

and Co., Newcastle-upon-Lyme.

Foreign & Domestic Intelligence.

MILITARY REVOLT AT MADRID.

The *Fora Militar*, of Monday, publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:—
 BAYONA, SEPT. 3.—In the night of the 29th to the 30th, a battalion of the Regiment del Principe revolted at Madrid. The men demanded their discharge, which had been refused. The revolt was suppressed immediately. Five sergeants, two corporals, and one private were shot on the morning of the 30th, in presence of the garrison, which appeared to be devoted to the Government.

The Queen's Ministers returned to Madrid on the evening of the 30th. They were received with the warmest enthusiasm. Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 28th ultimo contains a decree of the Minister of the Interior, prescribing that, as soon as the elections for the Cortes shall have been terminated, all the provincial deputations shall be renewed, and enter on their functions at first of November next. This decree had created considerable sensation at Madrid, as it was considered a violation of the constitution.

REPORTS CONCERNING DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

Rome, Aug. 20th.
 The discovery of some revolutionary plots mentioned in our issue of the 15th inst. has since been received some further confirmation. The police are very zealously engaged in pursuit of the accused, whose number is said to be very great. The most extraordinary circumstance is, that some men of respectability and eminence in this city, who were previously understood to be engaged in this already enterprise. Several of the conspirators have already taken refuge in flight, and have for the present escaped legal pursuit.—*Frankfort Paper.*

Come, Aug. 25th.
 By private accounts from Bologna, we have received information to the following effect:—A conspiracy, which has ramifications through Middle and Lower Italy, has at last come to the point of an outbreak. But even here the just-appearing political views have already degenerated into common brigandage. From 500 to 1,000 men, according to the accounts many more, chiefly political fugitives, smugglers, and fascisti, after their attempt to take Bologna by surprise was discovered and frustrated, returned to the hills above Savigno and Bazzano. The original leaders of the movement, among whom is the young Marchese Tanara, a Count Zambecchi, and a Piedmontese ex-officer, named Melare, have effected their escape. Now, the persons at the head of the insurrection are some Lombardian fugitives, two brothers Marzotti from Bazzano (one of whom is a physician), a corn-dealer from Bazzano, and a man who was formerly a gendarme, from Bologna.

A captain of gendarmes, who endeavored to pursue the insurgents with a corps of gendarmes and volunteers, had been assassinated. The Government treasury, on which designs were entertained, has been conveyed to the palace of the Cardinal, where also the Commander of the Second Foreign Regiment, Count Zigers, has his headquarters. Bazzano and the Palace two miles from Bologna, and a company of Grenadiers mounted guard. All the officers of the garrison are quartered in the barracks. On the 15th and 16th three companies, and on the 17th a detachment of 100 men, were sent against the insurgents. These troops were met by the insurgents, and the Papal national troops at Bazzano. Captain Cavanna, of the Gendarmes, was the chief command.

[The *Allegiance Zeitung* of the 26th states that the above account is incorrect, and that papers of the 27th, after having been printed, were again printed. It was, therefore, republished on the 28th; it is observed that none of the facts are mentioned in the Milan and other Italian papers which had been received to the 24th inst.]

LEGHORN, Aug. 22nd.
 By Bologna letters of the 19th we learn, that the Swiss Carabiniers sent against the disorderly persons of this province who have taken to the field, have already had some success. The Carabiniers, however, the action which took place on the 15th on the declivity near Savigno, had a result somewhat more serious; for the measures adopted in the beginning of the month were renewed at Bologna. The troops which had been sent to Ferrara and Romagna were recalled. The Government has published nothing, but the following is the report of the affair circulated in the city.

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THE EAST.—The Levant mail has brought Constantinople news to the effect, that the Porte seemed inclined to pursue an anti-Christian course of policy. The massacre of the Nestorians had caused great sensation. Izet Pacha had been appointed to inquire into the disturbances of Bosnia. Accounts from Kharabara were not satisfactory. Negotiations between Russia and the Porte were in progress. The plague had made its appearance.

WE have received a private letter from our correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 17th ult., at which period considerable anxiety prevailed in that city in consequence of a demand made by the Russian Government for the permission to march a corps of 20,000 men to the Servian frontier, to enforce the entire fulfillment of the conditions imposed by the Emperor on the Servians. At that period, however, the result of the great meeting of the Servian proprietors which was held at Kharabara on the 8th ult., was not known at Constantinople, nor the consequent departure from the Servian territory of Wustschich and Petrowitch, which puts an end to all difficulties on the subject.

THE *Zurich Gazette* of the 31st ult., contains the following:—"Civil war has broken out. Dr. Barmin left this morning with a mission from the Government. Last evening, the patriots of St. Gungulph, De Voury, and De Monty, entered this place; they are commanded by M. Toris. Refreshments were served to them in the Abbey, where they passed the night. The sang parol on the 31st. This morning they left, taking with them two pieces of artillery."

SEVERAL FARMS in the county of Cork are out of lease by the death of Mr. James Healy, of Newmarket. Robert Smith, of Cork, is about to retire from his embassy at St. Petersburg. His Lordship has, for some time back, been labouring under physical indisposition, and the arduous duties of an embassy, growing daily more important and delicate, will soon be an overmatch for his increasing infirmities.

LOSS OF THE QUEEN STEAM-PACKET.—Intelligence reached Dublin on Monday afternoon of the wreck of the steam-vessel the Queen, Captain Gardner, trading between Dublin and Bristol. She sailed from Bristol for Dublin on Friday morning, and it was on her course thither that she was lost. The crew, with the exception of one man, were saved, but the cargo was lost.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.—As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the country is put by members of Parliament moving for information, it may be stated that during the last session one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons moved for in the House of Commons occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about £2000.—*Times.*

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty have issued orders that from henceforward the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails, are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead of at Falmouth, by which the steamships will be allowed to proceed direct to their destinations, and delays that have hitherto occurred will be avoided.—*Standard.*

DREADFUL ATTEMPT TO MURDER ON SAFFRON HILL.—During the whole of Wednesday morning, in the neighbourhood of Saffron Hill, much excitement prevailed, in consequence of a rumour prevailing that an Italian, whose Christian name is Dominic, and who is a vendor of images, had been murdered by a country-jewelry dealer on the part of the man in custody, and the same day. It appears that the two men, the previous day, took lodgings at No. 6, Saffron Hill, occupied by a general dealer of the name of Short. In the evening they went to the King's Head, Leather Lane, and the man in custody was seen to enter the house. The man in custody was seen to enter the house. The man in custody was seen to enter the house.

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with inferior machinery, she is now even able to produce for 8d., with a profit to the manufacturer, what we cannot produce for less than 9d., or 9d. without profit at all! He shows that she has already taken out of the "great bulk" of the China market, and that she must take from us all the other markets which have hitherto had to depend exclusively upon us for their supply. Nay, he shows, that, now that we have determined to throw our machine market open to the world; now, that we have invited every nation to become possessed of the means to successfully compete with us; now, that we have generously given up the one sole remaining advantage we had; Mr. GREGE shows, that now that we have done this, "America will supply England with the great bulk of her cotton fabrics"; and that "THE COTTON MANUFACTURE MUST FINALLY REST WITH THEM."

Now this is no light question. The "cotton manufacture" is a most tremendous issue in the general account of our manufactures. There is an immense amount of capital involved in it; and hundreds of thousands of our population are daily dependent on it for the means of existence. It is therefore of moment to us to look this question fully in the face; and be prepared in time to meet the difficulty, before we are overwhelmed in the RUIN which it will bring in its train.

The *Morning Chronicle* has shown that not only are the Americans becoming formidable rivals to us in manufactures, but that "all the great states of the Continent of Europe are erecting for themselves, respectively, a manufacturing interest, that threatens ere long to render them completely independent of our skill and industry." That "the states of the Northern Continent are also lessening their dependence upon us, by extending their manufactures, and hampering our trade with increasing prohibitions." That "our fast waning treaty with Brazil is giving ominous warning of the precarious position in which stands our traffic with the South." That "from the Guadalupe to the Nova we are met by one unbroken line of hostile tariffs." That "what the Milan and Berlin decrees were unable to effect, is now accomplished by the spinning jennies of Germany." That "our extensive woolen trade with Russia is all but annihilated." That "England, at one time furnished Russia with her cottons; but that Russia now manufactures for her own necessities." And that "every thing bids fair to be soon the next thing to a commercial non-intercourse."!!!

These positions of the *Morning Chronicle*, we strengthened by other evidence, showing that during the present year America has exported to China 15,000,000 yards of cotton goods; while we, the GREAT cotton manufacturers, have only exported 12,000,000; the American excess over us being one-fourth of our entire trade in that particular! And it is now our intention to supply other and more conclusive evidence in support of the same positions.

Before we enter into particulars, we must first premise that America has not confined her attention to the Cotton Manufacture. She has entered the lists of competition with us in other Manufactures. She produces wool; and she manufactures woollen goods. She produces iron; and she manufactures iron. She propagates the silk-worm; and she manufactures silk. She cultivates flax; and she manufactures linen. She is therefore rendering herself independent of us in all of these branches of our Manufactures!

The consequence is, that America is regularly ceasing to take goods from us. She is supplying her own necessities in many cases; and in others she is following us over the world, and driving us even out of our own home market!

That this is the case will be proved by the following return, lately laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. THORNLEY, which shows an alarming decline, not confined to a few, but extending to all articles of export, with the single exception of tin and tinued plates. The gross amount of exports to America in 1842 was LESS BY MORE THAN ONE-HALF of the average annual exports of the nine preceding years!!!

Here is the proof. The average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841, both years inclusive, were £7,800,000; while those for 1842 were not more than £3,528,807. So that here is more than one-half of "our Foreign Trade" to the best market we had entirely gone!

The following shows the total exports of British produce to the United States, in five successive years:—

1838	£7,585,760
1839	8,839,204
1840	5,283,020
1841	7,098,674
1842	3,528,807

Is it possible for fact to be more clearly stated? Well might the *Chronicle* exclaim,—"our hold upon America seems daily relaxing!"

When we examine the details of the above gross return, we find that every branch of our commerce with the United States has declined; and the falling-off has been proportionately greatest in those of most importance. To show this we shall give the particulars of exports, for five years, of the chief articles of British manufacture.

The exports of cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn, were as follow:—

1838	£1,476,267
1839	1,467,082
1840	1,123,426
1841	1,252,347
1842	467,276

Thus the exports of 1842 were little more than one-fourth of the value of those of 1841. The exports of other articles stand thus:—

1838	£261,704
1839	334,065
1840	584,400
1841	298,881

IRON AND STEEL, WROUGHT AND UNWROUGHT.

1838	£264,395
1839	801,198
1840	355,530
1841	626,532
1842	394,854

LINEN MANUFACTURES, INCLUDING LINEN YARNS.

1838	£494,589
1839	1,268,828
1840	976,247
1841	1,232,247
1842	465,645

SILK MANUFACTURES.

1838	£248,506
1839	410,093
1840	274,159
1841	306,757
1842	61,243

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, INCLUDING WOOLLEN YARNS.

1838	£1,867,177
1839	2,178,645
1840	1,077,828
1841	1,549,926
1842	692,335

Is not there food for thought here? Look at the details. See how the entire is affected. Hardware and cutlery in 1842 little more than one-fourth the amount of 1838. Iron and steel in 1842 about one-half the amount of 1838. Linen manufactures in 1842 about one-third the amount of 1838. Silk manufactures in 1842 about one-fifth the amount of 1838; and woollen manufactures about one-third! Is not "our hold upon America daily relaxing?"

The imports from the United States into this country show a very different result. The import of bark has increased between 1833 and 1842, from 18,459 cwts to 26,648 cwts.; that of salted beef from 899 cwts. to 7,024 cwts.; that of butter from 14,097 to 3,760 cwts.; that of cheese from 9 cwts. to 10,097; that of wheat from 16,111 quarters to 16,111 quarters; that of wheaten flour from 35,659 cwts. to 381,068 cwts.; that of hams from 72 cwts. to 1,133 cwts.; that of lard from nothing to 25,555 cwts.; that of pork from 1,352 cwts. to 13,408 cwts.; that of rice from 24,114 quarters to 40,460 quarters; that of clover seed from 350 cwts. to 22,632 cwts.; that of tobacco from 20,748 317 lbs. to 38,618,012 lbs.; that of cotton wool from 237,508,758 lbs. to 414,030,779 lbs.; that of turpentine from 322,486 cwts. to 408,330 cwts.; and that of sheep's wool from 234,678 lbs. to 561,628 lbs.

The "balance of trade" is turning against this country in a manner which makes it doubtful whether we shall not have to pay for the raw cotton we need from America in specie instead of goods. Then of what advantage to us will our "foreign trade" be?

Manufactures, then, are failing. Nay, the *Chronicle*, the organ of the GREAT manufacturers, admit that they HAVE failed. To dream, therefore, of confining our attention to them almost exclusively, as a means of employment for our population, is madness indeed. What is to be done? The evil is certainly coming upon us: how is it to be averted? How is employment, remunerative employment, to be found? Are we to be bound fast, hand and foot, to the spinning wheel, to the loom and the jenny, and be compelled to run a losing race on the course of free competition, with those who are becoming independent of us, and who therefore snap their fingers at us? Are there no other means of employment? Is there no remedy for the great evils we at present endure, and for the greater with which we are threatened? Or are we doomed to "National Extinction from distress and ruin?"

God be praised, there is still a way out! That way Mr. BAINES, of the *Leeds Mercury*, has distinctly chalked out. He has anticipated this day; and he has prescribed a REMEDY, an UNFAILING REMEDY, for the manifold evils we are doomed to experience.

In the year 1819 there were loud cries of distress. "The sudden transition from war to peace," according to some "profound political economists," brought on bankruptcy, insolvency, dearth of employment, and consequent starvation. It is true that others attributed these effects to the attempt to resume cash payments with an amount of taxation fixed in a depreciated currency. But no matter what was the cause. That we shall not here inquire into it. It is only with the fact of their existence that we have at present to do. The cause of their existence, and of their non-existence, we will discuss some other time.

In that year, then, great distress prevailed. This induced Mr. BAINES, along with some other kind gentlemen of Leeds, to devote their attention to the matter, with a view

This being the day fixed for the grand *fete champetre*
 in his Majesty the King of the French, to Ouse

[illegible]

That barracks should be built, in the first instance, without those simple contrivances for defence which are now so generally adopted, is a matter of astonishment; for it should be the object of those to whom barrack building is confided to provide for the soldier's self-defence whilst in quarters, as well as the anti-republican defence. We have heard some of the anti-republicans say that they would like to see the barracks at Athlone, the preparations appear to be more extensive. They say local paper says :—"There are a great many tradesmen employed here, repairing the batteries, the Castle and other barracks, and making new port-holes in the walls." The hill on which his said General Ginkgle placed his artillery, and batteries are about to be erected. Nothing short of an actual outbreak can exceed the excitement created by the reports of the progress made towards getting all this the military are under strict surveillance. The character and quality of every civilian whom we see is cause conversing with are inquired into. It is even reported that spies are employed to report any expression they hear of the kind.

The pressions they feel from the Government, and commented No. 1 Battery have been cut down, because one should suppose a bill directed against the Republican might be impeded. However, this will, and its effect on the service at present, by the number of men employed."

DUBLIN, SEPT. 4.—THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED.—I have learned that applications are daily received at the Repeal Association, from various parties desiring to become members, and the ambitions of becoming members of the council contemplated. I am glad to hear of the formation of which is looked to with so much

rescued by the crew of a pilot boat, which sailed to the scene of the accident an hour after the accident. The *Gea* intent, in going down, had dislodged her cargo of coals, and again rose to the surface, when she was taken in tow by two pilot boats, and brought ashore at Spurn, and, after being hoisted on board a tug, was towed to Scarborough on board the body of the captain's son. The bodies of the crew have not been found.

REFRESCAHS. We are sorry to see, in several cases, its getting worse, and a different class of persons, with different objects, have taken the field. Malice and personal spite, wrong outrage and unreasoning passion, have had public meetings have been held, at which thousands in the face of day have fairly made known all their wrongs, real or unreal. Such meetings are the safety valves of popular effervescence, and they ought to be encouraged by every fair-minded man. Besides, the late the media of redress to and tending to their restoration of, peace and order, the very fact of their being held shows that the people are beginning (however awkwardly) to get the right foot foremost.—*Welshman*

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Friday evening, a boy, named Thomas Stanley, aged three years, and son of one of the *Gea's* rescuists, who was in Edeley, near Stockport, fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. An inquest was held on the body before Mr. Hudson, J.P., at Stockport, on Saturday, when, on Saturday, the verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

occupy a room of the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday morning, at ten past two o'clock in the afternoon.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the members of the Manchester locality will be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. J. W. LOVD, of Liverpool, is expected to lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

THE CHARTIST PAINTERS of Manchester are requested to meet in their room on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at ten o'clock, when business of importance will be brought forward.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Chartist Institute will be held in the Painters' Reading Room, 14, Nelson-street, Peter-street, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Chartist Room, Charlstown, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is hoped that all who can make it can benefit by it.

MR. H. M. LEACH, Lecturer of the Chartist Association, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Association Room, Hartley-street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past two in the afternoon, and at six in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of each lecture towards establishing a Sunday school for the education of adults.

HUDDESFIELD.—A Delegate Meeting of this district will be held in the Association Room, on Monday, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock in the afternoon. It is hoped that a delegate from each place in the district will be present.

Secretary of the above Institute. Shares in the
stitution, Five Shillings, payable by instalments
Sixpence per week. On Wednesday the Metro-
politan Vestry Committee meet, and on Thursday
beginning a Dramatic Club. Sold. The
Charlist Creator, F. O'Connor's Pamphlets on
the State of Ireland, Small Form, and other valu-
able works, are sold on the premises.

Now on Sale, Price Sixpence, No. III. of a
PRACTICAL WORK
ON THE
MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS;
Giving full Instructions respecting Rotation of
Crops, Management of Cattle, Culture, &c.
BY FERGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,
FARMER AND BARRISTER.

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than any that has appeared upon the subject.
Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson,

FROM 53. 23. to 45. ; Beans, from 53. to 55. 43.
bushels.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.—Since our last report the harvest progressed in this neighbourhood in the most satisfactory manner. To this day's market the supply of Wheat is not large, but fully equal to the demand; and the best samples of Old must be noted at 2s. 2d. per quarter. The new Wheat has declined to 2s. 2d. per quarter. A few samples of New Barley were offered, the quality very good. Oats were in sale, at a reduction of 3d. per stone, and Shelton's in limited request at a decline of 1s. per load. Beans must be noted 1s. per quarter lower.

—Printed for the Proprietor, F. EARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammermith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigste; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR), at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Brigste; an internal Communication existing between the said Nos. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigste, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one and the same.

Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Lee

Saturday, September 9. 1843.