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Frank Oliver

# The Portentous Star

## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII. NO. 679. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

TO THE PEOPLE.  
My FRIENDS,—I shall be absent from London for ten days or a fortnight; and, therefore, those who address letters to me cannot expect any answers to their letters till my return. However, I shall write the state of foreign affairs for the Northern Star.  
Your faithful friend,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.  
"United, you stand—  
Divided, you fall."  
TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My FRIENDS,—I have never offered the slightest personal antagonism to any Chartist who honestly and fairly advocates, propounds, and supports your principles; but, as I have often told you, that men agreeing in principles may differ as to the means of accomplishing those principles, I again appeal to you as to the propriety, the prudence, and discretion of holding a National Conference in Manchester, at the time proposed by the veteran Chartists of this town—namely, on the first of January.

I find that a large majority of delegates, who lately assembled in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have dissented from my proposition, while they furnish us with no available or substantial reason for doing so. They say, in one of their resolutions—  
"Seeing that the Yorkshire and Lancashire delegates meeting lately held at Huddersfield, sanctioned the election of the present Executive, we consider that it would be a waste of time and money to hold another meeting of the same kind, and that the delegates of the other places represented therein, to act under the dictation of any other party, until they shall have either resigned the office, or been removed from it, would be a waste of the general consent of the Chartist body."

Now, in answer to the above, I beg to state that it is neither my desire, intention, nor wish that the present Executive should be deposed, but that my object is, that the universal mind of the country should be roused from its present apathy, and that the real principles of Chartism, and the mode of carrying them out, should be well digested, and fairly communicated to all its advocates.

Again, the delegates declare—  
"That as soon as the circumstances will admit, a contingent fund shall be raised for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the delegates, during the time of their political persecution."

This is a resolution which should particularly please me, as, for many years, I have been the pecuniary victim, who has been compelled to do a nation's work; but, in answer to it, I would state that my object in holding this Conference is to prevent any such physical antagonism, as would require funds legally to protect those called offenders. My object is to make the voice of knowledge silence the cannon's roar, and destroy legal party persecution. I do not like to see such an anticipation propounded, that our agitation for our just rights should again lead to the development of the tyrant's legal power. Physical revolution is humbug and nonsense; moral revolution is sound common sense; and, as I have often told you, if you work for a month as I have worked for thirty years, your objects would be achieved, your order would be elevated, and your oppressors would be subdued.

I have read Mr. JONES's tour, not only with pleasure and satisfaction, but with delight; while at the same time as men agree to differ, I must dissent from the terms in which he disapproves of this Conference. He says—  
"Moreover, many of those places which returned delegates to the Convention and Assembly of 1848, have no political existence, and their members are now to be found, therefore, the machinery is failing whereby they would be enabled to send delegates to the Conference; and the people are beginning to feel that the delegates from their locality, and the spirit of democracy is once more beginning to show itself, I maintain it has not yet sufficiently ripened to cause the people to take any part in the formation or support of the intended measure. Trade is still too brisk, the public mind is not yet sufficiently prepared, public attention is not yet sufficiently fixed, in short—it is not yet ripe."

Now, if I spent months in reflection, could I give you a stronger proof of the necessity of reorganising the mind which has become so apathetic? Mr. JONES tells you, that those who were most active in 1848 are now most apathetic; and that one reason for their apathy is, because TRADE IS GOOD. Have I not often told you, that the usual cry is, "We are very well off, let us alone!" and when trade gets bad, the cry is, "Now we are ready, lead us on to death or glory?" And therefore my object is to make use of that time when the mind cannot be roused to folly and madness, but when it can be directed by sound sense and wisdom. And what I desire to do now, while the mind of the country is becoming more lively and energetic, is to develop it to the government and the apathetic of your order. I can hardly reconcile the fact, that the men who were most energetic in 1848, and are now the most apathetic, are again beginning to open their eyes; and if they are beginning to do this, this is the fit and proper time to make them understand the improved mind and feeling of the country.

Again, Mr. JONES tells you, that if you postpone the Conference till May or June, you may produce an effect which you cannot produce now. Why, May and June, the middle of summer, is just the very time when it would be most difficult to induce working men to give up their pleasure. Moreover, Parliament will then have sat four months; while my object is, that the wise and discreet acts of that Conference, held a month before Parliament meets, should impress your rulers with such a conviction, as would lead them out of the path of error, and into the road of truth. Moreover, in May the great Exhibition which is to take place, and to last for three months, would completely divert the minds of the working classes, and those most capable of representing them in the Conference.

Again, Mr. JONES says—  
"At that time, above all others, it would be necessary for a Conference to assemble; not at the opening of the session, or, indeed, as at present proposed, actually a month before its opening—but when the hollows of party promises, and the treachery of Whig statesmen, shall have roused the indignation of the people; and when it is requisite for the people effectually and authoritatively to protest against the delusive measures of their rulers, and for democracy to assume that proud, prominent, and decisive position, which a full and fair representation of the national mind, through the means of a Convention, can alone enable it to do."

Now, how can any man imagine that the usual Parliamentary tyranny, practised for the last eighteen years by the Reformed Parliament, can have such a wonderful and electrical effect upon that mind which has always tamely submitted to its dictation? Surely, before Parliament meets, is the proper time to develop the united mind of the Kingdom, and for the people to instruct their rulers as to the course it is their intention to pursue if Government should still persist in upholding its tyranny and subduing their power.

Again, Mr. JONES says—  
"I have now visited most of the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and I have seen in a position to support a National Conference, sufficiently aroused yet to act on the suggestion of holding one."

Surely, if good trade is the reason why the people are now satisfied, and that bad trade will urge their minds on still further, it is rather a curious thing that the people in the principal towns of England and Scotland, in these times of good trade, are not capable of paying for delegates, that they should be so when trade gets bad.

My friends, I anticipate the most beneficial result from the Conference, which I propose should be held in Manchester, and which the men of Manchester and a great majority of the country approve of. All parties in the House of Commons are now divided into sections, each contending for such laws as will be best suited to elevate their order. In consequence of the present state of Ireland, which, as every Minister has stated, is England's greatest difficulty, the Whigs will lose that rotten crutch—the Irish trafficking lickspittles upon whose support they have so long relied.

The POPE and the Irish bishops and archbishops are now endeavouring to establish a system in this country, which you may rest assured will create a violent foreign convulsion; and as I have frequently told you, the state of other countries has greater effect upon England than the state of England has upon itself, I wish to prepare you for the coming struggle.

In conclusion, let me tell you that there is no man in whose integrity, intellect, honour, and ability, I have greater confidence than in that of MR. JONES; and that, there is no man for whom I entertain a greater personal regard and affection; while, at the same time, after thirty years of experience, the antagonism I have had to contend against, the persecution I have endured, and the tens of thousands of pounds I have expended in your cause, both you and my young, talented, energetic, and persecuted friend, ERNEST JONES, will admit that I am not only justified, but bound to express my own political sentiments freely and independently; and nothing will give me greater pleasure, and, I am sure, nothing would render you greater service, than that ERNEST JONES should be one of your representatives at this Conference.

My friends, for the reasons that I have stated, and for other reasons which I dare not publish, but which I shall be very glad to state to the Conference; and assuring you that I neither do, nor will, offer the slightest antagonism, or opposition to the present Executive, I implore of you unanimously to agree to the Manchester Conference, and to make the necessary preparations to elect your delegates; and let them be sound, sensible, honest, and honourable Chartists.

I remain,  
Your faithful friend and Advocate,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

### THE LAND.

Within the last week I have received several applications from members of the Land Company, requesting me to refund the amount they have paid. One alone threatens to sue me in the County Court, if I do not refund his money; and my answer to one and all, that preparations are now being made to wind up the affairs of the Company, and, as soon as that is completed, every member will be fairly dealt with; whilst I also state, that any man who seeks to recover his money before the Company is legally wound-up, SHALL NOT RECEIVE A FRACTION. The CHIEF BARON of the EXCHEQUER, in BRADSHAW's action against ME, stated that the whole property was mine, and that no man could sue me, or was entitled to receive what he had paid into the Company; and although other men would most gladly avail themselves of such a judicial decision, yet it is my pride and pleasure to state, that I would rather starve, than appropriate a farthing of their money to my own use. I trust that the several parties who have written to me will receive this as a general answer.

### FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

### SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY AND POLAND.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the large room, Cowper-street, City-road, to hear a lecture upon the above subject from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. Shortly after eight o'clock, the room, being about three-parts full, Mr. O'Connor made his appearance, and was received with deafening acclamations.

In the absence of Henry Vincent, who had been announced to preside, Thomas Martin Wheeler was called to the chair.

Mr. WHEELER expressed his pleasure at again presiding in that room over so large an assembly of his fellow men, who had met to express their sympathy for their Polish and Hungarian brethren, and thereby offer a solemn protest against oppression, whether exercised abroad or at home. Despotism governments were the same in all ages and in every nation, wherever man was despoiled of his rights; wherever power was kept in the hands of the few, there the many were to be found in poverty and destitution. The purple and the palace, the wealth and the influence, were confined to those who were entrusted with political power, whilst those who were destitute of it, were compelled to toil for a bare subsistence; thankful even for the liberty to toil; every attempt they made to rise in the scale of society was darkened into a crime; every attempt they made to assert their rights as citizens was the signal for all the military power of the government to be brought against them until crushed down to the earth; they then found that they had sought left them but labour and toil, surrounded on all sides by the prison, the hulks, the gallows, and the treadmill. This had been the result in Hungary, in Poland, and in every nation of the earth, and ever would, until by one vast effort they shook off the yoke that oppressed them. The tyrants of Europe had made the very earth that they governed, rich and fat with the blood and the bones of their slaughtered sons and daughters; some had escaped their vengeance, and were exiles in this country and it was to express their sympathy for these men, and their determination to support them, that the meeting had been called; and though it might to some seem of small importance, yet it is to be heard in the very heart of Austria; the voice of their sympathy, though uttered in London, would ring in the ears of their oppressors at St. Petersburg and Vienna. The Chairman concluded by introducing to their notice their old and tried friend, Mr. O'Connor, who, having left in his own family and his own person the weight of bitter persecution, was well able to sympathise with all who were oppressed. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR, on rising, was received with waving of hats, &c. When this enthusiastic reception had subsided, he commenced by stating the great pleasure it gave him to assist in carrying out the objects of the meeting. It was not so crowded as the one he had last addressed in that place, but he blamed those who were absent, and not those who were present. Mr. Wheeler had told them it was government which kept them in poverty and subjection. He (Mr. O'Connor) told them it was their own disunion; and that it was in the power of any government to keep them in subjection, if they would but be united amongst themselves. Mr. Wheeler had also told them that their meeting would have an echo in Austria, and be felt throughout the world. Such would be the effect if they had a honest press; but now, neither Lord John Russell, nor any person who was not under the grade of a shopkeeper, would hear one word of that meeting. (Hear, hear.) If that had been a meeting for Free Trade or Financial Reform, they would have had fifteen or sixteen reporters present; but, because it was a meeting of honest working men, to express their sympathy for their poor expatriated Hungarian and Polish brethren, not one member

of the press was present. The press had no sympathy with them, because it was supported by those classes who lived in comfort upon their credulity and disunion. He attended a meeting on the previous Monday at the London Tavern, and, though it was held at midday, yet it was a full meeting of shopkeepers, merchants, members of parliament, and others—men who were anxious to elevate their order, not that of the working men. He had told that meeting some rather unpalatable truths, which, as probably few in the present meeting had heard, he would again repeat. Mr. O'Connor then gave that witty definition of the different classes of society living in one of our fashionable squares, which appeared in the report of his speech last week, which then was received with cheers, hisses, and laughter, was now greeted with unbounded applause. If the same foreigner who asked these questions were to go into the back slums of London, or into the suburbs of the manufacturing districts, where little children were hurrying to the factories, through streets half way up to their knees in mud, and asked who lived in those wretched abodes, he would learn with astonishment that it was the men who supported the other class in aristocratic splendour. His family had been persecuted and exiled, in standing up for liberty in Ireland; and, therefore, he was an advocate for the oppressed and the exiled, let them come from whatever country they might. Ireland was his country, but the world was his Republic. The gallant men on the platform might not understand his language, but they would understand the result of their meeting, and that Englishmen would not allow these brave men to be in danger of starvation. When the Russian and Austrian Governments knew that English working men were supporting the Hungarian and Polish Refugees, then they would believe that some real sympathy existed for them. He had come ten miles to be present at that meeting, and he would have attended if he had to have travelled one thousand miles; nothing could give him greater pleasure than to assist the oppressed. If they cast their eyes at France, they would see that the Special Constable Louis Napoleon was tottering on his seat. If his power was destroyed, then would be the time for the Poles, the Hungarians, and the English, to obtain their rights. If the people of England were united, they might achieve them without spilling a drop of blood, without losing a single hair from their heads. If the hatters, the carpenters, the spinners, and other trades were well employed, they were satisfied; the man who earned £1 was content with it, not reflecting that he might receive £2 or £3 for the same work, were it not for the jugglery of the middle classes. In the good old times the stamp of every man's labour was on the fabric he made, and he was paid in proportion to his labour; and he was obliged an employer, he worked extra hours, he was paid accordingly, but now steam had divorced man from his labour. Steam and not government was the ruling power over man; all the mighty changes it had effected were benefits only to the capitalists, and not to the shopkeepers or working men; and when the whole capital of the country had got into the hands of the few, then the middle classes would discover the error they had committed. Already they began to complain; as long as the taxes could be wrung from working men they were content; but they now began themselves to feel the pressure, and to be discontented. He was not a truckling politician; for thirty years he had been before the public; and he had never eaten a meal, or travelled a mile at his private expense, he spent £100,000 in advocating their cause. He had been persecuted and confined in prison for his principles, and though they had now made him an M.P., he considered it more a degradation than an honour; neither his vote nor his speech was of any use to them. If a nincompoop lord spoke nonsense for ten minutes it was reported in the press, with additions and corrections, extending to some columns; but if he spoke for an hour (and they knew he was not exactly a fool), the press only gave him a few lines. He was often called to order for his language in that house; he did not, like many, make a speech on the platform to court popularity, and retract it when in the house. He told the honourable house, that he did not care whether it was the Pope, the Devil, or the Pretender that was on the throne, so long as there was a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; he was called to order, but he still persisted in it; and he could assure that meeting, that no officer of any office or place would ever tempt him to desert the people. Take away protection from the Land, tithe from the bishops and parsons, and their loyalty would soon follow. Since the taxes had been in some degree taken off labour and placed on profit, the middle classes were so loyal as they used to be. When he uttered these sentiments in the house he was belittled, and attempted to be hooted and shouted down. He was glad to see that the men of London had so greatly exerted themselves on behalf of the Refugees; he wished to God that the men in the country had done the same. The last National Petition was said to be signed by five millions of people; suppose that each of those contributed a farthing a week, it would give over a quarter of a million of pounds a year; if they contributed a penny a week, it would give one million a year; and if they contributed one shilling a week, it would give twelve millions a year, or it would purchase 500,000 acres of Land on which to locate them, or their English brethren. Did not that prove that all other classes lived by the antagonism subsisting amongst working men? He would give them Dean Swift's Charity Sermon: the Dean being engaged to preach a charity sermon in a fashionable church, and seeing that the audience came chiefly out of curiosity, gave the following brief sermon:—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. If you like the security down with your dust." Those that gave to the Poles gave to a far greater charity than contributing to support a host of black slugs; so if they liked the security let them down with the dust. When a man propounded a new principle it was at first laughed at, then mocked, reviled and persecuted, until at length it was adopted; this would be the case with the Land Plan until the day at length came, when all that desired it should have their little plot of land; should sit under their own vine, and their own fig tree, none daring to make them afraid. He would not give one fig for the Charter unless it would lead them to the possession of the land. An old couple said,

God gave us light, and saw 'twas good,  
Billy took it from us, damn his blood,"

He (Mr. O'Connor) said,  
"God gave us land, and fishes likewise,  
Tyrants took them from us, damn their eyes."  
(Tremendous cheers and laughter.)

The scriptures said, "that it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven." The priests did not care about the Heaven, nor the Bible, they made this earth their Heaven, and the people's hell. If a bishop was certain that he must give up £24,000 to go to Heaven, and that if he refused he would go to hell, did they wait for a moment doubt but that he would retain the money? These were the men who professed to preach the

religion of God, but who were ever found most active in injuring their fellow men. Mr. O'Connor then related an anecdote of his uncle, Arthur O'Connor, who had been ordained a parson; but having preached his first sermon in Belfast, it was so full of blasphemy, and he was excommunicated, and he was obliged to preach again. They paid the archbishops, bishops, and parsons in this country above ten millions a year; and eight millions to support a standing army, and eight millions to support their system-made paupers, whereas justice was done to the people, all would own that it was not a bishop who would be the land proprietor, and plenty would abound there; there would be no rebel to be found in the country, and consequently, no need for a soldier; and paupers being unknown, there would be no need of a poor law. The whole of these sums amounting to sufficient to pay off the interest of the National Debt, might then be saved. The great landlords of Ireland were beginning to feel the effects of the system, and their jealousy was oozing out of their pores, and they would soon be obliged to look back to their own land, and see what a position, that to political influence, he had long since wonched out of the result, and that they must make the most of the property by dividing it, and bringing it into the retail market, yet, for doing so, he had been more reviled than any man living. Committees had been appointed on the Woods and Forests, the Crown Lands, and other public bodies; but the great landlords of Ireland were beginning to feel the effects of the system, and their jealousy was oozing out of their pores, and they would soon be obliged to look back to their own land, and see what a position, that to political influence, he had long since wonched out of the result, and that they must make the most of the property by dividing it, and bringing it into the retail market, yet, for doing so, he had been more reviled than any man living. 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Clapped-hands      Lumbago      Yaws  
Piles

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.











imperfect manner in which non-medical witnesses

He would destroy himself, or that he was of un-  
sound mind. He had been brought to ruin by bad  
companions, but to her he had always been a good  
boy, never cheating or robbing her of a farthing,  
but cheerfully giving her all his wages when he  
had a place as an errand boy. He had made up  
his mind to go to sea, when out of the trouble he  
was in, but would not be bound to any trade.  
He lived at No. 5, Wells-street, Cripple-gate. The  
conclusion, in summing up, remarked upon the very

hastily removed. They pursued their search, and in a dark recess in the cellar they discovered a great quantity of illicitly manufactured spirits, of the usual strength, with about 150 gallons of molasses, fermented wash, and all the apparatus for carrying on a very extensive trade. In a room on the ground floor also they found a large pan of spirits prepared, ready for bottling. The whole plant appeared as if it had existed for a considerable time, and must have detracted the revenue of duty to the amount of several

day, Sirrell has been very low in spirits and has frequently been heard to say that he would shoot himself dead, or shot. He appears much concerned the cases in London and other places, which it is stated are in course of preparation against him. It is said that Maguire, who was released from custody on Friday morning, entertained a number of particular friends at his house in School-lane in London, on Saturday last, a day or two before the arrest of Sirrell in London. It is also stated that Maguire was drinking together in a public-house in the neighbourhood of Paradise-street. It was in the evening, a short time before the London post closed, that Maguire acts as a private watchman in the district, entered the house for the purpose of refreshing himself, while the prisoners happened to be there. One of the accused the unrecognised guardian of the night. "How long's your name?" Come here; and don't say you're a year's case these letters for the Post-office, when you come back I'll tell you to some ale." "Let me leave the ale to you," said the wily cognito, "and I'll make out my bidding after." He drank the ale and went on according to his way, but, instead of directing his steps to the Post-office, he pointed them in the direction of the police-office. When it was known to whom the letters proceeded, they were opened and copies taken, but they were not despatched by the same night's post—a fact of which Mr. Lewis, the wily cognito, was very ignorant on Tuesday when addressing the magistrates, for he was unable to reconcile the discrepancy in the date of the letter and the date of the Post-office mark. In the event, he knew nothing of the circumstances which led to his client's apprehension. The letter which Macaulay gave the clue to all that followed, was forwarded of the parcel, the arrest of Sirrell.

**HEDDEN-BRODIE MURDER.**—This horrid deed has been involved in mystery. The brothers of the slain man first apprehended, and on whom the police have been making a close investigation, and foolish enough might have been seen examined to see if any wounds were on their bodies, have been set at liberty, there being nothing to warrant their detention. One of the brothers also, in such a state of intoxication, and his answers to the magistrates were so incoherent, that nothing was made of him. Green also, the man suspected person, after he had been examined by the magistrates, has been set at liberty. It is said by those who first examined the body of the poor deader, that his murder, that there was no appearance in the clothes of some one else who had slept by his side, a clear ridge of the impression of his being observable between the two bodies where he sat down. The impression to the second person had been. The circumstance has opened up a new field of speculation on a painful subject. The government have offered a reward of £100 to the discoverer of the murderer, and

When disclosure threw the deceased into the excitement. She rushed out of the house, the edge of the pond a short distance from the house, and was about making a plunge into the water, when her master, who had pursued the unfortunate female, prevented her from doing so, caught her back, and confined her in his own arms. Shortly after this she requested permission to visit the water closet, and as the deceased so much desired to do so, she was allowed to go. On leaving the apartment she said she was to go into an adjoining closet, where the utensils and materials were kept. This request was at first refused, but ultimately she was allowed to enter the closet, after declaring that she wanted an apple. Having procured an apple from the assistant, she then reached from the bottle containing vitriol, and expeditiously poured a portion of the acid into the bottle which she carried in her mouth, but not until it had been swallowed to occasion death. Mr. Kenyon, having been informed what Carnal had done with the utmost kindness and promptitude, sent Liverpool for the family doctor, and also Mr. Kenyon, of Warrater, who administered all remedies, all of which proved of no avail. The unfortunate girl died between seven and eight o'clock on the following Friday. A post mortem examination was made on the body of the child, when it was found that she had given it as his opinion that it had

**SCOTLAND.**

**GOUGH.**—The freedom of the burgh of In- was presented on Thursday, the 17th inst., at a large meeting of the burgesses, in the Town Hall for that purpose. In the most graceful address of Provost Simps- able and gallant veteran said, that his mil- es had been very signally aided by the Scotchmen. His first triumph in the said lieutenantancy of the burgh, was the 75th ers, raised in the immediate vicinity of In- The name of Lord Gough immediately of Prince Albert on the Burgess roll ess.

**RESIDENCE IN STRATHDEE.**—A petition has ented, in the statutory form, to the Lords o, by the heirs of entail, praying for author- a lease of the lands and barony of Aber- and one of the pendicle called Pol-hollich- Forest of Whitmouth, with the manor of Albergeldie, in this county, in favour of Highness Prince Albert, for the period of years. After the term of Whitsunday, 1849.—

**Journal.**

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**FOUNDATION STONE AT THE WOOD ASPLEM, AT**  
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Mr. [unclear] having been seconded, was also carried unanimously:—"That this meeting approves of the of fusing the scattered democratic elements in a grand concentration of objects, energies, and

**METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.**—This assembled on Sunday evening, at the King Queen, Foley-street, Mr. Stallwood occupied chair. After the minutes had been confirmed several sums paid in for the use of the council. Fletcher brought forward the circular with a

feature, containing in addition to the usual matter of a Democratic song; it was highly approved of by the audience, and the following resolutions were adopted. Fletcher also suggested an alteration in the arrangements for advertising their local meetings, and was agreed to. The balance sheet of the year was then produced, when it appeared that the total receipts for the quarter were £2 5s. 3d., and the total disbursements £1 12s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of 12s. 6d. Messrs. Brisk and Moring were appointed auditors, and prior to the conclusion of the sitting reported its correctness. Mr. Fletcher gave notice of a motion respecting the

[illegible]

their few members about £2; they requested the aid of the council in raising funds: the several gates were requested to collect the amount in the localities, by subscription or otherwise. The council then adjourned until the ensuing Sunday meet at the same time and place.

**CIRCUS-STREET, MARYLEBONE.**—On Sunday morning Mr. Russell lectured at the Princess's upon "The causes and effects of Revolution." There was a good attendance of members.

### National Land Company.

SOMERS-TOWN.—A meeting of shareholders held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tottenbridge-road, on Wednesday evening: Mr. Humphreys in the chair. Mr. Broomfield took, in his opinion, unless the shareholders looked some energetic to assist Mr. O'Connor in winding up the affairs of the Land Company, that the funds contributed so noble a purpose would be frittered away in and other expenses. It was his belief that

Land Company, which had been enrolled by Tidd & Bright, he had embarked \$11 in that company, and would transfer to any other place they might adopt. Mr. Dunning thought it impossible to start a new Company on these affairs, the present Company were not so well believed the present measures to adopt. A good dividend could be realised, which he wished to invest in a similar, but improved undertaking. Mr. Wheeler stated that the Directors were taking steps towards obtaining a Bill for Warrington, Portman Company, but he had not

in the House of Commons coming to a favorable decision, therefore it was necessary that they should take steps, not only to protect themselves, but protect Mr. O'Connor, from legal actions, and from annoyances to which he was subjected. Several other speakers addressed the meeting; a resolution was passed calling the attention of the London branches to this subject, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next. No fault was found with the silence of the Directors upon the state of affairs, and a deputation

**LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.**

**FRANCE.**—PARIS, FRIDAY.—Prince Callimach, Turkish Ambassador in Paris, had a long conference with General Lahitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Hungarian refugees. It is said that the Turkish government has demanded the good offices of the British and French governments against the menacing

MM. Courville and Jeanne, stationers, were by the Assize Court of Paris, on Thursday, being exposed and offered for sale certain symbols tending to excite sedition and disturb the peace. These symbols related to the Commune of Chambord. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

ROME, OCTOBER 16.—Great discontent and excitement has been caused by the announcement of the execution of Nardonn's assassin, and his accomplices. The attitude of the people was

ACCIDENT AT THE BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—  
men named, Welsh, Gower, and Foley, were  
very injured on Friday morning, by the fall  
of two unsupported columns, and the trans-  
girder. The accident is not likely, however,  
to be attended with fatal consequences. The col-  
umn and girder were broken by the fall.

**THE PLATE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.**—C. Kelly, a porter in the service of Messrs. W. and Clapham, jewellers and silversmiths, of 14, Strand, was charged on Friday, at the street Police-office, on suspicion of being concerned in the late extensive robbery at the establishment. The prisoner was remanded.

**THE LATE BURGULARY AND OUTRAGE AT BIRMINGHAM.**—The two prisoners, Christopher Healy and J. Marshall, charged with the burglary and atrocious outrage at the house of Mr. Marston, were brought up for final examination at the public office

Friday morning. They were fully committed to the trial at the Warwick assizes.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY IN THE STRAND. Thursday night a daring robbery took place at the premises of Messrs. Aycckbone and Co., the waterproof clothiers and swimming-belt makers, 120, Strand. It is supposed that the entrance was effected into the warehouse during the night, and a great quantity of waterproof capes, &c., carried off. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the property and the conviction of the burglars.

**SAILORS' HOMES.**—The first sailors' home, the recent Mercantile Marine Act, is to be established in the underfoot, at Plymouth. The section of the act (13th and 14th Victoria, c. 26) states that it is expedient to encourage sailors' homes in the seaports of the United Kingdom. The Board of Trade, or a local maritime board, or any person to be a superintendant or superintendent, connected with a sailors' home, may pay any such whole or any portion of the fees payable by any such office to be appropriated for the purpose of such home. The Board of Trade in the present

London may appoint any superintendent of sailors' home, or any other person connected with, to be a shipping master, with such clerks and servants as may be necessary, and all shipping masters, deputies, clerks, and servants so appointed, and all shipping offices so constituted in London, are to be subject to the immediate control of the Board of Trade, and not to the marine board of the port.

A CERTIFIED COPY OF SCROFULA BY HOLLOWAY'S  
MENT AND PILLS.—The following certificate from  
Alecot, of Jersey's Plain, New South Wales, was for

some place. Jan. 1, 1849.—This is to certify, that my daughter, aged seven years, was afflicted with scrofula three years, and that, after she had been attended by several respectable medical practitioners without success, I was induced to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the remedies in about three months completely cured her, and she is now in the best of health. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have resided for twenty-two years. (Signed) W. ALBAN.

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**The Gazette.**

*From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 22th.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

Edward Armatage, Clifton-bridge, near Halifax—  
Colne bridge, near Ilkley, flannel, cotton spinner—  
Ingls, Holey-in-Arden, Warwickshire, surgeon—Frederick  
and George La Mark, Water-lane, Tower-street—Frog  
brokers—James M'Mounts, Liverpool, com, mercer—  
Lambert Evans, St. Lombard-street chambers, Clerkenwell  
lane, dealer in railway shares.

*From the Gazette of Friday, October 15.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

John Roden, of Stamford, draper—Robert Turner  
Woolring, Sussex—

On Wednesday last, Mr. Charles Turner, of street, Somers Town, aged thirty-three years. He was a long time Secretary to the Somers Town Branch National Land Company. He was a highly intelligent man, and was well known in the district.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield  
in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the P  
Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in th  
of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CO  
Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RID  
the Office, in the same street and parish. - St  
October 26th, 1854.