

3301RD.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS.

BY L. T. CLANCY.

NAPOLEON.—No. 15.

Written on Shakespeare's Cliff in view of the Strand,
where once shined the "Glorious of France and the
terror of Europe."

ON no more to the Ragle of France shall be given,
The glory to soar with his cloud-tipping wings;
Proclaiming of earth from the dome of high heaven,
The monarch of nations—the father of kings.

Now in the gloaming, ere the battle of Endim
Was won in his "grey coat" and restless
I ween,
To combat thrice over the foe who consigned him
To perish far from his dear banks of the Seine.

No more shall the clouds of oppression be broken,
His thunder and lightning ceased with his fall;
The clouds of his glorious achievements be spoken,
By those who would onward to death at his call.

He's gone; but for ever, the brave will deplore him,
The chivalrous ill-fated victim of war!
And weep the sad day when the green land o'er him
Was blighted by snow on the hills of the Ors.

Too long has his corse lain beneath the green willow,
Far, far, from France on a desolate shore;
With a brook for his bed, and a heaven for his pillow,
But now the rude surges shall mock him no more.

Thou glory O France! in the name that adorns thee,
Ere thou art by name from the lists of the brave;
Lo! the star of thy greatness expires fell o'er thee,
But last thou no meteor to beam on his grave?

CHELTENHAM.

O'CONNOR'S DEMONSTRATION.

WRITTEN BY JOHN SEERY.

COME, gentle goddess, wave thy heavenly wing;
And teach the harp's saddest neglected string;
Through great thy theme, fear not, celestial maid,
Thou shalt inspire true dignity is laid.

Some expostion, with thy gait sublime,
Thy theme shall honour with immortal rhyme;
Some classic Thompson, skill'd in gentler lore,
Or he who slumbers on the Theban shore.

Or rural Burns, fair Scotia's darling child,
Or lovely Shakspeare, with his heavenly wild,
Should raise thy theme a monument of fame,
Profusely deck'd with sweet Parnassian bays.

To boldly shout the great O'CONNOR'S praise,
To hold thou no meteor to beam on his grave?

But then, alas! like those that never sing;
By fate deprived of fancy's glorious wing;
By cruel fortune barr'd from learning's fane;
Except that glorious and unquenching flame—

The flame of freedom—fury cannot quench,
Nor fate itself with all its billows drench;
That rages supreme o'er every troubled wave,
And sweeps the nations to the golden tide.

David of which, how poor the poet's verse
That's meanly train'd to win the lordling's purse;
Though fancy's fire in every glowing line,
And learning's wrath securely round it shine.

Thou crownest with laurels freedom's glorious shrine,
Thy star's own light is a crown of thine;
Thou art, therefore, dear, as virtue is the test;
Whose flame may warm the frozen-frozen breast.

And the dame, fane of her sacred hand,
Thou crownest with laurels freedom's glorious shrine,
Thou art, therefore, dear, as virtue is the test;
Whose flame may warm the frozen-frozen breast.

See mournful old and Sol, from eastern skies,
With beams ethereal o'er creation die;
Gilds o'er the lawn, where fragrant dew-drops bright,
With ambient sparks, hail the God of light.

While, soft refracted, gilds the mountain's side,
Thou crownest with laurels freedom's glorious shrine,
Thou art, therefore, dear, as virtue is the test;
Whose flame may warm the frozen-frozen breast.

Peeps o'er the cliff with majesty and power!
And gladdens nature with the joyous hour;
Thou crownest with laurels freedom's glorious shrine,
Thou art, therefore, dear, as virtue is the test;

And thou O Sol, that now dost reign on high!
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STRENGTH LEAD.—On Tuesday last, David Davis,

residing with his mother, in Cleveland-street, and
his wife, his mother, were brought up at the
Court House, the former charged with stealing,
and Raleigh champions in our cause to stand.

Not that his monstrous fashion like to men,
That you the chains, the forged in Tophet's flame,
The glory of his arms, the sword, the lance,
The sword, the lance, the sword, the lance.

Under your voice you heavily our can quench,
And all its glories in the ocean drench.
(Concluded in our next.)

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—LECTURE ON EMIGRATION.—On Monday

evening, the Rev. W. Roaf, from Toronto, in Upper
Canada, delivered a lecture on emigration in the
Court House. The audience was not numerous but
respectable. The Rev. Gentleman, we believe, was
residing at Wolverhampton, but about five years ago,
went out to Canada, where he has since resided,
being employed as a missionary. The Rev. Gen-
tleman stated that he had seen many of the
emigrants who had been sent to the judgment of
others than to serve any object of his own. He
had no interest to serve by lecturing, nor was he
the agent of any land company in the colony; if,
however, any person was desirous of taking his
steps, or satisfy any of his doubts, he would be
willing to help him. The lecture was of great
length, and was listened to with patient attention.
A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer at the
close.

ASSAULT.—On Monday last, a caustic, wretched
looking man, named John Syian, was
charged before the magistrates, at the Court House,
with an aggravated assault on his wife, and also on
policeman Smith, who was called in to take him
into custody. The parties resided in Ebenezer-street,
and it would appear a regular cat and dog story
of life, the green-eyed monster having taken pos-
session of the domestic hearth, and the wife, who
declared that he beat his wife, because she
would have another man to lodge in the house.
The policeman stated that when he was called in
the prisoner was drunk, and nearly naked. He
was fined four shillings and costs, or sent to
Wolverhampton for two months. Peter Chambers, alias
John Maran, was fined forty shillings and costs, or
two months imprisonment, for an assault on police-
man Burton, on Saturday night, at which time he
went to the Police Station, and was taken into
custody. The policeman was sent for, and was
assaulted in the execution of his duty.

ASSAULT AND ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On
Monday last, two decent-looking men, named
Thomas Kilburn and Thomas Simpson, residing in
Hilton, were charged at the Court House with
having committed a violent assault upon Thomas
Cartor, an old man residing at the same village, and
having abstracted from his pocket the sum of
seven shillings and sixpence. The case was called
upon at Saturday night, about twelve o'clock.
The old man's face bore marks of punishment;
but it having come out that they had all been
drinking together at the Dog and Gun, which place
the witnesses did not believe to be a place of
robbery, the magistrates dismissed the charge of
robbery, and fined them ten shillings each for the
assault. The witnesses did not believe to be a place
of robbery, and the case was dismissed. The case
was dismissed, and the case was dismissed.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS.—On Monday last,
an accident from the incautious use of fire arms,
occurred at the house of Mr. John Robinson, the
Wild Man, Quarry-hill, which is very fortunate
that no fatal consequences resulted. A young
man named Thomas Ransom, residing with his
mother in the Globe Yard, Quarry-hill, who has
been for some time out of employment, was on
Monday forenoon engaged by Mr. Robinson to do
some trifling work at his house. At dinner time,
he was in the top-room eating some bread and
cheese, when suddenly a report of fire arms was
heard, and the poor fellow fell to the floor covered
with blood. He was at once removed to the
infirmary, and set on foot as the young man
who had fired the shot; it then appeared
that a lad named Foster had an old pistol
in his possession, which, on Monday, whilst he
was getting his dinner, he had lent to another
man named Thomas Ransom, who had taken the
muzzle to the ear of a companion, named
Hillingworth, and pulled the trigger. The cap
exploded, but no further consequences ensued,
the pistol being returned to Foster, who, whilst
standing in the street, close to the top window
of the Wild Man, fired at the window, and pointed
the pistol through the window, which happened to
be open, and the trigger was pulled. The contents
of the pistol exploded directly, and the whole
charge took effect on the right cheek of Ransom,
the powder breaking and entering his skin,
and a strong and violent swelling followed, with
great force on the temple. The skin has been since
removed by Mr. Samuel Smith (under whose care
he is placed), and we are glad to hear he is doing
well. We are told that the lad who was the cause
of this mischief, has been sent to the workhouse,
and is carrying out his punishment. The case
was dismissed, and the case was dismissed.

A SPEAK.—On Monday last, two young men,
named John Smith and James Brown, were
brought up at the Court House, having been found
at an early hour on Sunday morning, in an unoc-
cupied house, in Bridge-street, with a felonious
intent. A Sergeant of the Nightly Watch stated
that he received information from a young man
named John Smith, who was knocking at his
door, and in passing along Bridge-street,
in which direction they had gone, he heard a
noise in the house in question, and in trying to
obtain admission, he was refused. He then
went to the door, and found the door open, and
ultimately got in and found the prisoners;
there were sundry articles of furniture in
the house, which had been placed there "for
convenience of sale," some of which had been
broken. The case was dismissed, and the case
was dismissed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, an in-
quest was held at the house of Mr. Ingham, the
George Inn, Kirkstall, before Mr. E. C. Hoppes,
deputy coroner, on the view of the body of John
Firth, the son of Mr. Henry Firth, carpenter, of
Kirkstall. The deceased was found dead, and
his father's wagon, drawn by three horses, was
proceeding to Leeds with goods, as we understand,
for the railway. The wagon was found lying on
the road. When taken up he was quite dead, there
being no signs of either bruises or blood about the
body. The body was removed to the George Inn,
and the coroner, who was assisted by a jury, and
after the horses were observed suddenly to
start off, from what cause is not known, and the
deceased was seen to fall. The horses and wagon
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. GREAT CHARTER DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Monday, July 25.
Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of those meetings! The death-knell of the factions has been rung out in 400 voices, and new life and spirit infused into the glories of the past. Mr. O'Connor, arrived in Nottingham by the Derby train at ten o'clock, and almost immediately drove in an open carriage into the Market-place, to join the procession to the Victoria Park. The Market-place of Nottingham, one of the most beautiful and spacious squares in the kingdom, presented one immense mass of human beings, over whose heads floated a goodly number of beautiful flags and banners, garlands, and star portraits, got up for the occasion, with admirable taste.
A fine military band was in attendance, and upwards of fifty carriages, loaded with respectable well-dressed persons, each decorated with garlands, devices, mottoes, &c., drew up in order of procession; amongst them we remarked the following:—
The Shoemakers, with the splendid banner of their Union, led the van, flanked by the beautiful green silk flag of the Rice-place National Club.
The motto upon the Arnold flag (also green) was—
Injured Justice demands the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones.
A green Cap of Liberty, bordered with gold. Carriage, containing Mr. O'Connor, Messrs. Clark, of Stockport, Vickers, of Belper, Sweet and Langridge, of Nottingham, E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, was preceded by the band, and decorated with the portraits of Frost, O'Connor, Emmet, &c., with garlands.
In another car was a profile medallion of O'Connor, surrounded with a garland, and crowned with laurels, motto—
Now let merit be crowned—the banner's unfurled, The signal of triumph all over the world.
And numerous others.

Mr. O'Connor addressed the assembled thousands for a very considerable time, and the procession moved on in beautiful order up Cumberland street, and along the Mansfield-road, accompanied by nearly the whole population of the town; as far as Arnold, four miles of the route, the spectacle was a sublime one, when the Carrington, Bedford, Arnold, Blinckall, and Belper Associations fell into the line of march. The day was splendid, and the scenery of the whole line of march was beautiful indeed. About a mile from Calverton, their Association, headed by the Sutton brass band, met us, leading the procession, with several beautiful flags, banners, garlands of fresh and living flowers, and the scene on entering this peaceful village was most striking! We drew up in an open space, at the extreme end of the village close by the church, and being introduced by Mr. Vickers, Mr. O'Connor, here, before the sun again addressed the multitude. Then the people gave three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for O'Connor, and three for the Charter, when we at once proceeded to the festive scene. A tent, forty yards by ten, erected in a beautiful pasture, bounded by a splendid wood, a marquee, and various stalls, exhibited a coup d'oeil inconceivably grand. Nearly a thousand of the sons and daughters of toil partook of excellent tea, plum and plain cake, bread and butter, &c., to their hearts' content. Food and drink could not be given to our worthy old friend, Mr. George Harrison, member of the late Convention, and his honest dame, for their indefatigable attention to the accommodation of the Chartists. Friends, at the festive scene, were not less than 5,000 persons attending this moral fete, in honour of O'Connor and the Charter; all sorts of innocent amusements—kiss in the ring, country dances, &c.—were in full swing, and the rest we observed in a few days, and then I will send you a specimen, upon the reception of which you will please to send me word how they are approved of, together with any other information you may think necessary.

I remain, Yours very respectfully,
WM. BEACH.
Bell Works, Burslem.
To Mr. Wm. Griffin, Secretary to the Hunt's Monument Committee.
TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
AN APPEAL TO THE SYMPATHISING CHARTIST PUBLIC ON BEHALF OF MRS. ROBERTS, OF BIRMINGHAM.
BIRMINGHAM.—On the 21st instant I received a communication from the unfortunate and bereaved Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham, detailing her sufferings and destitution.
If assistance could be promptly and efficiently rendered, she and her fatherless children will be driven to the horrible necessity of seeking shelter in a workhouse and to their graves.
On Sunday evening last, I related her truly distressing case to the meeting of the City of London Chartists, when the sum of eight shillings and sixpence was immediately subscribed.
She wishes to be provided with a mantle, for which purpose, together with other requisites, I trust that I shall be able to raise in a few days, and with the fullest confidence that this appeal will be made in vain.
I am yours in the cause of humanity,
P. S. I shall be happy to receive any sums that may be subscribed for Mr. Roberts.
STALEBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening, we had a glorious lecture delivered in our room, by Mr. P. M. Brophy, from Dublin. Mr. Brophy impressed on his hearers the necessity of coming forward and joining the Charter Association. A number of men came forward and enrolled their names, and took their cards at the door.

As a report of the speeches would be useless, a description of the scenes of this day's eventful history is all we can attempt; and it is, after all, but an attempt—a mere rumour.
Within about three miles of Mansfield, stands Byron's oak, at the gate leading to Newstead Abbey; here the avant-couriers of the day's grand spectacle met us, like so many running episodes of Chaucer, each containing a pithy paragraph, printed upon various slips of coloured paper, fluttering in the breeze, from the napless hats, tattered caps, and bare poles of these juvenile Mercenaries of Chaucer. Amongst these pithy sentences we observed the following:—
More fat pigs, and fewer parsons.
Holberry and Clayton were martyred by the Whigs.
The judgment of Heaven is labour for food, but the judgment of kings, is oil and starvation.
Welcome, welcome, brave O'Connor.
Frost, Williams, and Jones, never forget them.
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Down with the Corn Law humbug, and up with the Charter.
A tear of sympathy for the martyred—Clayton and Holberry.
There was a black flag also belonging to Sutton, bearing this motto—"Thou shalt do no murder," and on the reverse—"We are men of peace."

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The Charter, and the people's delight to honour, *Viva populi, Vox Dei.*
Equal rights for all—Cherish Justice.
These and many more, read and understood of all men, was surprising; from six or eight to eighteen or twenty years of age, we suppose more than 400 met as a mile or two in advance of the procession, and ran along with the carriage. At length we came up with the carriage, headed by a fine band, and the black banner used at poor Holberry's funeral, and numerous flags, of all sizes, colours, devices, and times, from the top paper one of the young Feargus, of which sort there were a pretty considerable number, to banners, taking up the whole breadth of the road. The entries into the town of Mansfield was splendid.

After bearing our innumerable emblems of liberty round the town, the high priest of Chartism, viz. Lord Claude Hamilton calls him, mounted the hustings, and Mr. Hubbard, a working man, being called unanimously to the chair.
Mr. John Hambling read the placard containing the requisition, when the following resolution was moved:—
"That this meeting do adopt the memorial to the Queen, agreed upon by the late National Convention of the working classes."

This having been seconded, Mr. O'Connor, in a long and stirring address supported it, and concluded amid thunders of applause. The magistrates were sitting in conclave in the Town-hall. The boiled lobsters stripped off their shells, were crawling about in all directions, as thick as land crabs in Barbadoes burial grounds—persons who had been released by the Magistrate's decision to collect scraps of our speeches upon paper; but we understood the trap too well to be caught. We are too old sparrows to be caught with chaff.
Thomas Clark of Stockport, Vickers of Belper, and Harrison of Belper, the meeting briefly. Three cheers were given for the Charter, three for O'Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and we separated till four o'clock, when the trumpet again sounded the gathering note, and we started for Sutton, three, three, three, with a body of forty thousand human beings, two military bands, and hundreds of banners. Belper sent twenty; Nottingham, Calverton, Alfreton, Hucknall, Arnold, Castlefield, Shalford, and Sutton, sent thirty; for the occasion, and augmented their immense

About two miles out of Sutton, the Female Chartists, two and two, bearing most elegant garlands, and headed by a large black flag, with a white lace border, bearing this touching device:—
"A tear of sympathy for the martyred Clayton and Holberry."

Flanked by two elegant garlands of black and white crapes most tastefully designed, were met; the young females bearing them, and also those bearing the other gay and elegant garlands, were dressed in white, with black handkerchiefs and bonnets. At length the moving mass entered the village of Sutton, and the procession, led by the band, presented hundreds of Chartists' mottoes, star portraits, flags, garlands, oak-boughs, and evergreens, and roofs, windows, and walls were crammed with human beings. The above, as we passed the street, rent the welkin. In our passage down the hill, we passed under several triumphal arches, which were suspended across the street from house to house. At length we reached the hustings. Mr. Samuel Fox, being unanimously called to the chair, read the placard and requisitionist's names. The memorial was proposed and adopted. Mr. O'Connor again addressed the assembled thousands amid thunders of applause and "God-bless-you's," and was followed by Clark, Vickers, and Commodore Mead. We then repaired to the tent—a spacious erection, and curious, too, as spacious, the sides and ends being composed of house and chamber doors, the covering, of bed quilts and counterpanes; it was fifty yards long by fifteen wide, and about twenty feet high, elegantly adorned with flags, and every device, chandeliers, flags, and banners. The tea and accompaniments were excellent. Commodore Mead sang,—"Awa, Whigs, awa," responded to the sentiment—"The people, the only saviours of the nation," and delivered an enthusiastic speech appropriate to the sentiment.

Mr. Hardy, of Arnold, sang—"The brave Northern Star," and the Commodore gave, as a sentiment—"The Tories suspended from infamy's gibbet, and the devil taking them with Whigs." A song by a young man with excellent taste—"Then here's to the man, the brave true man, who stands in our cause." The Commodore gave the health of the brave true man, Feargus O'Connor, with three times three, with Birmingham broadsides, in regular ship-shape.

An address was then presented to Mr. O'Connor from the brave lads and lasses of Sutton, to which Mr. O'Connor returned thanks in a most eloquent spirit, after which a native poet sang a most laughable comic song, with recitation, which elicited rounds of applause.

Mr. O'Connor then retired with his friends, and we started for Nottingham in the carriage about eleven o'clock, and arrived there about two o'clock. Thus ended the great and magnificent demonstration for Nottinghamshire—one of the most splendid and enthusiastic ever witnessed in these parts. We believe this will indeed make Tories tremble, Whigs shudder, and die, and the working millions resolve to be free!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
DEAR SIR,—I have been asked a thousand times about the China model of Hunt's monument, but could give no answer; if you would insert the following in the Star of this week, it would satisfy many of your readers, and save me the trouble of writing, and the expense of posting, a large number of letters.
Yours faithfully,
WM. GRIFFIN.
8, Robert-street, Bank Top, Manchester, July 27th.

Burslem, July 26th, 1842.
SIR,—You may perhaps think I have been negligent in not writing to you sooner respecting the Hunt's Monument, but the colliers have been too busy, and consequently there has been no coal to be got, which has prevented me from doing so; but I have now been upwards of two hundred passed through the first kiln—they have to pass through two more fires, which I shall be able to accomplish in a few days, and then I will send you a specimen, upon the reception of which you will please to send me word how they are approved of, together with any other information you may think necessary.
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THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

SOLUTION
OF THE
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THAT
OVER-PRODUCTION OF CLOTHING AND
FOOD,
CAN AND DOES EXIST
AMONGST A STARVING AND PINING
PEOPLE.

We live in queer times. Every thing around us betokens wealth; and everywhere is the cry of poverty and ruination raised! Our means for producing wealth have increased in an almost incalculable degree; and yet destitution and misery arising from the want of the bare necessities of life increases on every hand! One entire class, the working class, are enduring the most horrible and hideous (in England) unheard-of privations; and another class, the shop-keeping class, are fast approaching the same condition!

We live in queer times. Every thing around us seems to be anomalous; but the most astounding and most perplexing anomaly of all, is "OVER-PRODUCTION OF WEALTH CO-EXISTENT WITH DESTITUTION AND WANT AMONGST PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS!" We are aware that "OVER-PRODUCTION" is denied. We are aware that cuckoo-sayings are bandied about by surface-skimming economists, the moment "over-production" is named. We are aware of the question: "how can there be over-production, when the people are starving and wailing?" We are aware of the cry, "over-production means that the people are too industrious!" We are aware of these stock phrases, and a good many more mouthed forth by the Anti-Corn Law gentry and "Extension of Commerce" advocates; but, manage it all, we mean to show and to make plain to men of common understanding, that "OVER-PRODUCTION" can exist along with poverty and misery; may, that "OVER-PRODUCTION" causes poverty and want amongst a trading community.

It would be enough for our purpose (were we disposed or forced to rely solely on it) to point to the fact, that from a certain point, as Great Britain has increased her means of producing wealth, in the same proportion has her people been reduced from comparative plenty to want and destitution. It would be sufficient for us (had we nothing else) to point to this fact: that as PRODUCTION has increased from a certain point, so also has increased poverty and indigence. It would be sufficient for us, were we disposed, to throw this fact into the teeth of the deniers of "OVER-PRODUCTION," and ask them to account for it on any other hypothesis. But we shall not so act. We will show the why and the wherefore. We will show the *modus operandi*. We will make the subject understandably plain and clear.

That poverty and indigence have increased with PRODUCTION, is a fact now admitted on all hands. That increased and increasing want is endured by the two main classes of society, the producers and distributors, the workmen and shopkeepers, is attested by even the "Extension of Commerce" men themselves. In fact they are now, even at this moment, pressing most urgently, the fact, that the working people are starving to death; that they are utterly unable to procure for themselves the commonest necessities of life; and that the shopkeeping class are reduced to bankruptcy and ruin. The "Extension of Commerce" gentry; the deniers of "OVER-PRODUCTION;" the Anti-Corn Law Conference, are now, at this very time, pressing, urgently, vehemently, importunately pressing these facts upon the attention of the Minister of England! There is no dispute, on any hand, as to the existence of dire distress and privation. The Minister himself admits it, and deplores the fact.

That our means of producing wealth have increased during the last fifty years in an enormous and astounding degree admits also of no dispute. The introduction of the steam engine; the increased application of water power; the invention and employment of the spinning-jenny, the mule, the willy, the throstle, the power-loom, the Lewis machine, the heckling machine, the combing machine, the flax-spinning machines, and a thousand others, which are well known to all engaged in manufacturing processes; all these things betoken an increase of means for producing wealth.

To understand this subject thoroughly, however, we must particulars. We must endeavour to ascertain what the increase in our means of production really is. We must compare our means in this respect at the present time with our means some sixty years ago.

In 1792 we are stated to have had a population of 15,000,000. By far the greater proportion of that population was occupied in agricultural pursuits. Manufacturers were, with them, a secondary consideration. They seemed to act according to the dictates of nature: food first: clothing the next. The inventions of WARR and ARKWRIGHT were then new. Their introduction into use was but slow; yet they were being introduced. The population, too, possessed at that time other mechanical and scientific power. According to the Statisticians of the day, about one-fourth of the population were engaged in manual labour. At that time, however, human labourers were men; not women or children.

The producing power of England, at the period we speak of, has been computed by those most conversant with the subject to have been:—

Manual labour	3,750,000
Mechanical and scientific power	11,250,000
Total	15,000,000

The population was also 15,000,000. Thus the aggregate productive power and the population in 1792 were about equal, or as one to one.

The condition of the population then, was that which it has never since been. Indeed they experienced a degree of substantial prosperity, equal, if not superior to that of the inhabitants of any other part of the world. Pauperism was comparatively unknown. The poor rates amounted only to £2,000,000; and out of them were paid, as now, the county rates, salaries, and law expenses. Now, we are told, the poor rates amount to £3,000,000!! This can be accounted for. The manufacturing system had then attained that point which gave the highest value to manual labour, compared with the price of the necessities and comforts of life, which it was calculated to afford; and it had not then introduced the demoralizing effects which soon afterwards began to emanate from it.

What was the amount of producing power in the year 1792? and what was the state of the population? Let us now see how both these matters stand at the present.

Manual, or rather human, labour has been increased. The labour of women and even children has been called into long unceasing daily action. To such an extent has this been the case, that Statisticians now estimate that one-third of the population are engaged in hand labour, instead of one-fourth as computed in 1792.

But if the producing power of England has been increased by adding to her manual labourers the wires and daughters, and the infant boys and girls, of working men, what, O what! has been the increase in her mechanical and scientific power?

In the year 1817, when the population was estimated to be 18,000,000, it was found that there had been a real increase in our mechanical and scientific power to produce wealth equal to that of much more than two hundred millions of stout, active, well-trained labourers! An increase equal to more than ten times the population! An increase equal to more than thirty times the manual labour England could then supply for the production of wealth!!

In 1817, then, the producing power of England stood thus:—

Manual labour, (one-third of the population, 18,000,000)	6,000,000
Newly-created scientific power, from 1792 to 1817, underevaluated	200,000,000
Scientific power in 1792	11,250,000

Total producing power

The population at this period, as we have before seen, was 18,000,000. The proportion which the producing power now bore to the population was twelve and a fraction to one. In 1792 the proportion was as we have before seen, just equal, as one to one.

Here was an increase! What ought to have been the result? The people; the whole people; workmen as well as masters; the producers and the distributors; ALL ought to have been twelve times richer in 1817 than they were in 1792! They had increased their means of producing wealth from the proportion of one to one, to more than twelve to one; they ought to have been twelve times more wealthy! The workman ought to have had twelve times the amount of wages in 1817 than he had in 1792. The employer and distributor ought to have had twelve times the amount of profit. These things clearly ought to have flowed from such an increase to our means of producing national wealth.

We will not stop here to inquire whether this was the case or not; whether the condition of both employer and employed was the better, or worse, for this vast increase in our producing means. We will not enter upon that inquiry here; but proceed to ascertain what the amount of our producing power is at the present moment; ascertain what has been the increase SINCE the year 1817.

The population at present, as appears from the latest census, is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. As the employment of females and children since 1817 has not decreased, but, on the contrary, greatly increased, we adopt the last estimate, that one-third of our population is employed in hand-labour. (We are now arguing generally; and not with reference to the present "depressed state of trade" as it is called, and consequent want of employment.) Those most conversant with the question aver that we have now a mechanical and scientific productive power equal to the labour of more than six hundred millions of "hands"!!

This is no random guess. It is the result of deep and searching inquiry, and extensive practical knowledge. One of the means to ascertain the amount may be here stated. It will give an idea of the kind of data on which the conclusion just named is founded.

Some time ago, three of the principal British manufacturers of cotton yarn in different parts of the kingdom, made separate estimates of the quantity each workman in their respective establishments produced, compared with the average production of one person on the plan formerly pursued; that is, with hand-cards and single

spinning-wheel. They found, on examination, that they agreed in the conclusion that the proportion between the quantity produced by one person with the then machinery and one man on the former plan, was as one hundred and twenty to one! Subsequent improvements have raised the proportion to that of more than two hundred to one. It is computed that there are above 300,000 persons employed in cotton-spinning in Great Britain. It would therefore require 60,000,000 of work-people to produce on the old method, and unaided by the late mechanical and chemical inventions and improvements, as much cotton yarn as is now produced by the 300,000!! Now 60,000,000 is just one-tenth of 600,000,000—the estimated present amount of mechanical and scientific producing power; and yet cotton-spinning is only one branch of one manufacture!

The present amount of producing power possessed by us, then, would appear to be:—

Manual labour (one-third of the population, 27,000,000)	9,000,000
Mechanical power	600,000,000

Total producing power

Showing an increase since 1817 of power equal to the labour of 371,750,000 "hands"!!!

The proportion which our present producing power bears to the population is more than twenty-two to one!!!

We have before argued on the assumption that one-third of our population is engaged in producing. It follows from that assumption, that each producer in England at the present moment is enabled, by means of mechanics, chemistry, and other sciences, to produce as much in any given period of time as would, before 1792, have taken sixty-seven workmen to produce in the like period!!! Great Britain, therefore, SHOULD BE SIXTY-SEVEN TIMES MORE WEALTHY NOW than she was then!!!

What is the fact? Let the "Corn-Law Repealers" answer! Let the "Corn-Law Conference" answer! Let the statements laid by them before the Minister answer!!! Let the *Spoken* meetings of the shopkeepers answer!!!! Let the loud outcries of "starvation," "BANKRUPTCY," "RUIN" answer!!!! Let the Queen's Speech and the "SYMPATHISINGS" of the Premier answer!!!! Let the stripped hordes, the shirtless backs, the shodless feet, the empty bellies of the producers answer!!!!!! Let the fact that more than one-fourth of the population of the very town in which we write (itself one of the best in the whole kingdom) is pauperized; let that one fact answer!!!!!!

Here is a strange fact: when our productive power was, as compared with our population, only one to one, we found means to exist; and to exist comfortably; too now that we have a productive power increased to the proportion of twenty-two to one, we are in the very jaws of death from famine!!

Let the reader ponder over this fact well! Let him weigh and canvass it in all its bearings! Let him study the lesson it gives! It teaches that formerly one sixty-seventh part of England's present means of producing wealth afforded her population subsistence and comfort! It teaches that an increase of those former means sixty-seven times over has not added to the meal-bowl on the bread-crate of the working man! It teaches that the comforts he once enjoyed have been snatched from him! It teaches that the working men of England are not (from some means or other) permitted to enjoy any wealth like so much as a SIXTY-SEVENTH part of the wealth they produce!!

Whence this evil? From "OVER-PRODUCTION"!! It is our answer; and thus we prove it.

Every step we have taken in increasing production, from 1792 to the present moment, has been a step in the downward path of ruin! This is proved beyond all dispute by the fact, that we were comfortably off, "well-to-do," when we started on the journey; and are now wretched even long before we have arrived at our journey's end! This fact completely and unanswerably proves our position. All the reasoning; all the sophistry; all the speciousness in the world cannot upset that position, unless it can alter the fact. We were "well-to-do;" we have increased our productions sixty-seven times over; in the exact proportion as we have increased those productions, in exactly the same ratio have we decreased the workman's means of comfort and even hard living; and we have ended in a consignment of him to penury, destitution, and death! While we have brought the shop-keeping class to beggary and ruin!!!

Now why is this?—Attend.

WEALTH is the aggregate of those objects that supply the wants and contribute to the comforts of man. He who has a regular supply of the objects of necessity and comfort is a *wealthy man*; he who has not this regular supply is a *poor man*.

It is evident that if each man could produce for himself all the articles of wealth that he needed, he would be a wealthy man; and no possible injustice could happen in the distribution of his products; for he would himself consume that which he produced.

Such a state of things, however, is impossible, without giving up the immense advantages attending a division of labour, and a returning back to what is denominated "the savage state." A workman cannot produce with advantage either to himself or the community more than a very few different kinds of wealth. These, it is evident, cannot supply all his wants. He can himself, only use but a small part of the things he has produced; and the rest he must exchange with those of his fellow-men who live, in like manner, produced a surplus of other articles of wealth.

HENCE arises COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, OR TRADING; and it is in the manner in which these necessary exchanges are NOW made, that produces want and poverty! In other words, it is THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE THAT DEPRIVES BRITISH LABOURERS, in some way or other, of MORE THAN SIXTY-SIXTHS OF THE PRODUCE OF THEIR INDUSTRY! AND consigns THEM TO FAMINE BECAUSE THEY HAVE OVERSTOCKED THE MARKET, AND BECOME USELESS AS PRODUCERS!

Let us trace the working of the system. Let us suppose England to be inhabited by one large family, the various members of which are of various occupations: some growers of food; others builders of houses; others makers of wearing apparel, and others bakers of bread. Further suppose this family producing for its own consumption. The farmer would have to exchange some of his grain with the maker of clothing; for while the one cannot do without grain, the other cannot do without covering. The builder would exchange the products of his labour with both: for while shelter is necessary to all, he too must have food and dress. And so throughout the whole family. To facilitate these exchanges, they would make use of money as a medium of exchange. Having established a standard of value, the one would sell his surplus produce, and buy the surplus produce of his brother. This is the Commercial System in its simplest and least injurious form.

Further suppose that this family are just able to supply their aggregate wants; that the farmer grows just enough of food; the builder makes just enough of shelter; the weaver and tailor produce just enough of clothing; the baker is able to bake just enough of bread; in short, suppose that the family's means of production are, in proportion to their number, just one to one: it is not apparent that with such a simple form of necessary exchange, ALL must be comfortable! The farmer, as soon as his grain is ready, brings it to market and finds a ready customer. With the money he receives for his produce he goes to the tailor and buys what he needs to clothe himself; and the money he leaves to the baker to buy bread; and thus each would regularly obtain the means of purchasing the different articles of wealth he daily requires.

An increase of productive power would greatly increase the aggregate wealth of the family. Each one would then be able to supply much more than his portion towards the family wants. What follows? Why, that the market is overstocked. The supply is greater than the demand. The farmer brings his grain to market, but finds that each one is supplied with food; and he cannot sell. The weaver produces his cloth; but every one is already clothed, and no more is required. What then follows? Why, that the farmer, though he has grain enough and to spare, can get nothing else; the baker has bread; but he can obtain no money wherewith to purchase other articles of necessity; the weaver, though he has plenty of cloth, cannot procure food for a single meal! If we suppose that these persons have saved a little money, still they will purchase but sparingly, not knowing where they may obtain more. Diminishing consumption increases each member's stock on hand. At last the market is fairly glutted. Then on farmer, or other producer, lowers his price, that he may undersell the others. Others are forced to follow his example, though conscious that by so doing they are obtaining less and less for their labour. Even low prices will not induce the members to buy more grain or more of other produce than their means will permit them to consume; so that such relief is but momentary, and is ultimately ruinous.

What, then, remains to be done? To look out for a market abroad, where the wants of other families are not so fully supplied; and thus dispose of their surplus produce for the money they require, to obtain from their brethren the necessities of life. But here another difficulty presents itself. The means of production increase, both at home and abroad. The foreigner requires less and less. The English family must make more and more. To induce a purchase, they reduce their prices below those of the foreigner. This increases the difficulty. To make up for reduced prices, longer hours of work are necessary. More must be produced to make up the former sum. Still the markets are full and fuller; and still production is increased and increases. The labour of the "little one" is called in to aid the father; and ultimately the mother is forced to take her stand by the side of both. This adds fuel to the fire. At last the foreign market is glutted, as well as the home market. The warehouses and granaries are weighed down with wealth; and the producers of all are compelled to starve to death because they cannot sell; because they CANNOT PROCURE MONEY to buy the different articles of wealth everywhere abundant!!!! because the members of the family have, each one, so much wealth that they cannot find means to exchange products with one another!!!! because, in fact, they are OVER-SUPPLIED with all the necessities of life to such a degree, that they KNOW NOT HOW TO PREVENT THEIR MEMBERS STARVING FOR WANT OF THEM!!!!

This would be the state of a family under the present Commercial System, even where every one is a producer; and where every one has the opportunity of keeping his own products to himself till he can either sell or barter them for other products he needs for his sustenance and comfort. Apply the supposed case to our actual condition; and consider, if such be the case where everything is in favour of the producer, as far as the keeping to himself his own productions is concerned, what must be the condition of those who are obliged to daily sell their physical energies for their daily bread!! Each one in that state is not over-supplied; and yet his want arises from OVER-PRODUCTION! The produce of his labour is not in his own hands, for sale; it is, however, in the hands of others, waiting for sale; and it is because it is unsold that his employer does not buy more of his energies; and there he is! starving—BECAUSE he has produced too much!!!!

The Political Economist when they speak of the impossibility of "OVER-PRODUCTION" leave one or two essentials out of their calculation, which make all the difference between their conclusion and ours! They forget, or will not remember, that there is buying and selling in connection with our present Commercial exchanges; and they also forget that buying and selling is necessary in order to other buying and selling. The accumulated produce of labour must be sold, before other labour can be employed or bought. If the market is overstocked, no first buyer can be found. If the first one is wanting, the second is wanting too! and thus, all is at a dead lock!

An anecdote told by an old friend of ours, whose teachings on this subject will not soon be forgotten by thousands of the working people, will truly illustrate our present position. He represented two Manchester men as having met in converse on the "hard times;" and that BILL had just asked JOE, "when he thought times would mend." The answer was: "I know not. Theaw knows 'at warms 'as an' full; 'at 'at we konna get work 'till ther's em'p't. They konna be em'p't 'till we get'n brass to go beony 'tuff. We konna get brass, 'till we get'n work; 'at we konna get work 'till we get'n brass. So thaw sees we 'ar 'at fast together!" A perfect picture of England's present condition! and a poser for the deniers of OVER-PRODUCTION!!

And is it always to be thus? Does it necessarily follow that every increase in the means of producing wealth must lead to this dire result? Is that which must, in itself, be a blessing, always thus to prove a curse?!! Must it always be that an increase of wealth must increase our poverty? Is it not possible to prevent OVER-PRODUCTION, without at the same time preventing the illimitable increase of wealth?

No! It things are not always to be as they are! It does not necessarily follow that the increased and increasing poverty of the people must be the price of an increase in the means to produce national wealth. It is possible TO PREVENT OVER-PRODUCTION, and yet allow of the illimitable increase of wealth! Other principles, however, and other practices, to those adopted by our present Commercial men must be brought into play. The necessity of having to wait for buyers of labour's products before labour itself can be bought, must be superseded

House of Commons that public meetings ought not to be dispersed by the authority of constables; but, if they were refused, an opposite inference must be drawn.

Sir R. PEEL said that the Right Hon. Gentleman

Mr. STANTON yielded to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUME then, before the Speaker left the chair, mentioned the condition of his own constituents, he having been called on to do so by them at a public meeting, with their chief magistrate presiding. When he had concluded,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Sup-

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The day named for the prorogation of parliament is the 10th or 11th of August. The labours of the session will terminate on the 10th of August.

There was another "affair of honour" on Wednesday week: Mr. Alexander Pollington and Mr. Augustus James Tankerfield, who had a dispute about some electrical matter, met on Putney Heath, at five o'clock in the morning, and shot at each other. Mr. Pollington was severely wounded in the groin; Mr. Tankerfield slightly in the left arm.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Saturday night one of our servant girls who slept in the house of Thomas

M. Namara, farmer, at Ballycanane, rose out of bed, and, seizing a knife, without previous threat or intimidation, cut the throat of her bed-fellow, whose cries alarmed the family, and constable Slattery, who was on patrol convenient to the place, sent off for Dr. Robert Fitzgerald, who sewed up the incision, and hopes are entertained of the poor girl's recovery. Jealousy is said to have instigated the horrid deed.

The windpipe was severed by the wound. The offender, Peggy Griffin, is in custody. The name of the sufferer is Catherine Fitzgerald.—*Limerick Chron.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened to a fine youth on our river last week, who unfortunately got the rope of a steam-tug coiled round his legs, the effects of which were dreadful. The left

leg was nearly torn off, the muscles, great blood vessels, and nerves being crushed, and one of the bones broken to pieces; there was also an extensive laceration of the other leg, completely dividing the tendo Achillis. The amputation of the left leg was recommended; but as the friends refused their consent, the arteries were tied, and the best done which the case would admit of. At the surgeons' request,

the case would admit. As the surgeons expected, symptoms of mortification appeared on the following day, which increased so rapidly as to convince the friends of the youth that the only hope of saving the poor fellow's life was by the removal of the limb—an extremely hazardous experiment under such circumstances. The case is, however, going on favourably, and but little doubt is entertained of the

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week a fearful accident happened on the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, near Parkside, in which a passenger train was derailed, and a young woman named Scott, about 19 or 20 years of age, was getting out of the way from the front of the train, near Parkside (not far from the junction of the line with the Great Northern line), and was killed, and which was being hooked on to a train bound for Manchester, and did not observe a train to Liverpool, which was coming on at a rapid rate in the opposite direction. He was immediately knocked down, and fell down the embankment, and was hurled head diagonally to the line by the whole of the train, and a number of carriages passing over him, and the body, which lay in an oblique direction, was only feebly supported together by the clothes. As soon as the train could stop, the passengers were taken out, and amongst whom was a medical man, got out, but the unfortunate individual was of course past medical aid, and the body exhibited a shocking spectacle. The train had been delayed by a broken-down passenger, and was observed by the guards not even stating it properly as they passed the different stations, but mentioning it in a whisper. To obviate accidents of this kind, the engine of a train is provided with a shrill whistle, which is blown on every approach to the different stations, it would also be very desirable

appears that it should be put on as soon as another train
leaves that in sight. This shows the necessity of doing
things with the privacy in which numerous railway
accidents are kept on the lines of this part of the
country, as if the accident or the inquest on the body
had been made public, it would have led to the sug-
gestion that the accident was due to carelessness, & that
the occurrence of this or similar accidents. A great
inconvenience is invariably observed with respect to all
such accidents, though it is but fair to state that
this is not always true, but in many cases it is so.
In the first case where such has occurred since the
lamented death of Mr. Ruskisson on the first open-
ing of the railway. So quiet was the occurrence
that no notice of it was taken in any of the
local prints.

J. W. G. S. J. W. G. S.

Bankrupts.

From the London Gazette of Friday July 9

BANKRUPTS.

John Mills, London-vale, canal-carrier, to surrender August 1, September 2, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts: Court; solicitors, Messrs. Waterman, Wigham, and Kingsford, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. W. W. Woodcock, 10, Finsbury-park, office assignee. Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

Henry and Robert Pawcus, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, timber merchants, Aug. 4, Sept. 2, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts: Court; solicitors, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick-place, Old Jersey; and Mr. Seale, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

George Skipp, Hanley Castle, Worestershire, squire-merchant, August 1, September 2, at eleven o'clock, at the office of Mr. Elgie, Worcester's solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Metcalfe, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Reece, Ledbury; and Mr. Elgie, Worcester.

Charles Timmis, Stone, Staffordshire, flint-grinder,

August 13, September 2, at twelve o'clock, at Trentham Inn, Trentham; solicitors, Mr. Smith, South-
ampton; Messrs. K. and R. Harding, Burslem.

William Seddon, August 3, September 2, at twelve
o'clock, at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool: soli-
citors, Messrs. Batley, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-
square; and Messrs. Crump and Russell, Liverpool.

John Lyall, August 13, September 2, at twelve
o'clock, at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool: soli-
citors, Messrs. Batley, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-
square; and Messrs. Crump and Russell, Liverpool.

Sept. 2, at eleven o'clock, at the Watlington
Inn, Watlington: solicitors, Mr. Stafford, Buckingham-st.,
Birmingham; and Mr. Harding, Birmingham.

Samuel Rushton, Nottingham, Ironmonger, July 29,
August 13, at two o'clock, at the George IV. Inn,
Nottingham: solicitors, Mr. Tallop, Furnival-inn;
and Messrs. Parsons, Nottingham.

John Walsh and Elijah Halford, Nottingham, tailors,

July 29, September 2, at twelve o'clock, at the George
V. Inn, Nottingham: solicitors, Mr. Taylor,
Fleet-street-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Lees, Not-
tingham.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heaton Marsey Bleaching Company, Heaton Marsey
and Manchester—Pixton and Robinson, Beverly,
Yorkshire, Hienarders,—Pilling and Curry, Liverpool,
commission merchants. S. Greg and Co., Quarry-bank,
Lancashire, and Lancaster. Caton and
J. Burz, Lancashire, spicers. J. Jones, and J.
W. Jones, Liverpool, boat-builders. J. Hobson and
M. Walker, carriers between York and Leeds. Messrs.
Denison, Brothers, Galsely, Yorkshire, scribbling
and falling mills. Greenwood and Johnson, Halifax,
Yorkshire, spinners. J. W. Jones, and J. W. Jones,
Liverpool, iron-founders. 1870. 3. 1. 1870. 3. 1. 1870. 3. 1.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 26.

BANKRUPTCY.

George Chapman, cowkeeper, Islington, to surrender Aug. 2, at one, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Belcher, official assignee; Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

John Lang, Samuel Arncliffe, Richard Redfern, and John Sykes, blanket manufacturers, Liverpool, York, Aug. 6, and Sept. 6, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield.

James Watt, Deane and Edwards, Ely-place, London, W.

James Watson, Sandwich, Kent, Aug. 16, at seven, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Sandwich. Rowland and Young, White Lion Court, Corn-

Thomas Henry Munday, bookseller, Fore-street, Cripplegate, W. at one, and Sept. 6, at two, at the Court of Chancery, in the Strand, at the office of Messrs. Trevellick & Parnell, Old Jewry; Nicholson and Parker, Throgmorton-street.

John Cotton, hosier, Nottingham, Aug. 3, at twelve, and Sept. 6, at the George IV. Inn, Nottingham; and also, Furnival's-inn, London; Parasus, Nottingham.

Edward Wilkins, linen draper, Swanses, Aug. 24, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Swansea. Wm. Adams and David, Swanses.

John Joseph Richard Richardson, publican, Manchester, Aug. 8, and Sept. 6, ten, at the Commercial Hotel, Manchester. James, Batley, and Edwards, Rigg-Place, London; Heath, Manchester.

John Kest, gun maker, Birmingham, Aug. 11; Jan and Sept. 9, at three, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Johnson, Sam, and Westhead, Temple, London. Higson and Sam, Manchester.

John Dickins, upholsterer, Northampton, Aug. 5 and Sept. 6, at two, at the Angel Hotel, Northampton.

Wing and Twinn, Gray's-in-square, London; Pryell, Northampton.

Andrew, Leather, merchant, Liverpool, Aug. 13, and Sept. 6, at two at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; Little and Bardwell, Liverpool.

James Metcalf and Thomas Metcalf, upholsterers, Cambridge. James Metcalf, at two, at the Commissioners' Court, Bankruptcy, Graham, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Gidley, East-street, Blackfriars.

