, and flung in shreds and splinters out upon the sea. Below decks, chairs, casks, boots, basins, trunks, jugs, hat cases, spoons, every conceivable article of dress and furniture, lamp, inkstands, foot baths, looking glasses, eastward of Madeira. They looked extremely beau- mustard pots, all came cracking, splashing, splitting, James's and Regent's parks was covered with ice, tiful in the quiet, soft, purple air of the summer in one promiscuous heap together, mingling and in-

> So much for the ship, the passage, and things in which by this time I should be pretty conversant. I can speak in the highest terms, at all events, I can assure you - I was never better in all my life; from the day we left Kingstown, up to the present moment. I have not had a second's sickness, nor the slightest sensation approaching it-although during the calmer part of our trip, we had some rough tossing, I felt no more inconvenience from it wonderfully improving in looks; at any rate the sea air' is a superlative Kalydor, capable, I singets anything like a respectable living. I am as brown as prepared coffee—and the equal of my moustachios is not to be found at the Horse Guards.
>
> To save myself the positive trouble of shaving every two days, I have permitted them to grow to extremes and likewise with a view to avoid the days. tremes, and likewise with a view to avoid the dan- | per 81bs. by the carcase. gers I should otherwise most probably run, of diminishing my lips, nose, and chin, by several sma'l on the top of a street organ, when the boy is not ber 29:its own peculiar principles.

of civilised existence, and burying us alive like the

As yet not the slightest hint has escaped from any quarter upon which I could build the smallest conmy heavy sleep to a happier watching-waken me jecture as to the intentions of the government in our regard. Indeed, none of a favourable nature dling, 60s to 80s; fresh, 9s to 13s per doz. 1bs. exist at present, I should say; and it may be that circumstances, which are now unforeseen, may alone give rise to such-so perfectly in truth is our fate concealed from us, that we know not whether we concealed from us, that we know not whether we tends much to depreciate the value of those constwise, parare to be detained in prison—or be set at liberty ticularly Scotch Regents, which are very difficult to sell.

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

BRUNSWICK House, NINE ELMS .- On Thursday morning about a quarter before seven o'clock, a quantity of smoke was seen issuing from Brunswick House, which stands between the wharf and the Wandsworth-road, and at the same time the inhabiduodecimo for a degree and a half; with a song or tants of the road alarmed by the cries of a female, stock. to the mayor for the use of the hall, and the chair- mond was a continuous field of detached masses of caused a most painful excitement. Mr. Butler, of two by way of a relish. The weather (with the ex- who was seen climbing along the roof. Ladders ception of four or five days, at the most) has been were procured, and the woman—the wife of a policeremarkably fine. We have had frequent calms, man, occupying an upper floor-was placed in PORTSMOUTH.—Our own correspondent, writing when they both fell into eleven feet of water. The however. A week previous to our crossing the line safety in an opposite house. The flames then burst Year's-eve. The evening was spent in singing and dancing, and the party separated at a late hour, regarding the anticipated high tides. The high the more he tried the greater danger both were five or six points. I believe, in consequence of very thus obtained, the entire house was shortly in five or six points, I believe, in consequence of very thus obtained, the entire house was shortly in placed in by the breaking of the ice. The icemen succeeded in rescuing both parties, but they were so much exhausted that it was feared both were flames. About eight o'clock portions of the roof Dover .- A correspondent of the Observer, writing dead, they having been in the water upwards of where, on the 10th of August, we fell in with the considered as subdued, but the smoking ruins dehands being taken, a majority of nine to one exone- from Dover on Sunday, states that the tide that four minutes. They were immediately removed to Calypso—an English man-of-war, a very fine brig, manded watchful attention. Brunswick-house will rated Mr. Bligh from every charge. At a meeting held on the 30th ult., at the Earl Grey, 2s. 6d. was the besteven and inundating the houses frontmoved. Whilst these persons were being attended mouth from Valparaiso, with two millions of Calipublic suburban resort, having gardens by the side to a cry was raised that a boy had fallen through fornian gold in charge. Both ships hove to—Capt. Of the Thames, and a pier. CITY .- On Thursday a fire broke out on the pre-

mises of Mr. John Boswell, a wine cooper, in Little-Bush-lane, Cannon-street. Several engines quickly attended, when the firemen found that the flames were burning in the cellars, running not merely under Mr. Boswell's house, but under several others. flames. The patent smoke-proof dress was there-I have written in my scrap-book—though it is fore sent for, and one of the officers was enabled to scarcely worth while, for it is a very, very old enter the cellars, where he found a quantity of thickness of the ice on this river was not more than story; it has been told ten thousand times, and crates, straw, &c., on fire. By pumping cold air into the dress, Bridges was enabled to continue a to the demand. considerable time amongst the smoke, and thereby direct the water in the proper quarter, but the fire was not extinguished for several hours. The damage done, however, is not considerable, except by The Long Water, Kensington Gardens.—The a dead hot calm prevailed during this time. water. A spark from a lantern, it is presumed,

COVENTRY-STREET, HAYMARKET. - About eleven o'clock on Thursday night a fire was discovered in

the same property has been on fire within a few

serve the predicted inundation, and many were disappointed to find that the tide was little more than the usual high one.

LEITH—SHIELDS.—Northward, as far as Leith, the almanack calculated height. This, together with a gale of wind from the N.N.W., gave rise to much anxiety along the coast. Leith new docks seemed to be in some danger, for although the some danger and two young ladies of the name of quarts a day, each man—until we reached the Cape. ately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly quarts a day, each man—until we reached the Cape. White, relatives, were proceeding arm-in-arm the usual high one.

LEITH—SHIELDS.—Northward, as far as Leith, the almanack calculated height. This, together with a gale of wind from the N.N.W., gave rise to much anxiety along the coast. Leith new docks seemed to be in some danger, for although the some danger, for although the some danger and the some danger and the proceeding arm-in-arm dately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly with department of quarts a day, each man—until we reached the Cape. Here the cape. White, relatives, were proceeding arm-in-arm dately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly with department of quarts a day, each man—until we reached the Cape. Here the cape. White, relatives, were proceeding arm-in-arm dately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly analyse the cape. White, relatives, were proceeding arm-in-arm dately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly and studies to this mean. Which, like the Felony Bill of 1848, puts an end, specifical devotes the void of dry sand heaps, with the thermometer at an average of 112 degrees and the whole of the such visit and the whole of the such visit and the with the thermometer at an average of 112 degrees. Now, just fancy: with the same cause of the whole of the such visit and visit and the with the detail of their cases as that will reach the with the thermome with the thermometer at an average of 112 degrees during the day. Many of the amateur gold diggers were exhausted with the hard labour and suffering from blistered hands; others were going about with their arms in slings from the same cause. Finding his recovery doubtful if he remained at the mines, after paying the nurse 500 dols. and his physician 700 dols. more, he was able to reach San Francisco and embark for home. Just before he left that place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for teen shillings. Patients corresponded with till oured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most lionourable secresy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 10 till 1 in the morning, and 4 till 8 in the evening—Sundays excepted. Post-office orders 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 place two young men, whose parents are opulent in seemed to be in some danger, for although the of the accident, with breaker ladders, and the your tea in the morning, and your tea in the evening after paying the nurse 500 dols. and his physician contractor had caused an embankment to be considerable trouble the whole of the out of it—but likewise and moreover, and of neces—700 dols. more, he was able to reach San Francisco and embank for home. Just before he left that structed, three feet high, on the top of the outer dock wall, the spray of the sea was washing over it. tricated; and to rescue her one of the icemen was ends meet, which in the course of the twelve, and place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men, whose parents are opulent in the course of the twelve, and the place two young men yo dock wall, the spray of the sea was washing over it, ment of the object, which for a time has been entered to their care.

The Tay.—Here the shipbuilders have secured all their timber, shigs on the stocks, and floating material, in such a manner as although the Tay rise to any height there will be no danger of their goods a part of the sea way. Similar precautions, we under the regret to announce the death, at Malvern, on Mongary last, of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, the well-known historian of Scotland. By his death a literary pension reverts to the crown.

Iterary pension reverts to the crown.

dock wall, the spray of the sea was washing over it. Tiested; and to rescue her one of the icemen was obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to put his arm under water, as far as his the twenty-four hours, may probably turn up, and obliged to p Then, to make this arrangement the more pleasant, hunters were all anxious to return.

Markets, &c. 1/12

create a rather strong desire for a city pump at your he did not be last number of the Dublin Press:

On board her Majesty's sloop of war, the Swift, Sunday, Sept. 9th, 1849, 36 miles W. Cape of Good Hope.

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On board her Majesty's sloop of war, the Swift, Sunday, Sept. 9th, 1849, 36 miles W. Cape of Good Hope.

**

Create a rather strong desire for a city pump at your hand. At first, supply of English wheat to day, and there have been very few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English wheat to day, and there have been very few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English sold more readily to the millers, at 1s samples of English wheat to day, and there have been very few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The best dry few fresh arrivals of foreign since Friday. The evening after we left Kingstown, between six and seven o'clock, we caught the last glimpse of opinion changed with it. We then got upon our left hours later the Trident left straight course, and, up to to-day, have had the last glimpse of straight course, and, up to to-day, have had the fairest sailing, running upon an average 130 trade was very dull. In clover seed not much doing. The current prices are under the fairest sailing, running upon an average 130 trade was very dull. In clover seed not much doing. The current prices as under. BRITISH.-Wheat.-Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 38s

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, Erabant and French, 34s to 36s, ditto white, 38s to 42s, Salonica, 30s to 33s, 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, 14s to 15s, peas, white, 23s to 26s, new boilers, 26s to 27s, beans, horse, 22s to 24s, pigeon, 25s to 26s, 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, 12s

15s to 22s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 22s to 24s, Hamburgh 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 23s, French per 280lbs., 32s to 34s. Wednesday, Jan. 2.—Of grain and flour fresh in this week there is but little. The market is very quiet to-day, but Monday's prices are realised for the few sales made. MARK-LANE, JAN. 4.—The demand was languid in the extreme, and Monday's rates barely supported. In foreign wheat little business was transacted, and prices underwent no alteration. Barley was a dragging trade. Oats were in limited request, and the quotations of Monday were barely maintained. Beans and peas very dull and easier to purchase.

Arrivals this week: - Wheat-English, 310 quarters foreign, 2,030 quarters. Barley—English, 670 quarters; foreign, 2,200 quarters. Oats—English, 2,150 quarters; foreign, 4,670. Flour—2,960 sacks. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) Dec. 29. — We had a tolerable supply of grain this morning. Wheat sold from 4s 0d to 5s 9d; oats, 1s 6d to 3s 0d harley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; beans, 4s 0d to 4s 5d, per bushel. BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 10s. loaf.

SMITHFIEED, Monday, Dec. 31.—With foreign stock we were very scantily supplied to-day, nevertheless the demand for it fuled heavy. Fresh up to our market this morning the receipts of home-fed beasts was limited, the time of year considered, while their general quality was inferior. The attendance of buyers was but moderate, yet the demand general; now for myself upon this subject, with for all breeds of beasts was steady, at fully last week's which by this time I should be pretty conversant. quotations. The highest figure for the best Scots was 48 2d per 8lbs, at which a good clearance was effected. The principal portion of the bullock supply was derived from the northern grazing districts. The numbers of sheep were very limited, yet they proved quite equal to the wants of the buyers. Most breeds ruled steady, at full prices. Calves and pigs were in short supply, and sluggish inquiry at late

> HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD .- Friday .- Beasts, 545; sheep, 2,600; calves, 120; pigs, 250. Monday.—Beasts, 3,080; sheep, 16,620; calves, 60; pigs, 125.

SMITHFIELD, Friday, January 4.—The supply of beasts was small, the trade was exceedingly dull, and Monday's prices were barely supported. The sheep buyers were Adonis, if the former is only long enough out and be submitted to. An arrival of foreign calves caused a reduction in price in this department, with a slow trade.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday, Dec. 31.-The arrivals last week from slices, for I contend it would be as easy to shave in a cradle, with a fisherwoman of masculine energies rocking it during the process, as to do so in this bit ket were to a moderate extent. Holders very firm, the of a ship, which, however straight and swift its severe weather giving increased confidence. In bacon we course may be, necessarily keeps up a semicircular have to notice a further improvement of 1s per cwt., and at oscillation, just in the same manner as a mouse-cage landed. Stock and deliveries for the week ending Decem-

Stock. Delivery. Delivery: Stock. 1847.... 18,640 6,500 2,210 790 1848... 62,500 7,170 1,330 1,170
1849... 60,330 8,210 2,710 1,690
ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Dec. 31.—Trade continues very dull with us, and none are saleable except the best parcels. Dorset, fine weekly 88s to 92sper cwt.; ditto, middling 60s to 80s t freeh 0, to 12g apper cwt.; ditto, middling 60s to 80s t freeh 0, to 12g apper cwt.

POTATOES. SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, December 31.—The arrivals the

last week from the continent have been very extensive-nearly 3,000 tons. So large a supply of foreign potatoes Prime York Regents still command a high figure. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 70s to 110s per ton; Wisbech ditto, 60s to 70s; Scotch ditto 60s to 70s; Ditto Cups 40s to 60s; French Whites 60s to 65s; Rhenish and Belgian ditto 40s to 60s. WOOL.

CITY, Monday, December 31.—The market for wool has seen dull both for foreign and colonial, but very firm, and with a prospect of rather improving than otherwise. There were last week only a few bales imported into London from LIVERPOOL. December 29 —Scotch.—There has been less

doing this week in all kinds of Scotch wool, no doubt from the cause that most manufacturers are engaged taking Foreign.—There is a decidedly better feeling in our market, and with the unusually low stocks, as soon as stock takings are over, we may expect more doing.

Imports for the week, 2,125 bales—previously this year,

52,210 bales. TALLOW, HIDES, AND OILS.

Tallow, Monday, December 31.—Our market continues in a very sluggish state, and prices are quite 3d per cwt. lower than on Monday last. To day, P.Y C. on the spot is selling at 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery, very little is doing. Town tallow 39s 6d per cwt. net cash: rough fat 2s 3d per 8 lbs.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides 56 lb. to 64 lb., 14d to 14d per lb.; ditto 64 lb. to 72 lb. to 80 lb., 2d to 24d; ditto 80 lb. to 88 lb. to 96 lb., 3d to 31d; ditto 96 lb. to 104 lb., 34d to 4d; ditto 104 lb. to 112 lb. 34d to 4d; calf-skins each 2s to 2s 0d; Horse hides 6s 6d.

Linseed per cwt. 29s 0d to —s; rapeseed English refined 42s 0d to —s; brown 41s 0d; Gallipoli per ton. 44l.; Spanish 43l.; Sperm 82l. to 83l.; bagged 82l.; South Sea 31l. 0s to 33l.; Seal pale 39l. 10s to —l., ditto. co.loured 33l.; cod 29l. to 39l.; cocoa nut per ton 38l. to 40l.;

Monday, December 31.—Stewarts 19s.—Braddyll's 18s 6d.—Kelloe 18s 6d.—Hettons 18s 9d.—Wylam 15s 9d. 196 fresh arrivals, 69 left from last day. Total 205. We have expensional december 18s.

rienced to-day a very heavy market : the supply fully equal

On Sunday last, the 30th December, at White Abbey, Bradford, Mr. Jonathan Peacock, aged thirty-five years, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Peacock, of Paradise-square, heffield, and formerly of Northallerton.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE NEW

MODE OF TREATMENT WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED.

few minutes the whole of the factory became a general mass of fire. The premises were burnt to the ground. The total damage is very considerable, and during the excitement which prevailed it was imponsible to ascertain how many of the sufferers were insured, or anything respecting the probable cause of the disaster.

LAMBETH-WALK.—On Friday morning a fire happened at No. 50, Lambeth-walk, belonging to Mr.

F. Case, a hat-maker, making the third time that the same property has been on fire within a few diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known, and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaiba cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are carnestly invited to apply at oxee to Dr. Barker, as be with the furniture, &c., severely damaged by heat, &c. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

EXPERIENCE IN THE GOLD REGION. — An intelligent young friend who has just returned from California gives his experience in brief but emphatic language. After a wearisome voyage round the Cape he reached San Francisco, and left immediately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly 3 months. His tent was in the midst of dry sand heaps, with the thermometer at an average of 112 degrees

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; January 5th, 1850.

 $(-1.4 \pm 0.00) \times (-1.4 \pm 0.00$