There have been no "arrests" this week. All therefore, as far as the prosecutions are concerned stands as it did when we last appeared. Not so however with O'CONNELL. He has made another move. He is no longer a FEDERALIST; but

an ULTRA REPEALER once more!

Before we give the particulars of his last vagary. or " jump Jim Crow TURN ABOUT," We will have a " peep" at the Repeal Press. How did the " unconditional Repeal" Journals receive the whining trackling offer to FEDERALISE? Let the World tell us :--

"We know not that we ever looked out with much anxiety in the whole course of our lives to learn what a section of our metropolitan contemporaries were likely to my upon any given subject, until the present week; when we certainly do plead guilty to having felt no alight curiosity to ascertain by what ingenious process of logic they would endeavour to reconcile the people to the new doctrine of Federalism. Ofor a sight of the Freezes? we exclaimed before day-break on Tuesday morning, that we may behold what bolus it recommends to calm down its patients who will now be frantic with disappointment? In time we obtained a copy of the wished-for print from an industrious newsvender - when, le : how were we astounded to And it be for so long a time blustering that nothing but the counsel suggested, and the further hearing of the applias silent as the grave-about the subject upon which we expected to be edified! There was some double-diluted proxing about the Hanoverian levy, which, as the people are all to be peaceful, will never now reach our shores; but no high and haughty denunci-ATIONS AGAINST THE PORRIGN PARLIAMENT"-NO WORD OF CONTEMPT UTTERED AGAINST THE PERFIDIOUS 'SAXON.' In disgust we threw away our win-penny fellow-labourer, saying to ourselves 'all will not be faithless; the Pilot will come it strong and no mistake; but, howbeit, our respected cotemporary of Elephant lane was, if possible, more tame than the Freeman. On only remaining hope now is in the Nation, which Mr. the phrase of the road, has declared will not 'die noft. If Young Ireland play us false-if instead of shewing a kick in its gallop, it sits down a more milksop, converting its spear into a plough-share, resolved neither to encounter law nor war for fatherland, then indeed shall we be disposed to think that there are no true men living, and that the Government has been frightened by a very insignificant and sordid set of braggarts. But we cannot believe this. The rabid essays and death-dealing songs were not written for nothing; nor was the hullaballoo about Ireland for the effect to retain the confidence of a misguided people, Irish' and 'national independence' all a mockery. Come, Messieurs, we must have now none of your half ganic changes in the body politic, but to be led forth told there was no copy in his possession. He was then measures, for you promised us a real College-green Parliament, and not a humbug Legislature, over which our estimable friend Mr. Pierce Mahony would disdain

Did it denounce "ALL compromise" 1 and bid the however, is exactly the reason why we wish to see it ations. He (Mr. Mahony) did not suppose that more brought out on the Irish boards, because we know due diligence could have been shown. Irish"? Alas, no! The "Spirit of the Nation" that Complete Suffrage will test the sincerity of the Mr. Cantwell, as solicitor for Mr. Barrett, said that evaporated. Its war-cry for nationality sunk into Irish Whig-Radical politicians, who have so long led considering the practice of the Crown, there was exa miserable mean for FEDERALISM! It proclaimed in factious agitation." its base subserviency, by stating in round terms, that wherever the "Leader" offered to "lead" the people, it was bound to follow. Young Ireland had sternly denunciative as the occasion called for, is Mr. M. Donough proceeded with his application. He no spunk. It was forced to "knock under," and yet refreshing when contrasted with the spaniel-like had, he said, to prefer informations against a person consent to be dragged through the mire! Here is the Nation's miserable adhesion to the slinking The World is evidently not subsidized by the manafederal movement :-

"With the Conciliation Hall, on Monday, will open a NEW and rigorous agitation. That day, it is understood, will witness some remarkable accessions to our ranks; and it may be rathered from the proceedings of the last meeting that Mr. O Connell will countenance a movement among those new allies for a Federal Parliament, while the Association will continue to demand an independent one. This is undoubtedly a momentous measure. For ourselves, no reader of the Nation need be told that we abhor all dependence upon England, and that we look with a hope

regeneration of this country. But WE FEAR, too deeply, the deadly bane of Ireland-Division-to resist the movement, but because we would not propose it. The only man whom the country trusts or believes in has pronounced for it; and if we could draw any populer opinion from his views to ours, it is only too obvious that to that extent we would weaken the national strength. The post of commander is his. He is accredited—he is responsible, and we dare not peril the cause in which we labour by that Celtic wilfullness (which lost so many fields to Ireland) of resisting the trial of every plan but our own. WE REEDS MUST FOLLOW the only general reho can muster an effective army, though his plan of battle does not tally with ours."

How different this from the language of a free untrammelled press! The base scycophancy is sickening! How lamentable that the heroic devotion and confiding patriotism of the Irish people should be so abused and so treacherously sold! Surely the scales will sometime or other fall from the

Turning from this sickening exhibition of mental subjection, let us next see what the only Independent Irish Repeal Journal has to say on the "Base" Compromise." In his own quiet sarcastic method the World thus discourseth :-

"The present week has been abundant in exciting events, and the shifting of the political panorama has not given birth to greater astonishment than laughter. O! thanks be to Providence that we live in times when the antagonism of parties displays itself in a spirit which might afford tolerable amusement at the front of a Donaybrook show-booth. We never saw the plot of a farce better arranged or more admirably executed than the recent dramatic representation, beginning at Clontari, and terminating within the walls of the Corn Exchange Did we not prognosticate that neither the Government nor the Repealers intended to engage in any serious quartel? How could such good-tempered opponents ever think of entering into a more serious cerfict than that which occasionally is exhibited between the showman and his humble servant Mr. lierryman? The Government is really, after all, not a bad Government; or would it otherwise have earned the praises of the Catholic Earl of Kenmare, or gratified Mr. O Connell and the consistent Dublin Evening Post by promoting the obsequious Mr. Sergeant Howley? Neither are the agitators, Lord bless you! the dangerous fellows that some suppose. True, like Bobadil, they talk very big; and while promising to arhieve bloodless victories, chaunt war-songs, and emblezon their cards with the sanguinary names of 'Bealan-atha-buidhe, and B-nburb; but allowing them this license, which is only an aid to winning the penny, Bully Bottom himself, and Quince the Joiner, were not more peaceful or pliant in their disposition. The Government, indeed, must be hard to please, which could find fault with their yielding qualities. The facetions Repealers of the Corn Exchange vowed they would meet at any risk, and never abandon their agitation until the accursed Union was repealed. When remonstrated with through the medium of a Government proclamation they evinced an alacrity for shrinking, and shewed how easily they could be satisfied, by expressing their readiness to accept a Federal Union, with a jobbing conclave to be designated a Local Parliament. It is no wonder that every one laughed heartily at this. content; and that not a few—very erroneously, we believe—proclaimed that an understanding existed between Justice of the Queen's Bench. He (Mr. M'Donogh) which speech he duly reported, and like some of the Parof the statute 40th Geo. III., c. 38. contest; and that not a few-very erroneously, we bethe people of Dablin Castle and the Repeal leaders. No, no, there could be no secret compact; but never did a set of actors play their parts so admirably. The Government has vindicated its character by an exhibition of rigonr, and Lord Roden can no longer grumble in his Parliament-street print; while the red-hot advocates of Domestic Legislation, amidst bursts of laughter, admit that they never expected to obtain haif as much as they had been saking. "The meeting upon last Monday at the Corn Ex-

change was quite a delightful descent from the ferociously bombestic, down to the courteously moderate. Even Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, awed by the presence of the O Neil of Bonowen Castle, put his 'Repeal Cap' and 'Green Book' in his pocket, and talked jocularly of walking his body to Mr. Justice Burton. We should have given anything for a look at Mr. O'Cailaghanwhose literary drilling has infused a warlike spirit even at the Pass of Plumes! will ye not feel ashamed in your graves at the degeneracy of these latter days? We titude. Never did any person make his appearance Tyrrell, and John Gray, present at the said dinner, foreign soldiers to quell the agitation in that country.—
so opportunely as Mr. O'Niel; and we do not recollect and nearly all of the said persons made speeches Times, Saturday. any other, since Neptune allayed the fury of Bolus, who therest." in so short a time succeeded in producing such a perfect calm. At the first charge, the Chairman proposed at the morning meeting, and at the Rotunda in the to his auditory that lower ground should be taken-in evening, while the truth was that he attended neither, fact that they should be satisfied with a Federal Legis and was at home, four miles from Dublin, when the lature, dependant upon the English Parliament. This dinner was going on. He had prepared the informations Proposition was received in the best possible spirit; not of thirteen persons to prove those facts, and he begged position; and that he now seems as much disposed even a murmur of dissatisfaction having escaped from | leave to tender them to the bench, not having any doubt that independent gentleman who is usually designated but that they would be received. by reporters, 'A Voice in the crowd.' Such successful progress having been made, the chairman, upon the principle that much will have more, indicated a dis charge. slighted, and they themselves contemptuously called taking informations.

Douthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

PRICE POURPENCE, HALFPENMY or Pive Shillings per Unarter.

Saxons, which seemed to the Chairman to sevour least the same day threatened for a slighter provoca- way. tion, to take that step. Mr. O'Connell pledged for the Mr. M'Donough—If such be your worship's decision, Irish Repealers that the word 'Sacon' should not again and the decision of Mr. Tyndall, your brother magisescape their lips: while plain-speaking Tom Steele, trate, I must say I do not consider it unreasonable, and a number of mouthing associates looked as if they because we are most desirous to conduct the prosecuhad been deprived of their stock-in-trade.

"Now, it may be observed, that it is wise to accept obstacle in the way of the person charged. I would of an instalment, and-that when we cannot secure the also suggest that a summons should be served upon the whole, it would be extremely foolish to refuse the half, the Crown solicitor. This is decidedly correct; but there was no necessity to The magistrates asquiesced in what the learned whole would be taken, and then aitting down content cation was adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) at with the half measure. The people will remember that half past one o'clock. WE never led them astray with false stories concerning French sympathy and the righteons support of the Irish auxiliaries of the infamous alave-holders of South Carolina and Maryland; and we have therefore no apo- to-day at two o'clock, the hour appointed by the magislogy to offer. We never, for catch-penny purposes, endeavoured to excite anti-Christian prejudices against those present were Messrs. John O'Connell, M.P. a sister country, which, with all its faults, must still be Thomas Steele, T. M. Ray, Richard Barrett, and Dr. allowed to be the resting-place of rational liberty. Gray. We are much rejoiced, however, than an alliance with Messra Tyndall, Hitchcock, and O'Callaghan were on the Sturgite party is contemplated; although such a the Bench. step will be a severe blow to the patriots of the penny-trumpet school, at well as those Whig representatives of Irish constituencies, who are just as adverse to the Mr. Tyndall inquired if Mr. Hughes was present? principles arowed by the followers of Mr. Joseph Sturge as they are to the cause of Irish Domestic Legislation. Friend Joseph is a Quaker; a pacific and Mr. Hughes is not in the country at present. He quiet member of the Society of Friends, who will re- remained in town several days after he awore the inform-

gard chivalry and martial lyrics with about the same ation on which the parties were held to bail, and, if the favour that a certain gentleman is said to relish holy mistake had been pointed out at once he could have water. He will have none of such things introduced rectified it. into his scheme of agitation; and without them, how is the steam to be kept up? To proceed without stage who, it is positively stated, were panting, not for or- Mr. Kemmis for a copy of the information, and he was to a servile war, is utterly impossible. Without the referred to the Crown-office, from whence he was not thunder and lightning of delusion, neither the people able to procure it until three o'clock on the following nor the pence will be forthcoming-unless our coun- Tuesday. He at once gave the document to the press, trymen be far more gullible than they are generally and, through it, to the public. The first intimation, supposed to be. The Sturgite Union will, however, therefore, that Mr. Barrett could have had of its con-Did the Nation realise the "hope" of the World! be equally offensive to the hopes of Whig place-hunters tents was on Wednesday. It must be admitted that Did it stand out for "National Independence"; as the measure of Repeal, which has for some time no delay took place, when they appeared here yester-Did it denounce " ALL compromise" and bid the caused them so much trouble and embarassment. This, day, but two days after the publication of the inform-

> Such writing as the foregoing, though not as this point should not affect the application in any way, conduct of the "uncompromising" Repeal papers. named Frederick Bond Hughes, for wilful and corrupt gers at the Corn Exchange!

CUTIONS.

Dublin, Friday, Oct. 20. THE INFORMATIONS.—CHARGE OF PERJURY.

announcement that Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the Pilot character as he would show Mr. Bond Hughes to be. newspaper, and one of the parties implicated in the Mr. Barrett came forward to vindicate the law and have Government prosecutions, was to attend at one of the police-offices this morning, for the purpose of swearing the case as one where justice was sought at their hands. informations for alleged perjury against Mr. Frederick as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun, to the Bond Hughes, the gentleman engaged by Gevernment to report the proceedings at Mallaghmast, and the subsequent meetings of the Repeal Association. Early in the forenoon, Mr. Barrett appeared before

Mr. Porter and Mr. Magee, two of the magistrates of the head effice of police, to prefer the charge. He was accompanied by Messrs. M Donogh; and Close, as counsel, and Mr. J. Cantwell, as his solicitor. Several of his friends also accompanied him; amongst whom were Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray, Mr. T. Steele, &c. Mr. P. Mahony, Mr. John O'Connell's solicitor, was also in attendance.

Mr. M'Donough, having been asked by the magistrates if he was prepared to proceed with the charges, replied that he was, and proceeded to say—that he appeared upon behalf of Mr. Richard Barratt, the pro- this description was, that when a prosecutor was proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, to prefer a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury against Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, a gentleman who had sworn information against his client before Mr. Justice Burton, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, upon which he was held to bail.

Mr. Porter-Where did he swear them? Mr. M'Donogh-In Mr. Justice Burton's house. Mr. Porter-Then so there.

Mr. M'Donough-We have been advised, your worship, to apply to the magistrates of the Head-office to

Mr. Porter—This is not the division in which Judge trates of Colige-street office; and I am sure that if you they had made up their minds previous to coming here. show them that you have a proper and fair case to support your charge if sent for investigation to another tribunal, they will have no objection to receive the informations of Mr. Barrett.

Mr. M'Donough-We don't for one moment presume that they could, but as there was some doubt as to College-street office, we thought it better to come here. Mr. Porter-But there can be no doubt whatever, and we will not interfere with the business of another office. the responsibility. This was formerly called the Head-office, and the head of the executive of the police; but it is not so now, although it may be considered so for some purposes, such as pawnbrokers' or excise cases, together with has Kingstown district under its jurisdiction, and for that reason we have this other description of business: but, in the common criminal business of the city. I

Mr. M'Donough-Then we cannot press it upon your Worship further. Mr. Porter-You need not; but if you make a good case, then you will be successful in your application. I

have never known one police-office to interfere with the

wish you good morning, and wish myself joy in having nothing to do with it. (Laughter.) Mr. M'Donough—Is that the ground upon which your Worship sends us away? (Laughter.)

Mr. Porter-No, no; but I never wish to do anything that I can avoid. (Great laughter.) The parties then left the office, and proceeded to College-street, where they found Messrs. Tyndall and

O'Callaghan on the bench. Mr. M'Donogh then stated what he before said to the magistrates of the head office, and said he had in the "Information" as far as it regards Mr. be used to overpower the thunder of the ocean waves. been referred by them to make application on behalf Barrett, the Morning Advertiser ferrts out the Dropping figurative language, I can assert in firm of his client, Mr. Richard Barrett, the proprietor of following:the Pilot newspaper, to tender informations for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, in informations sworn by him in that police division, at the house of Mr. Justice Burton, the second had no doubt but that their worships would decide the liamentary orators who act as their own reporters. intercase fairly, and ascertain whether it was not sufficient larded with quotations, no doubt very apropos; but he had compelled Mr. Barrett to do: he had come forembellishments, Mr. Steele, alluding to the Mullaghmant It is a noble experiment—that of endeavouring to

or of the Roman Catholic Course about ward in a fair spirit, not waiting until the offence should meeting, added the following: be forgotten, or until Mr. Hughes had no witnesses, but immediately to tender and support his charge. On the 16th of October, Mr. Barrett gave bail upon the informations in question, upon which the warrant was All of which is duly set forth in Mr. Hughes's infor-

founded, and shortly after he obtained copies of them, mations; but not one word of which was uttered in I say it?) be not dismayed. Peace, Order, Tranquilin which he discovered two very startling statements, the hearing or presence of the accurate and courageous both of which were undoubtedly untrue. Now, he reporter." (Mr. M'Donogh) had no less than thirteen informations to support his case, and to refute the informations swern by Mr. Hughes, who in several places mentioned the name of Mr. Barrett :--"He first stated, that on the 9th of October, a meet-

ing was held at the Theatre Royal, Abbey-street. I at- Council being summoned merely for the purpose of fixinto such poor creatures as Morgan, the civic attorney tended at the said meeting of the said Association, ing a day on which the new Arms Act is to come when he saw his fellow-labourer taking things so which took place at the said Theatre Royal, in the into operation. A Proclamation to that effect will coolly. Martyrs of Mullaghmant, and martial heroes. Abbey-street, in the city of Dublin. I saw the said issue. The Act is to take effect on the 13th of next who left your bones at the Yellow Ford, or fell fighting Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, John Gray, and a great number of other are rejoiced at this critical crisis, when practical mea- persons present at the said meeting. The said persons sores are about to become the objects of the national last named took part in and spoke at the said meeting. denial to a statement, which we are surprised to see struggle, to find such persons as Mr. O'Neil attaching I was also present on the 9th day of October, at a has, in spite of previous contradiction, been repeated themselves to the agitation hand, and compelling their dinner which took place in the Rotunda, in the city of by the Irish press—we mean, the intimation that amociates not to make boasts which are never likely Dublin, at which were several English Repealers, who Ministers intend to engage the services of Hanoverian to be realised, or indulge in intemperate courses came from England to attend the said intended meet troops in Ireland. Ministers never contemplated such which may be attended with no peril to seling at Clontarf; I saw the said Daniel O'Connell, John policy; on the contrary, they are too well convinced fish speculators in tumult, but may bring down the O'Connell, Charles Gavan Duffy, Richard Barrett, of the ability of the English troops, and the loyalty worst consequences upon the unsuspecting mul. Themas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, the Rev. Peter of the Iriah Protestants, to think of calling in any ing at Clontarf; I saw the said Daniel O'Connell, John policy; on the contrary, they are too well convinced

> The information stated that Mr. Barrett was present Mr. Tyndall—It is unusual to take informations only seemed disposed to give, the "go-by" to "Un- about mid-day on Saturday last. against a person who is not present upon so serious a conditional Repeal"!

People had been roughly treated—their friendship summoned before the bench would be warranted in first given in the following address, issued on Saturposition to follow up his encroachments. The English Mr. O'Callaghan-I think Mr. Hughes eught to be

neither of prudence nor good breeding: He remonstra-ted upon the subject; and if he did not actually threaten tion describes as late of Abbey-street. to leave the chair if a promise were not given that the Mr. O'Callaghan-I would suggest the serving of hated name would not in future be applied, it was, we summons at his place of residence on the first informapresume, because he had previously a score of times at tion, and if there is no appearance, we can find another

tion in a fair and just spirit, not wishing to throw any

COLLEGE-STREET POLICE OFFICE (SATURDAY.) The board-room of this office was densely crowded trates for hearing Mr. Barrett's application. Among

Mr. Remmis, crown solicitor, said, I attend here is consequence of the summons being sent to my house.

Mr. Pierce Wahony said that he felt called upon to state what actually occurred in consequence of this siderably exceeded half a million of human souls. remark. On Saturday, the 9th instant, he waited on

client

After an intimation from the bench to the effect that perjury, and he doubted not that he would present such send this person for trial on the charge. It appears that Mr. Hughes was the paid agent of the government THE COUNTER MOVE TO THE PROSE- and sent to this country for the purpose of giving information and furnishing materials upon which his employers should decide upon prosecuting certain parties here. He (Mr. M'Donongh) felt convinced that the present was a just government, that would not at-A considerable sensation was created to-day by the tempt to prosecute men upon the information of such a this criminal punished, and the bench would deal with They had not to try the question whether the perjury, which he would satisfy them had been committed, was 'wilful and corrupt." If they believed this man perured himself, then they should send him for trial before a jury. He then read the passages in the information which related to Mr. Barrett, and he contended that there was no criminality charged against that gentleman except on the two occasions specified, namely, the meeting at the Theatre and the dinner at the Rotunds, and proceeded at some length to urge his views,

in the course of which he was interrupted by Mr. Tyndall, who observed that he was extremely loath to interrupt the Learned Gentleman; but from all that had come to his knowledge, he felt no hesitation at once in stating his opinion that the Bench could not receive the informations. The practice in Courts of ceeding in a criminal case, the party against whom he was proceeding could not turn round and seek to upset blood. his prosecutor upon his trial. If a prosecutor committed perjury in the pregress of his case, no proceeding could be taken against him until the case was decided. They (the Bench) did not mean to say whether they thought the charge well or ill-founded, but they were of opinion that they could not entertain it until

the original charge was disposed of. Again, he felt that this application should be made to the Learned Judge before whom the information of Mr. Hughes was sworn, or one of the other Judges of the Queen's Bench, and, therefore, ought not to be entertained by them Burton's house is situate; you must apply to the magis- (the Bench). He further thought it right to state that Mr. M'Donagh-Then, your worships, you made up you minds without hearing the case?

Mr. Tyndall-That is not the case; we were aware of the application to be made, and we consulted together on the subject, and the result was, that we came to the conclusion it would be establishing a new precedent, one that did not previously exist, to take the informations. We are, therefore, not prepared to incur

Mr. M. Donagh-You issued a summons yesterday, and here we are in pursuance of it. Surely, then, you cannot refuse to hear your own summons? I think we can compel you to do it. You may feel you the management of the carriage court. College-street are responsible to the Government, but I doubt not it is a just and righteous Government, that would not go on with a prosecution based en false evidence. Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Callaghan depied that they felt at all responsible to Government; their desire

was to do that which was right between all parties. After some discussion (which we are compelled to abridge), Mr. Close said he would now tender the information which he had ready to hand in. Mr. Cantwell then read the informations as detailed

Mr. Close proceeded to address the bench, and in the course of a very able argument quoted a variety of cases and decisions, for the purpose of showing that it was the duty of the bench to take the informations in the present instance, and that a refusal subjected them to a criminal information. The parties then retired.

"Of the accuracy of Mr. Hughes, you have very striking evidence, and will have yet more. Mr. Steele, as you are probably aware, is in the habit of reporting his own speeches for the newspapers. He made a speech at the Corn Exchange on Menday, the 2nd of October,

> Behemoth, biggest born of earth. Upheaved its vastness.'

MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. A Privy Council was held at the Castle at four

o'cleck on Saturday afternoon. A number of rumous were naturally sfloat as to the object of the meeting, all of which, however, turned out to be fallacious, the month (November).

THE HANOVERIAN "INVASION." We have authority to give an explicit and unqualified

THE LAST JIM-CROW MOVE.

We have before intimated that Mr. O'CONNELL has once more suddenly moved from his last taken to turn his back on FIDERALISM, as he, last week

The indication to return to his old position was day evening :-

IRELAND. Dublin, October 21, Half-past Six, p.m. The Nation has just published the following in a third edition :--

44 TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. "Merrion-Equare, Oct. 20, 1843, The nations have fallen, but still art thou young, Thy star is but rising, whilst others have set: And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung, The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet."

we have been iniquitously despoiled, and the achieving and connected in an inviolable bond with her British of that restoration by means purely and entirely peace- dominions by the golden and unonerous link of the able and legal. "This is my great experiment. I have desired, and "Such is the stand taken in the Address to the People am endeavouring to prove to the world that the of Ireland issued on Saturday last. moral combination of the people is the most potent

fifty, or a hundred thousand; but there is no land on Saturday last, simply and explicitly to under- pendent national project which Mr. O'Connell has doubt at all that such immense multitudes never stand what he would be at?

assembled before, and that at least one of them conthe largest unarmed multitudes that ever assembled, of his declaration, that he would be content with a on the subsequent Saturday. The country is heart sick were congregated together in Ireland during the past Local Parliament, such as we have ever advocated as of delusion—the People want a plain, honest, unsosummer.

slight, of force, violence, assault, or breach of the We have now arrived at a crisis when false moves cannot rable blighting influences that press upon their induslioration of the human race, wherever you be through - when the solemn farces that amused of old will not does. The salvation of his country rests on him while

people to avoid all acts of force, even for individual General of a Tory Government, or the Crown-Solicitor, injury occurred, even accidentally, at any of those meet- | misdemeanours.'

thoroughly peaceable conduct of the Irish people. "Nor was this experiment spoiled by the uncalled- timourously abandoned. for Proclamation directed against the Clontarf meeting, have all, all, given practical proofs to the fullest and unalterable rule of their political conduct.

are determined to adhere to their glorious sentiment, the shadow of turning. that permanently useful political changes can be best attained by peaceable and moral means; and that "Shall I be asked what, then, is it I require of the

Irish people? They have honoured me with a confithem with something of the force of that influence which almost resembles a command. "My advice is twofold—I advise perseverance in two different, but essentially connected topics. "First, foremost, and above all, I advise perseverance

no matter what the vexation—still, peace, order, total order, and absence of violence; and I especially say order, and no violence. "Indeed this advice is a superfluous precaution. In every event, I reiterate—peace, order, and no

"The second topic upon which I require perseverance is the continued exertion in all legal and constitutional courses left open, to procure the Repeal of the Union statute. That Repeal must not be abandoned. On the contrary, every event that is taking

local Parliament, sanctioned by her Majesty, and connected in an inviolable bond with her British dominions by the golden and unonerous link of the crown of our revered Sovereign, Queen Victoria. " Persevere in peace, order, loyalty, and allegiance. Persevere in constitutional exertion for obtaining the Repeal of the obnoxious statute.

"PROSECUTIONS NEVER YET EXTINGUISHED A retard; but they cannot terminate the struggles to obtain ameliorated institutions. There were several prosecutions in order to extinguish the struggle for carried. There were unnumbered prosecutions to extinguish the cause of Parliamentary Reform; yet a large instalment of Parliamentary Reform was nevertheless triumphantly obtained. The present prosecutions may be intended to extinguish In addition to the discrepancy above pointed out the cause of Repeal. As well may a schoolboy's rattle

sobriety and truth that the pending prosecutions, even should they delay, yet they cannot possibly prevent the must be, to increase the necessity for the existence of the Irish Legislature—in other words for the Repeal the preceding Monday.

by the use of means strictly and exclusively peaceable and legal. "Rally round me in this noble experiment—this glorious struggle. Be not abashed—be not (oh! need)

lity. These are our arms. With these we are certain of anccess. " Persevere, and your country will be a nation again indissolubly connected with Great Britain, but legislating for herself. Persevere-firmly and peaceablyand THE REPEAL IS CERTAIN. " I am, and always will be.

"Your ever faithful Servant, " DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The above address has called forth the Dublin Monitor in gallant style. He had hailed O'Conneli's adhesion to Federalism with all joy! He had prognosticated from that move all the good that prognosticated from that move all the good that to be monarch of Ireland.

O'Connell has promised from Repeal itself. The Monitor is the organ of the Federalists. It is Repeal, as we glean from his speeches and his reports.

O'Connell's idea of 'Unconditional My Head upon the Bleck. (Tremendous cheering for some minutes.) Circulate that sentiment amongst tive, a possibility of the return of the Whigs to power, from the open junction of O'CONNELL with power, from the open junction of O'Connell with people, consider that this scheme of erecting Ireland the Federalized band. Judge then of its surprise into an independent nation is not at all practical, and. when it finds O'Connell playing fast and loose. It wants to know "what he would be at". Many people have been trying to make that out, for a long granted ultimately lead to a civil war, which would time: they have now gotten the Dublin Monitor to granted, ultimately lead to a civil war, which would aid them in their inquiries; and it is possible that the result may turn out to be that he desires neither the result may turn out to be that he desires neither Repeal nor Federalization! But we must hear the Monitor. He rates O'Con-

nell most soundly :-" UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL" V. DOMESTIC LEGIS-LATION.

" In that speech Mr. O'Connell, in so many words, we were in the heginning of 1832, when the agitation deslared his intention of abandoning unconditional was first commenced?

Mr. Close—But we did not know where to serve a MR. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF Repeal, and of resting satisfied with a Local Legislature for local purposes.

Legislature for local purposes sought for, in connection cerned. with Imperial Representation.

"In his address, however, issued on Saturday, Mr. O'Connell abandons the ground he took on the preceding Monday, and assures the People of Ireland that "BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -We are en- by their 'perseverance their country will be a nation raged in the most noble experiment that ever was made again'-' indissolubly connected with Great Britain. by man or nation—the endeavouring to obtain the but legislating for herself' that 'Repeal must not be restoration of political franchises and rights, of which abandones, but effected "sanctioned by her majesty, Crown.

"Now, we are no party journalists. We have no means of procuring the amelioration of the institutions | sinister purposes to serve. Our desire solely and entirely is to further the interests—the real, substantial, "The achievement of Catholic Emancipation was one and permanent interests of our country. Unmoved such proof. The abrogation of the Legislative Union by Mr. O'Connell's condemnation—unmilnenced by his by the repeal of the statute, 40 George III., c. 38, will sneers or sarcasms—not biased by wild and visionary be the second.

Views of national independence, magnificent, no doubt,

We fellow-countrymen, have worked off the first to contemplate, but mightily impracticable to realise part of our experiment completely. We have held some pursuing the even tenor of our way, which has for the twenty monster meetings to demonstrate the intensity polar-star of our guidance the good of our country, the There are other things which we have not particularised, and universality of the desire of the Irish people for the advancement of our people in sober, industrious, and nor is it necessary. We give a general outline, that restoration of their domestic Parliament. So many moral habits, without which all political changes are our readers may perceive what we mean by advocating human beings never congregated together for peaceful mere bagatelle—thinking and acting thus, we desire, a domestic representative body, for domestic purposes, purposes as have assembled to those meetings. There contrasting Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Corn Exchange in connexion with imperial representation, in contramay be a difference as to the amount, by twenty, on Monday last with his Address to the People of Irc- distinction to the 'Unconditional Repeal,' the 'inde-

tend still to persevere in the quixotic crusade for self fully and explicitly. We do not want speeches on "This fact is certain—that some twenty meetings of "unconditional Repeal?" Does he mean to back out Monday, to be contradicted and unsayed by addresses "There is another fact equally certain—that at of the two countries?

be indulged in with impunity. We have arrived at a try and keep them in a state of impoverished bondage. "Dwell upon this, all generous believers in the ame- stage when the delusions of the past cannot be repeated No man living possesses the power that Mr. O Council out the world. Console yourselves with the conviction bear rehearsal. Called upon to aid Mr. O'Connell, and he lives; and is not this a fearful responsibility? What that men can meet in countless myriads without the sustain him through the difficulties in which he has be- is our present position? Can we consider without slightest violation of peace, of order, of decorum, of come involved, we desire to know clearly what is meant alarm that there is a -to sound the shoals and quicksands ahead of us, and "There is one additional characteristic of our mul- so steer our course as to serve the substantial interests titudinous Irish meetings-that so disposed were the of our country without calling to our aid the Attorneyodation, that not so much as a single personal with his ready-framed charge of conspiracy and other

"It is all very well for Mr. O'Connell to make a "The experiment was thus complete in both its speech on Monday, and to contradict and unsay it on parts.—Firstly in showing the unanimous, universal the subsequent Saturday; but, as honest journalists, will of the Irish peple in favour of the Repeal of the we cannot subscribe to, let alone follow, such loose 40th Geo. III., c. 38, called the Union Statute. Secondly, morality. What we proclaim we are ready to adhere in the proof we gave of the perfect order, decorum, and to coute qui coute. Steps advisedly taken-moves deliberately made—ought not to be lightly retraced or

"We desire, then, to know what Mr. O'Connell ing. On the contrary, the ready submission to a means to do-whether he means to re-hoist the flag of proclamation which we deemed, and still deem illegal-, unconditional Repeal, and battle under it, as his the perfect obedience of the people to the advice of Address to the People of Ireland on Saturday last their guides and leaders-the promptitude with which would imply; or adhere to his declaration of the prethey abandoned all idea of holding the meeting, ceding Monday, and seek to gain for Ireland a Local speeches made yesterday at Ward Meetings by Mr. the very moment those guides and leaders told Legislature for local purposes, in connexion with Imthem they ought to abandon it—the perfect controll perial Representation? Surely, it is not too much to over every exciting passion and irritating provocation require an honest and straightforward answer to a satisfy Mr. O'Connell but 'Unconditional Repeal;' and which the Irish have since displayed, and are display- question so vital and momentous in the present crisis. he pledged himself yesterday anew, to this effect:demonstration, that the lessons of peace inculcated by O'Connell is so entirely distinct from Domestic Legis- give you my head on a block if at the end of that time their leaders have been fully understood and adopted lation on a Federal basis, as sought for by us and ad- you have not a Parliament in College-green I' into the popular sentiment, and have become the fixed vocated by many Liberal and Conservative Noblemen propriety of peaceable demeanour, not only to be do not want to be agitating for a shadow. We do any, even the slighest, force, violence, or breach of the then to be checkmated by a Tory Attorney-General. We require to know intelligibly and distinctly the "Yes; the Proclamation has come to place beyond solidity of the ground on which we tread, and then to doubt the cheerful alacrity with which the Irish march boldly and confidently onwards, without fear or

"We come, then, to the point-will Mr. O'Connell abandon 'Unconditional Repeat', or will he not? If he Ward, no political change can be worth the price of any does not, he must fight his battle out; and in God's name let him give us 'Unconditional Repeal' as soon as possible. The country at present is in a lamentable months, at any rate-he has had monster gathering dence more unlimited than ever was bestowed before by after monster gathering, to the tune of hundreds of grand national farce he has been preparing—he has had all he required—the People peaceable, sober, obedient -marshalling in military array when he ordered themgoing home tranquilly when he desired them-impoverishing themselves to enrich the Repeal Exchequer, n peace and order. Perseverance in avoiding any species when he called upon them—and in all things subservocation may be; no matter what the irritation may be; done; but what has he done? He promised them the to be as sober, obedient, peaceable, and as ready with whatever be the event of the pending prosecutions—peace, the pence and farthings—as heretofore—while his part of the bargain is as far from realization as ever!

> 'They eat, they drank, they slept—what then? Why, eat, and drink, and sleep again,'

the weather while they sleep ! tofore always savage in action.

' Sweet Echo, say where those effects now dwell? 'Indeed,' sweet Echo cries. ' I cannot tell.'

sisting of the Irish Peers—though he has never informed | independent Irish Parliament; and obtain the restoration of political franchises and rights, by the use of means strictly and exclusively neareable the Lords as Temporal Peers. The Commons are to be Parliament." chosen by a complete or Household Suffrage franchise. and Parliaments are to be Annual. The Lords and Commons of Ireland are alone to make laws for Mr. O'CONNELL seked :-Ireland—none other to be binding. The foreign relations of Ireland to be negociated and settled by the made great progress, and I have not the slightest Irish Parliament. All that relates to our internal or doubt of ultimate success if you seek it only by peaceexternal affairs, to come under the cogn zince of the able combination, and by keeping yearselves always in Irish Parliament. The army in Ireland, and navy enthe right, and putting your enemies in the brong. trusted with the surveillance and protection of our My doctrine is, that improvements in all political insticoasts, to be under the same authority—Grand Jury tutions, to be valuable, must be obtained by peaceable Cess is to be abolished—Tithe Rent Charge to be anni- means; therefore is it that I want to have you deterhilated, and Fixity of Tenure to be established—Law mined not to break the peace. (Cries of "So we Appeals to the English House of Lords to be done are.") Whatever may become of the present prosecutions, whether they be supported by a packed jury or plan, Ireland is to be in all and every respect an inde pendent nation, save that we are not to have a crowned head, hereditary or elective, of our own choosing—it being provided that the monarch of England is always

> Now, the people of Great Britain almost to a man. with a very large and influential portion of the Irish

" However, Mr. O'Connell professedly thinks otherwise. He has agitated for an independent nation on the plan above indicated—to gain his object he agitation in 1835—tated in 1832, and abandoned the agitation in 1835—the resumed it in 1839, and has continued it till the present moment; and with all his vast resources—with may defy them by keeping yourselves in the right. "In another part of our publication will be found an Address to the Irish People, issued by Mr. O'Connell and means to boot' he has brought to bear on the about mid-day on Saturday last.

"We confess that this address has taken us by surprise, considering the speech Mr. O'Connell made at the prise, considering the speech Mr. O'Connell made at the Corn Exchange on Monday last.

"In another part of our publication will be found an all his superhuman exertions—with all the 'appliances and means to boot' he has brought to bear on the question, how successful has he been in attaining the grand object he so perseveringly aimed at? Are we in any degree nearer to becoming an 'independent nation,' to-morrows sun. (Cheers.) But you must present moment; and with all the 'appliances leaving them in the wrong. After referring to the peaceable character of the Tara and other meeting.

O'Connell again exclaimed—O, give me sia monds' peaceable character of the Tara and other meeting the grand object he so perseveringly aimed at? Are we in any degree nearer to becoming an 'independent nation,' to-morrows sun. (Cheers.) But you must peace in the heginning of 1832, when the agitation your cry for Repeal as well as being peaceable.

"The difference between Mr. O'Connell and those who advocate a Domestic Legislature on the Federal basis, is this. We seek for a local representative body to regulate our internal relations, without in any way seeking to interfere with the functions of Imperial Representation. We would not abandon utterly, as Mr. O'Connell does, our right, as an integral portion of the empire, to be represented fully and fairly in the Imperial Parliament. On the contrary, we would main tain and exercise that right as at present. We want a local body to attend to and regulate our local affilirs, which, in the multiplicity of business that engages the attention of the Imperial Legislature, cannot by any possibility be properly attended to.

Profit folion (Time of A Publisher Sent)

"Ours is no new scheme—no impracticable hobby which sounds well in theory, but has never been reduced to practice. We refer not now to other countries-to Norway, Switzerland, America, or other countries in which the principle we advecate has been or local purposes.

1 It was not that we alone so understood him. Every ficial effects, as well to local as to national interests. applied, and found to work admirably, and with beneman who heard him speak on that occasion—every man We content ourselves with adducing a familiar illustrawho read the reports of his speech, so understood him; tion from our own institutions. We take our Grand and so clearly and definitely did he express himself, that Jury system, which only requires to be enlarged to among all parties it was a settled proposition that 'Ungive us all that is requisite, in an administrative sense,
conditional Repeal' was to be abandoned, and a Local
so far as the material interests of the country are con-

> " Every Grand Jury in Ireland exercises the right of taxing the People for improvements within the jurisdiction of each county. Road-making and repairing, bridge-building, and so forth, are all presented for and considered by the Grand Juries; and, when adopted, the people are taxed to pay for the execution of the works. We would, then, extend this power and centralise it, and make the Central Board or Legislature a representative body, and confer upon it additional powers : such as to effect improvements in our internal communications, by means of canals and railroads—to drain bogs reclaim waste lands-improve harbours-encourage trades-promote manufactures-administer wisely and uprightly our various public charities; and to aid in the development of our vast national resources, both mineral and agricultural, which at present afford but a paltry proportion of the labour and wealth to our industrious population, which, under a better ordering of things, they would do.

> "Such, in general terms, is what we propose should engage the attention of our Local Representative Board.

oven agitating for. "We desire to know what he means? Does he inalone applicable and suited to the present condition phisticated policy, by following which resolutely and determinedly they can work out their own redemption no one of these meetings did any act, however "It is right that this should be clearly understood. from the grievances that affect them, and the innume-

> ---- Sampson in this land, Shorn of his strength and bound in bonds of law, Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand, And shake the pillars of this common weal, Till the vast temple of our liberties A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies?

"Can we reflect upon the dangers that now encompass Irish liberty. Toryism more triumphant than ever—the Attorney-General, and all the barpies of the law, in full cry after the destined victims-Mr. O Connell the object of a State prosecution, and the Liberal strength of Ireland prostrate in the dust-can we reflect on these things without regretting the past, and a misgiving respecting our prospects coming

"Since writing the above, we have read two O'Connell—we publish them this evening. "It seems that, in his present humour, nothing will "The 'Unconditional Repeal' preached by Mr. Give me, said he, six months of perfect peace and I'll

"Thus, then, we have it at last-a definite pledge, and Gentlemen, without reference to paltry party con- to be redeemed within a fixed definite period! We "Yes; the Proclamation has demonstrated that the siderations, that it is above all things necessary clearly are to have in six months from yesterday—that is, on Irish people are too well convinced of the strict to understand the ground on which we are moving. We orabefore the 22nd day of April next—the Unconditional Repeal' Parliament sitting in College-green; ordesirous of, but to be incapable of, being provoked into not desire to continue agitation for a year or so, and and the alternative is a significant one - Mr. O Connell's head on the block!

> The speeches to which the Monitor alludes in his appended observations, are as follow:—

"Mr. O'Connell said, that whatever might be the

At a meeting on Sunday, in the Post-office

end of the impending trials, whether they end in acquittal or conviction, the tranquillity, the peace of position. He has had full awing for the last nine the country must not be disturbed. He thought there could be but little doubt that with common justice in the formation of the juries, there must be an acquittal; a nation on a single individual. My duty is to advise thousands of fighting men, at each rehearsal of the but whatever might be the result, he called upon the people of Ireland to be peaceable, and as certain as the next January would come round; ere the revolving year would pass over their heads, the loud and determined call of the Irish people must be heard-(loud cheers). Let him but have them in the right. Let him keep them tranquil and orderly, and they should have their of riot or violence whatsoever. No matter what the pro- vient to his omnipotent will. All this the People have own Parliament in College-green-tremendous cheering). He told them all, and he spoke to them as to the Repeal', and where is it? Why, as far off as ever; whole of Ireland, that Repeal depended on the tranabsence of all violence. In all and every event, peace, and the only consolation he offers to the People now is, quillity with which the people passed through the present course of events-(hear, hear). He wanted to burn that into the minds of the people—(cheers). All Ireland must have heard or read these doctrines; and he conjured them to observe them. The next thing he wanted was perseverance. Let no one abandon the Repeal-(Cries of 'We never will,' 'No, no,' &c). if they have the wherewithal to procure the entables, Let them rely upon it, that if he were preaching to and a roof to cover their heads from the inclemency of them out of a prison, he would not be less effective than now. His advice would not be a bit the worse for it-"Look, then, to the results of this 'Unconditional (cheers). There was not a man in Ireland would struggle Repeal agitation, and what has it produced? Why, it with more tenacity than himself-(cheers). He had been place proves more clearly the absolute necessity of a has made Toryism more triumphant than ever—it has reported, indeed, to have struck his colours on that enthroned in Dublin Castle a set of plotters against our point, and to have sung small; but on this occasion liberties-men malignant in conception, and audacious he had acted only as he had always done. Whenever in execution—it has placed our rights and liberties at he found an advance towards his side of the question the mercy of Tory forbearance. The Liberal party are made by those who had never joined them, HE ALWAYS scattered—the strength of the country, enlisted in favor WENT HALF-WAY TO MEET THEM—(cheers). Having of a delusion, becoming alive to the deception, is dis-eulogised "the golden link of the Crown," &c. Mr. heartened to raily for any practical reform; and thus, O'Connell declared, that whilst he announced his firm at the present moment. Liberal Ireland is at the merci- resolve never to cease agilating for the whole Repeal, he GREAT PUBLIC CAUSE. Prosecutions may or may not ful disposal of a faction truculent in spirit, and here- was not to be looked upon as contradicting what he had said upon the last day of meeting as to Federalism. There "Good effects, some sanguine fenthusiast may tell had been hopes held out to him that a large party us, will flow from past agitation; but where are would be ready to join him in England, and that emancipation. Yet emancipation was triumphantly they? Are we to seek for them in the State Prose- many would be conciliated in Ireland, if he affirmed cutions against Mr. O'Connell and a set of his fol- his readiness to accept a federal Parliament-(hear, hear). He did not know how far these hopes were unreasonable, but he would know the exact circumstances of the help to be expected from England tomorrow-(hear). As to the hopes, however, from Nor we. It is a humiliating and melancholy position in federalists in this country, he believed it was a mere which we are placed; and, what is worse, at the very dream and a delusion. He accused no one. He did moment we thought Mr. O'Connell was about to 'mend not impute wilful deceit to anybody, but the rather his hand'-to adopt a new and more feasible and en- thanked the persons who held out those hopes, for it lightened policy, the cup of hope is dashed from our lips showed that he was willing to abandon MUCH FOR A mestic Parliament; but, on the contrary, their effect by his Address of Saturday last, unsaying and contra- LITTLE JUSTICE. As for himself, however, his dicting, as it does, all that we relied on in his speech of opinion was unchanged, that the people should not look for anything else but Repeal; but still, if he saw "Unconditional Repeal, as advocated by Mr. O'Con. a party formed holding out any good to Ireland, he nell, means this :- A Parliament in Ireland consisting would be at all times willing to meet them half way. "People of Ireland! be patient—be persevering. The Lords and Commons. The Lords confollow out the experiment in which we are now eninterpretable this persevering with the state that the constant which we are now eninterpretable to the restoration of their

At a meeting the same day, in St. Andrew's Ward,

" How shall we obtain Repeal? We have already not,-and if it be not a packed jury there is little danger of a conviction—(cheers),—but, whatever be the result, give me but six months of perfect tranquillity, your families, tell it to your friends, report it in your temperance rooms, and talk of it to the music of your temperance bands. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not limiting your peaceable conduct to six months. I merely mention that time because I know that at the end of it you will be too good humoured at the coming of Repeal ever to think of violating the peace. But do you promise me for six months? (Cries of "We do!") I have more reasons for saying six months than I could detail to you were I to speak until midnight. Depend upon the man who is advising you. Nobody will be

(Continued in our Eighth page.)

Accal and General Intelligence.

CUMBERLAND SESSIONS.—THE LATE RIOTS AT WHITE-HAVEN CONNECTED WITH THE COLLIERS' STRIKE .-Daniel Garraty, 28, and James Doran, 24, were indicted for assaulting Thomas Garraway, at Whitehaven, in September last. Mr. Lumb, of Whitehaven, was the attorney for the prosecution; and Mr. Roberts, of Newcastle, the attorney for the Colliers Union, acted for the prisoners. Mr. Ramshry, with whom was Mr. Bell, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Greig and Mr. Lawrie were physiced himself into the grave. retained for the defence. After the Jury had found FATAL ACCIDENT.—A mon Greig took a formal objection to the trial, as the loft of bog-deal on him while in bed, in the parish of indictment was laid against the prisoners for con- Kilkenny, county of Clare. spiracy: it was out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court overraled the objection. Sentenceeighteen calendar months; Doran to be imprisoned whiskers! with hard labour for twelve calendar months.

ANOTHER VACANCY IN PARLIAMENT .- Mr. Wyndham, the Tory Member for Salisbury, died on Sunday afternoon, at his residence near that city. A vacancy is thus created in the representation, to supply which Mr. Bouverie, the second son of Lord Rainor, will solicit the votes of the electors.

FENERAL OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND CO-VENTRY.-The mortal remains of the late Right Rev. Prelate were interred in Eccleshall Church, on Wednesday last.

GIGANTIC HOLLYHOCK.—As something has been said of late as to the gigantic height of two hollyhocks, a correspondent informs us that the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, had a hollyhock cut down the other day (which may still be seen) measuring the extraordinary length of seventeen feet from the surface to the top. Such a one has not, we believe, been heard of before in the island .- Kentish Observer.

SURREY SESSIONS .- At the Surrey Adjourned Sessions, the whole of the female prisoners who were tried and found guilty, were ordered to pass secting her." a period of their time in solitary confinement, in lien of hard labour.

THE HARVEST.—The Synod of Aberdeen have apin all the churches and chapels within their bounds, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late favourable harvest.—Aberdeen Herald.

THE IRON TRADE-At a meeting of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire iron-masters, held at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, on Thursday, an advance of 15s. per ton was declared, with every prospect of a further rise before Christmas.

STATE OF DUBLIN.—Hundreds of streets and lanes a very wretched state; the dwellings of the inhabitants, when penetrated by the charitable, disclosing scenes of poverty, filth, and disease, which could hardly be surpassed in any metropolis in the world. Considering the dearth of employment in this large city, it puzzles us to ascertain how the miserable denizens of those "back slums" contrive to make out the means of prolonging their existence; but it surely is the daty of the authorities—the commismoners of Police and Paving &c.-to mitigate the evil by enforcing, through their officers, the necessity of cleanliness, and having diseased persons as soon as possible removed to some of the numerous hospitals with which this city abounds. Something besides Charity, it should be remembered, comes into the consideration of this subject. Self-interest ought to prompt the more comfortable of the citizens broke out in some of the filthiest localities in Edin- three were drowned. burgh and what is the result ? The disease is now raging in every part of that city—the opulent as well

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE -On Tuesday morning, shortly with pellets or swan shot. after one o'clock, a fire of an alarming nature broke BURNS-The fe'e on the Banks of the Doon, in out on the premies occupied by Mr. Friar, grocer honour of the family of the poet Burns, suggested by and cheesemonger, carrying on business at No. 2, the return to this country of Col. Burns, the second son Borough-market. The premises were situated on of the poet, after a residence of thirty years in India, the eastern side of the market, and were bounded on has been all but fixed to come off in the spring of next all sides by numerous buildings. The roof of the year. market abutted upon the front of the premises. The REPEAL.—The directors of the Liverpool docks have fire was first discovered by police constable 89 M. given notice, that if any of the men employed either in who in going his rounds saw smoke issuing in dense, the docks or in their police shall take any part in the volumes out of the fanlight. Information of the out- Repeal movement, they shall be discontinued from any break having reached the engine-stations, in a short further occupation in their service. The same notice time several Brigade engines with Mr. Superinten- has been given at Bristol, where a great number of dant Braidwood were on the spot, followed by the Irish are also employed. West of England engine with Mr. Connorton. On THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.-There are their arrival, not only were the premises of Mr. at present upwards of 300 masons employed upon the Friar on fire from the bottom to the top, but the new houses of parliament. The works are so far were making fearful progress, threatening destruc- whole, of the main structure, before the winter. the premises of Mr. Frisr were totally destroyed, to prosecute the inquiry as to the sanatory state of large and several other houses adjoining seriously injured. towns.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE AND LOSS OF LIFE, AT RUNCORN.—The vicinity of the town of Runcorn was visited on the night of Thursday last by a most terrific thunder-storm, which lasted some minutes. It was between ten and eleven o'clock when the Many of the miserable beings had spent the greater porelectric fluid fell upon Cooper's-row, in Halton-lane, tion of their lives in England.

near Runcorn. The row contains fifteen houses, MURDER—On the evening and eight of them (every alternate one) were damaged; three of them had the window sashes torn asunder, and one (No. 5) had its windows, back and front, torn into shreds, the roof torn up, and bricks thrown into the street. At this house lives Thomas Moores, a stone mason, who was in bed at the time. On hearing his children screaming below, he hastened down, and found his wife upon the floor and her clothes in flames. She was, at the moment of the shock, stooping to lift her babe from the cradle. when she was struck dead. The smell of sulphur was so strong as almost to suffocate the children that were near her; by an effort, one of them opened the outer door, and they were relieved. The electric fluid struck the chimney, came through the slates into both upper rooms, broke the windows, smashed the frames, descended through the breastwork of the chimney into the back kitchen, perforating the bricks and mortar, and leaving a hole only the size of a penny-piece, struck the woman, and passed under the door into the front house part, and escaped at the front window which it tore to atoms. - Macclesfield Chronicle.

SON MONUMENT. - We stop the press to announce was a bad one-Dublin World. that the Grand Ramp-steak Banquet, given by the to the Man on the end of the fork. After a lapse of as if it had two legs. a few minutes, the landlord of the Rose and Thunderbolt arrived at the summit, considerably out of breath, and bearing, in a superb delf-dish, surmounted by a tin cover, two pounds of the very primest Hereford steaks, exquisitely cooked, and garnished with tufts of horse raddish, and eircular slices of onion. The waiter would have arrived the next, but having an asthma that confined him for a few minutes to the 645th stair, the pot-boy, bearing two gallons of XXX, and a bottle of the most elderly and copper plate printer, November 2. at half-past Beg to state that they continue to apply all their nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of Thomas, had the good fortune to precede him. The twelve, and Nov. 30, at half-past one, at the Court of knowledge and experience to the eradication of this a medical work, this remark is open to exception in Waiter having gained his wind and the summit, Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George John Graham, official baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in any instance where the public, and not the isolated placed an elegantly mutilated tureen, containing a sasignes, 25, Coleman-street. Solicitors, Messrs Harrithe happiness which they have been the mesns of re- and exclusive members of the profession, are the quantity of Yorkshire reds, upon the table. The sons, Walbreck. mealiness of the potatoes elicited long and continued few minutes the dishes were in a condition to be removed, and were cleared away accordingly. The Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermabury. Solicitor,
Man then rose to address the Boy. He commenced Mr. Cox, Pinners'shall.

This Establishment has now been open upwards of popular study should be devoid of that mysterious seven years, during which period, thousands of cases the hor. He commenced Mr. Cox, Pinners'shall.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, popular study should be devoid of that mysterious seven years, during which period, thousands of cases the hor. He commenced Mr. Cox, Pinners'shall. Man then rose to address the Boy. He commenced Mr. Cox, Pinners hall. by alluding to "the proud eminence to which they James Graham West Man then rose to address the Boy. He commenced by alluding to "the proud eminence to which they had raised themselves," and stating that "the telestopes of Europe were at that moment upon them," one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Lenden. Mr. Johnson and concluded a speech of great elequence (but which our reporter was not able to catch, as the waiter's asthma became exceedingly troublesome,) by burying his nose and his emotions in the can containing at helf-past eleven, and Dec. I. at eleven, and the official assignes. The work patient been disappointed of an effectual cure. In the telestope of an effectual cure. In the telestope of an effectual cure. In the disappointed of an effectual cure. In the telestope of an effectual cure. In the telestope of the end days have sufficed to eradicate the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed to most instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed to make scrious inroads by delay or unskilful management, more time has necessarily been required to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance in the control of the sufficial assignes, 20, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Arrowsmith, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

William Mills, of Birmingham, upholsterer, Nov. 2, where any establishment down the mistance has the before us treats of subjects we believe and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate the before us treats of subjects we believe and the surgery of the eye) and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) and requiring doubtlessly in the surgery of the eye) and requiring doubtlessly in the surgery of the eye) and the surgery of the eye of the ing his nose and his emotions in the can containing at half-past eleven, and Dec. 1, at eleven, at the Court the " Malt." The Boy was so much affected that of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Richard Valpy, effibottle. The party rose (irregularly) soon after five, Birmingham, and commenced the descent of the Column, which James Bour was a labour of considerable difficulty, as the stair. Nov. 2, at twelve, and Nov. 27, at half-past eleven, at ease is constructed upon those principles which, as the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Byron says, were in vogue before the invention of Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham. Solicitor,

FRENCH LIZERATURE-During the first nine months. Smith, Bermingham. of this year, there issued from the French press 4 553 works in different languages 1 535 engravings, 127 maps and plans, and 240 pieces of manic.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—A letter from Nurem bergh, Sept. 25, states that a public meeting was held Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Oct. 28, or on any succeeding on the preceding day, for the purpose of forming a society against extravagance in living and dress. Nearly 200 persons were present, many of whom were mer- Berkehire, bankers, first and final dividend of 1s. 9d. in a bedfellow. the Burgomaster, who dwelt on the utility of such institutions, and remarked that similar ones existed in France and Germany, and were stiended with excellent Leeds, on any Thursday after Oct. 26.

This is the first intimation we have had of the Loby Todd of Talyander Oct. 26. existence of any such associations in France.

John William Allwood, eleven months old, came to its rucceeding Saturday. death on Saturday under very unusual elementances : Up to that day the child had been well, but then became sividend of 1s. 8d in the pound, payable at 58, Greycross and britishie, and subsequently died. On a post rivest, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Oct. 28, or any succeedmorlem examination of its body it was discovered that ing Saturday. a needle projected from the cartilage of the sixth rio | Henry Fawcus, of Stockten-upon-Tees, Durham,

POPPING AT THE POPE.—A physician was arrested the Lateran Palace. opened in London for relief of the many sufferers by the late destructive fire at Jamaica. KIND-YERY!-"Silly," said an amorous young

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A man, named Madigan, was ham, first and final dividend of 1s. 1id. in the pound, a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners, Mr. killed on Saturday night, the 14th, by the falling of a payable at 7, Commercial balldings, Leeds, on Oct. 24,

time since, in London, of some goods upon which first and final dividend of 13s. 62d. in the pound, pay-Gairaty to be imprisoned with hard labour for duty had not been paid, there were seventy-two silk able at 7, Commercial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and

burned on Friday last. An investigation has been cial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 25, and any subsequent held, but nothing appeared to prove that it was other- Tuesday. wise than by accident.

ETRAHERS.—Several new and swift iron steamers are being built on the Ciyde, to ply between Glasgow Commercial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and any suband the various watering places. Iron is now con- sequent Tuesday. sidered so much preferable for the construction of steamers, that there is scarcely a wooden one being liam Abbott, and others, of Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, built in Scotland.

HIGHLAND SHEEP .- The trade in Highland sheep has received a new impetus by ateam communication sequent Tuesday. between Aberdeen and Hull. In the place of a dezen to twenty as a treat at Christmas or the fair, a hundred per week are now received.

LOSS OF A WAR SHIP.—A letter has been received from an officer of her Mojesty's frigate Samarang, 26, surveying ship, reporting that she had struck on a rock dividend of 20s. in the pound, payable at 7, Commerwhile surveying a river in Borneo, and would in all probability become wreck.

DELICATE CONSOLATION .- Favert thus wrote to a friend in London:-"Buffon, the great naturalist, has first dividend of 12s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 7, just lost his wife. He would be inconsolable at the Commercial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and any subevent, were it not for the pleasure he anticipates in dis-

INTERESTING DISCOVERY .- In Dresden, the recent discovery of the Venus by Titian, now excellently restored, excites the greatest interest. This magnificent pointed Wednesday, the 8th of November, to be kept work has been more than 100 years concealed under a chester. mass of rubbish.

EXTRAORDINARY CABBAGE .- Mr. Thomas Clark, gardener, Market-Weighton, recently cut a savoy cabbage, grown in his garden, which measured nine feet in circumference, and weighed thirty-one lbs. BELLMEN —Bellmen were first appointed in London, in the year 1757. They were to ring their bells at

night, and cry " Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead !" "THE QUICE AND THE DEAD"!-A placard may in the Liberty and other old parts of the city, are in be seen on the walls of Liverpool, headed-" Catholic Total Abstinence Society.—A Plain Dress Ball will be held, to promote the objects of a Funeral Fund." This is dancing into the grave in earnest. THE RULING PASSION .- A little fellow was taken

to church the other day by his mamma, and when the organ began to play, the rogue looked up at the organ loft, and called out for Jim Crow ! A HINT TO THE FAIR SEX .- The poorest of all family goods are indo ent females. If a wife knows nothing of demestic duties beyond the parlour or the of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and St. John's, New Brunsboudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of

pecuniary uncertainty. LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—Sunday last, as Mrs. Anders in, of Oakley, with Mr and Miss Inskip, her visi. Newbury, Berkshire, bookseller. tors, were returning, after attending Divine service in the morning at Stevington church, over the river which flows between that church and Mr. Anderson's house, to make the authorities do their duty. Typhus fever during a violent squall, the boat was swamped, and the

about six o'clock, as Mr. Edmund Wash, bacon mer- Whitworth, William Whitworth, and William Illing- and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cast chant, of Fetherd, was returning from his farm at Bar- worth, of Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinners, (so far We may, ere long, have the same story to tell about retstown, some ruffian fired at him from inside the Dublin, if the necessary precautions be not taken— hedge on the Red City Road, within a few perches of the town of Fethard, and wounded him in the thigh

flames had extended to the roof of the market, and salvanced, that Mr. Barry considers it probable that the that being composed principally of timber, they roof may be thrown over the greater portion, if not the tion to the entire market. Fortunately an early STATE OF LARGE TOWNS .- Mr. Smith, of Deanssupply of water was procured, from which the ton, near Glasgow, the celebrated inventor of the subengines were set to work, and after an hour and a soil plough, as well as of great improvements in cottonhair's hard working on the part of the firemen, the spinging machinery, is expected shortly to visit Leeds conflagration was extinguished; not, however, until in an official capacity, being employed by government

> INPANOUS BRUTALITY.—The Tiger steamer, on Sunday, the 15th instant, brought over from London to Cork two hundred panpers, and landed the unfortunate creatures on the quay, penniless, shivering with cold, and in the most pitiable state it is possible to conceive.

MURDER.—On the evening of the 8th inst, as John Burke, of Mantlehill, in the county of Tipperary, was returning home, he was met on the highway, close to the village of Golden, by some persons unknown, who ESPINDOLA severe'y assaulted him with stones, from the effects of CHAOS, which he died on the 13th instant. A reward of fifty peurds is offered for the apprehension or conviction of

REDUCTION OF RENTS .- Colonel Green, of Kilmanahan Castle, in the county of Waterford, has given an abatement of thirty per cent to his tenants in Kilmacoma, and twenty per cent to his tenants at Kilmanhan, county Waterford. Sir John Power, of Kilfane, in the county Kilkenny, Bart, has reduced his rents twenty-five per cent. for his tenants in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and is besides draining the

lands for his tenants. A PACIFIC SWORD BEARER-Thomas Arkins was on Friday fined 10s. and severely consured by Mr. Studdert, the Henry Street Magistrate, for a wanton and unprovoked a sault upon a person named Plunkett, who had presented to the amicable civic functionary a ticket MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. of admittance to the Repeal meeting at Clontarf's Theatre on Monday week. The only reason assigned by THE GRAND RUMP-STEAK BANQUET AT THE NFL- Tom for attacking the complainant was that his name

CURIOUS -Mr. J. Wild, of Littleborough, near Roch-Man to the Boy, and by the Boy to the Man, who dale, has in his possession a skylark,, which he has had have been so long and so successfully engaged for three years. It has moulted a few weeks since, and on the monument to Nelson and National Industry, all its new feathers are completely black, with the excame off with an eclai that must have been gratifying ception of a white one on each wing. He has also an to the best friends of the Column. The Man took old canary bird, which, about four years ago, got out of the chair precisely at three o'clock, and the Boy the eage, and upon the railway line near his house, occupied the vice two minnes after. The first course when, by some accident, it got one leg taken off. It consisted of a penny loaf, which the Boy presented now hope and first about the cage, and appears as active

Bankrupis, Xc.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 20.

Banjamin Brain, of Rodney-street, Pentonville, steel

John Whipple, of 8. Crown-street, Finsbury, stay have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave. enlegiums from the Man and the Boy. In a very manufacturer, Oct 26, at helf-past two, and Dec. 5, at

he could not reply, and some minutes elapsed before cial assignee, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mesars. Sole and proof of their integrity and ability. it was discovered that he nearly emptica the spirit Sole, Aldermanbury, London; and Mr. John Suckling, James Bourne, of Bemmersley, Staffordshire, printer,

Mr. W. E. Twigg, Burslem, Staffordahire; and Mr. J.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Henry Brown and James Coombe, late of Windsor, may cure themselves without even the knowledge of the psund, payable at 13, Old Jewry, City. Thomas Fisher, of Seley, Yorkshire, linen draper, a Patients, Wilkinson and Co., a short time ago, pub-dividend of 12s 6d. in the pound, payable at Mill-hill, lished a Work, entitled

Thomas Bell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, third

pound, payable at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any

and any subsequent Tuesday. William Ward Harvey, sen., and William Ward WHISKERS !- In a seizure which was made a short Harvey, jun., of Mansfield, Nottingham, coach makers,

any subsequent Tuesday. THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The Marquis of James Cocker, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, dyer, first Waterford's stables at Wakefield, Tipperary, were dividend of Is. 3d. in the pound, payable at 7, Commer-

Samuel Musgrave and Benjamin Musgrave, of Leeds, dyers, first dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 7

Thomas Parker, John Parker, John Rawlinson, Wildyers, first dividend of 5s. in the pound, payable at 7, Commercial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and any sub-

Thomas Parker, of Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, dyer, first dividend of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 7, Commercial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and any subsequent

Tuesday. William Abbott, of Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, a cial Buildings, Leeds, on Oct. 24, and any subsquent Tuesday.

John Thomas Nash, of York, mustard manufacturer, sequent Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. John Hoar, of Oxford, iron-monger, Nov. 11-Victor Jay, of Castle-lane, Southwark-bridge-road, silk hat manufacturer, Nov. 14-William Redhead, jun., now or late of Lime-street, City, ship-broker, Nov. 14-John Holland, late of Skinner's street, Somer's Town, and then of Upper Thornaugh-street, Bedford-square, cheesemonger, Nov. 14-Henry Yeatman, of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, chemist, Nov. 15-John Rutter, formerly of Middleton, Durham, but now of Stockton-upon-Teer, grocer, Nov. 13 - John Knight, of Preston and Lancaster, mercer, Nov. 13-John Lythgoe, of Liverpool, cooper, Nov. 15.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Nov. 10.

Gaskill Johnson, of Liverpool, merchant-James Taylor Bradley, of Leeds, iron-monger-George Lockwood, wick, linen-draper-William Claringbold, formerly of Tonbridge Wells, Kent, and now or late of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, innkeeper-Matthew Wilks Vardy, of

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Blackwall Mason and John Collinson, of

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Thomas Wright, cheesemonger, Clare-market, to surrender Nov. 7, at half-past one, and Dec. 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy : official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry-chambers. Solicitor, Mr. Mor-

Thomas Donkin, victualler, Cambridge, Nov. 2, at one, and Nov. 39, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy; official assignee, Mr Turquand, Old Jewrychambers. Solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Davidson,

Essex-street. Strand. William Benjamin Gough, grocer, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, Nov. 1, at one, and Nov. 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy; official assignee. Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messra Sutton,

Ewens, and Ommaney, Basinghall-street. Mordecai Harris, draper, Swansea, Nov. 7, at two,

Solleitor, Mr. Hodgson, Broad-street Buildings,



FOR NEW ORLEANS. 300 5th Nov. Larkin,

Cabin, and Steerage. Families or parties desirous | for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. of being select, can have separate rooms. A sufficient supply of Biscuit, Flour, Oatmeal,

Rice, and Potatoes, are found by the ship; and one shilling per day allowed each passenger, if detained, according to Act of Parliament. Apply to FITZHUGH, WALKER and Co.,

12, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

SECRECY.-SUCCESFUL TREATMENT.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conseapplication of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enevery hundred of these might be saved. But to at- counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of tain this, it is necessary that a Medical Practitioner health and moral courage. The work is written in should devote his time almost exclusively to the con- a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often sideration of this most insidious and daugerous fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap-disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua-None are genuine without the signature of disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuaassumes so many different aspects, that nothing but | tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement constant experience can enable even the most de- of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train voted student to detect and cradicate it. When a of symptoms indicative of consumption or general Medical Man abandons the general practice of the decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in-Profession, and devotes his studies entirely to this stead of being the natural results of congenital debiparticular branch, then he at once looses caste, and lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring

WILKINSON AND CO.,

storing to thousands who would, in all probability, have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave.

This Establishment has now been open upwards of This Establishment has now been open upwards of

PURIFYING DROPS

Have been used in thousands of cases, and with the most signal success. Perhaps no Medicine was ever offered to the Public, which has been so efficacious are so full and explicit, that persons of either sex

In compliance with the wishes of many of their

John Todd, of Hylton-ferry, Durham, ship-builder, BINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—A fine child named Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Oct. 28, or on any most remote parts of the kingdom (in a sealed en-Three Shillings and Sixpence.

which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It relied on.
is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, on the right side, the point of which had entered the perfections of the point of which had entered the perfections of the perfections of the perfections of the point of which had entered the perfections of the perfections of the perfections of the point of which had entered the perfections of the perfections of the point of which had entered the perfections of the perfections of the point of which had entered the timber merchant, first and final dividend of 6s. 9 dd. in of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the point of which had entered the timber merchant, first and final dividend of 6s. 9 dd. in of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent pron-Tyne, Oct. 21, or on any succeeding Sa'urday.

Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d.

Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d.

James Chaloner, of Chester, currier, third dividend of forms and consequences; especially Gleet. Stricture. at Rome, last month, in an attempt to shoot the Pope in 13d. in the pound, payable at Barned's-buildings North, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, Sweeting street, Castle-street, Liverpool, on Nov. 2, er &c.; shewing also the dangerous consequences of THE LATE FIRE IN JAMAICA.—A subscription list is any subsequent Thursday.

Sweeting street, Castle-street, Inverpool, on Nov. 2, or any subsequent Thursday.

Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the body, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoralate destructive fire at Jamaica.

Watch manufacturers, first dividend of 1s. 8d. in the tion—embellished with Engravings. An ample consideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous Milliam Ward Harvey, jun., of Mansfield, NottingWished to be better—here I am" was the laconic but instructive epitaph upon the tomb of one who had instructive epitaph upon the tomb of one who had instructive epitaph upon the tomb of one who had instructive entered and the pound, payable at 13, Waterico-street, Birmingnam, any debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the wouldness, and other various interruptions of the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on the tomb of one who had on Oct. 24, and any subsequent Tuesday.

I HILLTY-TWO Pages, with seventeen Engrave debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, but in the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, which can be anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, with seventeen Engrave debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, with seventeen Engrave debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility including a comprehensive Dissertation on the discoss of the debility including a comprehensive Dissertation on the d William Ward Harvey, sen., of Mansfield, Nottingam, first and final dividend of 1s. 11d. in the pound,
sayable at 7, Commercial-balldings, Leeds, on Oct. 24,
and any subsequent Tuesday.

Ind decret Sin of Louin, which contains such learning to an astonishing increase in the
Revolution in 1688; Prophecies and Proverbs;
Summary of the British Parliament; the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
other Medicines, may be had of W. & Co.. at their
Navy; Gardener's Calendar;
Farmer's Calendar;
Send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply
the Weather, calculated from never-failing data;
of the large size. I should wish you to forward them

Revolution in 1688; Prophecies and Proverbs;
find that owing to an astonishing increase in the
Summary of the British Parliament; the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
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the decret Sin of Louin, which contains such learning increase in the
Summary of the British Parliament; the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
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between the decret Sin of Louin, which contains such learning increase in the
Summary of the British Parliament; the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
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the Weather, calculated from never-failing data;
of the large size. I should wish you to forward them
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the decret Sin of Louin, which contains such learning to the sum of the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
other Medicines, and Sin of the British sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to
other Medicines, and Sin of the British sale of them. the following

> Leeds.-Mr. Heaton, Bookseller, 7. Briggate, and at the Times Office. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Mar-

ket place. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. High Harrogate, and Knaresboro'-Mr Langdale Bookseller. Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market

York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.

Post-office. Nottingham—At the Review Office. Newark—Mr Bridges, Bookseller. Pontefract-Mr, Fox, Bookseller.

Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News-agent, 519, Belvodere sireet. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.

Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.

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ManMorning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.
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To Patients at a distance, W. and Co., offer the most certain assurances of a Cure. During the last seven years, immense numbers of both sexes have been effectually cured, who have merely sent in writing a description of their symptoms. A remittance of £1 is required before medicine and advice can be sent; but parties may rely upon the most prompt and faithful attention. Medicines are invariably sent off the day after receiving the remittance, and they are so securely packed as to ensure their safe transit, and escape observation. All patients at this Establishment are under the care of regularly educated members of the Pro-

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness and Dec. 5, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court; incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated at twelve, and Dec. 11, at two, at the Newcastle-upon- titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of exposure, and with assured confidence of success. Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy; official assignees, a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, Messrs. Keenlyside and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration.
The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools. is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, Barstow, 700 28th October but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the Emigrants about to embark for the above ports routine of general practice, and (as in other depart- of such complaints as arise from a disorganization will find the accommodations on board these ships ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in of the Generative System, whether constitutional of a very superior description, in Cabin, Second the daily and long continued observation requisite or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising

"If we consider the topics upon either in a mora or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

IT may be stated as a fact, that there is no disease evil without affording a remedy. It shows how weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses, which has demanded more, or received less, "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled total impotency and barrenness are effectually related to a great part of the passions, can be restored; how the moved by this invaluable medicine. is branded by his collesgues as a Quack. In defiance and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind of this contumelious epithet,

and body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan- letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the sufsame class of disease, has maintained so long a tering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive human being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to the control of the Long experience has enabled them to produce a told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both butable to any system of advertising, but solely to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a wellremedy which is applicable to almost every stage of the production of a mind long and practically contained. Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defiversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Magnet.

"The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of salivation and all other means have failed; they in restoring the diseased to health and vigour They are powerful and speedily efficacious, in the most tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to lead to the body. Ulcerations, Sorofulous or Venereal tion of being not only the most popular but the most Newrick, of Sunderland, Durham, grocers, first divious as recent cases. A Treatise of dend of 1s 3d in the pound, payable at 57. Grey-street, twelve pages is given with them, explaining the Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Oct. 28, or on any succeeding various aspects of the Disease: and the directions. vated health.

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BY Authority of His Majesty the Emperor of introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are Imperial and Royal Authorities, there will take able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects place irrevocably on the 18th of November, 1843, of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the the distribution of the

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> lower amount. Price of a Common Bond £1, a Red in the head, which increased to such a degree that Bond £2. For £3 the purchaser receives 4 Com- at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. mon Bonds of the three different series. For £5. 6 Common Bonds and one Red Bond, etc. Detailed At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was in-Prospectuses in English, which states the full par- duced to try various medicines, but found that my ticulars, and Bonds to be obtained at the Banking- complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing House of Mr. A. J. STRAUS, Receiver-General, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, or at his Office, No. 3, Salisbury Street, Strand, London.



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tine health and vigour. Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Loning, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, don, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. till One. Only one personal visit is required from Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious

Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from

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THE following statement of facts has been com-municated to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS:-

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen.-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike

> Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life November next. They contain Gains of two Estates | Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to every one who may be suffering from similar com-plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my Gains of Common Bonds, and in the special Distri- astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most tained, and each Red Bond must gain a higher or severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful com-plaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and

> I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant. THOMAS PATTISON, Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma.
To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated. by Mrs. Moxon of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of sur-gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now

street, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invaluable medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the

tlemen, yours, very gratefully, RICHARD TURNER. N.B.—Any person who may not credit this state-

public at large, make my case known, I remain, Gen-

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon Jaffra, October 17th, 1842. Sir,—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills. lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by

me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant. F. MATTHEISZ,

lease address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street. Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Win-

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's

chester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir,-You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I

could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)

Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that

is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine vet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, sion of nearly 500 letters from influential, respectable. without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from and intelligent members of society, all bearing tesbusiness. They have effected the most surprising timony to the great and surprising benefits resulting tures not only in recent and severe cases, but when from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever

> CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the

Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides till One. Only one personal visit is required to a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, to give such advice as will be the means of effecting T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Seld by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every consists. United Vineden and by most respectable town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lls. each. Full directions are given

with each box.

Poetry.

MARCO BOZZARIS. He fell in an attack upon the Turkish Camp at Laspi the site of the ancient Pla 23, August 20th, 1823, and derness, came in occasionally for a share of reproach and forty; sugar is now ten cents, and coffee, sixteen. 44 To die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain."

The republication of these beautiful lines will not be considered inappropriate with the recent glorious events in Greece fresh in the memories of our readers. Alluzions to the daughters of the "modern Leenidas" will be found in our Greek news in another column].

AT midnight, in his guarded tent,-The Tark was dreaming of the hour, When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent Should tremble at his power; In dreams through camp and court he bore The trophies of a conqueror; In dreams his song of triumph heard,

Then wore his monarch's signet ring, Then pressed the menarch's throne—a king: As wild his thoughts and gay of wing, As Eden's garden bird. At midnight in the forest shades,

B zzaris ranged his Suliote band, True as the steel of their tried blades, Heroes in heart and hand. There had the Persian's thousands stood, There had the glad earth drunk their blood On old Plaimis day;

And now they breathed that haunted air. The sons of sires who conquered there, With arm to strike and soul to dare, As quick, as far as they. An hour passed on—the Turk awoke!

That bright dream was his last; He woke-to hear his sentry's shrick, "To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek!" He woke-to die, midst fisme and smoke, And shout, and groan, and sabre stroke: And death-shots falling thick and fast Lake ferest pines before the blast. Or lightnings from the mountain cloud And heard, with voice as trumpet lond,

Bozzarris cheer his band; "Strike-till the last arm'd foe expires. Strike for your alters and your fires. "Strike for the green graves of your sires, "God-and your native land!"

They fought, like brave men, long and well: They piled that ground with Moslem slain: They conquered—but Bezzaris fell, Bleeding at every vein. His few surviving comrades saw His smile when rang their proud hurrah, And the red field was won: Then saw in death his eylids close Calmly, as to a night's repose, Like flowers at set of sun.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death! Come to the mether's when she feels For the first time, her first-born's breath: Come when the blessed seals Which close the pestilence are broke, And crewded cities wail it stroke; Come in consumption's ghastly form, The earthquake's shock, the ocean storm; Come when the heart beats high and warm. With banquet-song, and dance, and wine; And thou art terrible; the tear, The groap, the knell, the pall, the bier, And all we know, or dream, or fear Of agony are thine.

But to the hero, when his sword Has won the battle for the free, Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word. And in its hollow lones are heard The thanks of millions yet to be. when his task of fame is wrought; Come in her crowning hour; and then Thy sunken eyes' unearthy light To him is welcome as the sight Of sky and stars to prison'd men; Thy grasp is welcome as the hand Of brother in a foreign land; Thy summons welcome as the cry, Which told the Indian isles are nigh, To the world seeking Geonese, When the land wind, from woods of the palm, And orange groves, and fields of balm,

Bozzaris! with the storied brave, Greece nurtured in her glory's time, Rest thee: there's no pronder grave, Even in her own prond clime! She were no funeral weeds for thee, Nor bade the dark hearse wave its plume, Like a torn branch from death's leafless tree,

Blew o'er the Haytien seas.

In sorrow's pomp and pageantry,-The heartless luxury of the tomb: But she numbers thee as one Long-loved and for a secson gone For thee her poet's lyre is wreathed, Her marble wrought, her music breathed, For thee she rings the birth-day bells; Of thee her babe's first lisping tells; For thine her evening prayer is said, At palace couch, and cottage bed.

Her soldier, closing with the foe, Gives for thy sake a deadlier blow; His plighted maiden, when the fears For him, the joy of her young years, Thinks of thy fate, and checks her tears; And she, the mother of the boys,

Though in her eye and faded cheek To read the grief she will not speak, The memory of her baried joys; And even she who gave him birth, Will by their pilgrim-circled hearth, Talk of thy doom without a sigh; For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's; One of the few, immortal names, That were not born to die.

Rebiebs.

THE ERRORS OF EMIGRANTS, &c. &c. By

The author of this work is a gentleman who, with the late Mr. Morris Birkbeck, took the lead in forming an English settlement in the State of Illinois, in the year 1817. The speculation excited considerable interest at the time in this country, from the fact of the leading characters engaged therein being men who were imbued with the "Radical" principles of the day, and were consequently dissatisfied with bourhood. The absence of speculation is another the political order of things here; and migh on the feature in the aspect of our somewhat peculiar settleother hand, be supposed to have expected much from the more democratic institutions of the country whither they went pilgrims, seeking a home in the Albion, and of the various trades within the town are far West," where freedom would protect and pros- all from the same source. They are the fruits of conperity reward their labours. Judging from the stant industry and patient labour. The town itself is work before us, we should say, that whilst all the yet small, but many of the houses built of brick and naturally exhibted on the part of the inquiring and anticipations indulged in by the adventurous stone give it a more substantial appearance than is compioneers" may not have been realized, the mon to young towns in the West greater and more substantial portion have been. "We were not worldly wise (as the Americans are) in known of the history and condition of their Irish Mr. Flower describes the settlement as being the settlement of our town. We did not at first settle brethen. The work before us is produced to supply the settlement of our town. We did not at first settle brethen. The supposition that "the Enthoroughly established; and while some have in it, but each person pitched his residence on some of this desideratum. The supposition that "the Enacquired wealth, the whole have acquired and those beautiful scites on the prairies around, and left glish people wish to remain ignorant of the history are enjoying a high degree of substantial comthe town to take care of itself.

"It contains three taverns, eight stores, two manuties, of the first stages of their location having been factories of castor oil, and all the mechanical trades production of this work is a proof of both; for we surmounted, the settlers are rapidly progressing, and fast becoming a flourishing community. At least such is the picture drawn by Mr. Flower, and apparently with truth and sincerity. The object of apparently with truth and sincerity. The object of the author is not so much to give a history of the at which goods are sold renders the business of shoping. settlement, as to warn emigrants against the errors simple, and agreeable. One price asked, and another often,—indeed almost invariably,—committed by those taken, is a practice that does not exist here. A child who have hitherto left Europe in quest of a home is as fairly dealt with as the principal. It should seem were in the matter of the Reform Bill. Their condirections given on matters of vital importance; cipal storekeepers have each seven children; this is rewhich advice; &c., so far as we are competent to understand its worth, we consider to be wise and of understand its worth, we consider to be wise and of spann among them. Moreover, they are happy in their family concerns as in their stores, for the five printer to the kingdom, to commemorate the introduction of slavery, and do not, like the Irish, bite their chains be deceived, as the people of France have twice Phonography, the system is at least deserving of example among them. Moreover, they are happy in their family concerns as in their stores, for the five printer chains be deceived, as the people of France have twice Phonography, the system is at least deserving of example among them. Moreover, they are happy in their family concerns as in their stores, for the five printer chains be deceived, as the people of France have twice Phonography, the system is at least deserving of example among them. Moreover, they are happy in their family concerns as in their stores, for the kingdom, to commemorate the introduction of slavery, and do not, like the Irish, bite their chains be deceived, as the people of France have twice Phonography, the system is at least deserving of example among them. Moreover, they are happy in their family concerns as in their stores, for the kingdom, to commemorate the introduction of slavery, and do not, like the Irish, bite their chains the kingdom, to commemorate the introduction of slavery, and do not, like the Irish, bite their chains the kingdom, to commemorate the on the Columbian shore. These errors are severally that our storekeepers are as regular and moderate in understand its worth, we consider to be wise and of the dezen is by no means uncommon.

of Spain have been made repeatedly. They could "600 sitting down to tea" to do honour to the dissevent the lowest among them get excellent wheaten coverer of the adventurer and the "The aspect of the country has changed since we first not make the miserable use of political rights, were coverer of the science, and his enthusiastic brothers bread to eat, and tolerable wine to drink. Could a coverer of the science, and his enthusiastic brothers bread to eat, and tolerable wine to drink. give our readers no better proof of our opinion orchard, and a dwelling surrounded with all the appenof its merits. From chapter 20 we select a few dages of rural plenty and rustic enjoyment. extracts illustrative of the progress of the setilement founded by Messrs. Birkbeck and Flower. After the only path to guide the traveller through an intersize, in clear bold type, eighty pages to the part. above-enumerated worke has imparted. We cannot, they have a regular national dress; neat, clean cotstating that certain circumstances led to an estating that certain c trangement between himself and Mr. Birkbeck almost daily post unites us in travel and correspondence with content with only dipping into the introductory that it appears to us to be deserving of consideration. How well kept are their horses and harness! But That it is not less than last year, is without doubt, the introductory that it appears to us to be deserving of consideration. at the very "settling," which resulted in a division the whole world. During the few years of our settle- matter and two or three of the earlier chapters, and examination. But we can give the opinions of the Irish have neither form nor shape; they look all as the duty is estimated no higher than £130,000. of the land they had purchased, (a prairie and adment, hope, exertion, and enthusiasm surmounted all The work is written in a vigorous, pleasing, and other large their rage, they have no The results, however, of Weyhill and other large lighting modeland. Mr. Flower thus present notice by the edge and trimming ; except their rage, they have no The results, however, of Weyhill and other large joining woodland), Mr. Flower thus proceeds :-

fact, that every individual there assembled was utterly bushel.

expired in the moment of victory. His last words were, shuse. I must now bear testimony that there was much These changes both in the price of articles of production, every obstacle. This elementary confusion soon gave place to comparative order, and very soon every man went his way, and did that which was right in the sight of his own eyes. Those that had money soon sought and selected lands for themselves in prairies adjacent to the one in which we had settled; these collected about them a portion of the labourers, some with families and some without. Thus was the incorgruous mass divided, and each man with money was then at the head of a little community, aiding him in his schemes of improvement with their labour, who in turn relief, fell also. Not suspecting the cause, two others life." in succession descended, and in a few minutes the corpses were all that remainded of four robust and healthy men. The noxious damps had killed them all.

> Church of England." The origin of the town of Albion. "The inconvenience of living in detached settlements. without any common centre for artificers and mechanics

> They were the first deaths in our settlement. The

bodies were interred with the usual ceremonies of the

necessary to the most common husbandry, was soon dis-"A neighbour living in the village prairie, six miles north of me, agreed that each of us should start from our dwelling at a given hour, and guided by the compass; one going South, and the other North, proceed onward through the woods until we met. Through the tangled vines, and brushwood of the forest, the unerring needle guided us to a meeting. There was nothing objectionable in the spot. Here, said we, let us raise our blacksmith's shop for mutual accommodation. "The evening, after the day's excursion, was spent at

my cabin; as we lay on our beds on the floor, we extended our projects, we built mere cabins, raised a town, and peopled it with various trades! We discussed, proposed, decided on a name. It was AL-"Our American neighbours twenty miles off were the architects, who raised the first cabin, and a black-

smith was duly installed in his trade. Soon after this, five or six other persons clubbed five hundred dollars each, for building cabins, and other public purposes. A section of ground was secured for the scite of the town. House after house was soon raised; mechanics came in. A tavern, and a grog shop were established. The scattered backwoodsmen from a distance gathered round the whiskey-bottle, like bees attracted by the sweets of a favourite flower; and scenes of brawl and drunkenness, usual in the young towns of Western America, heralded the birth of the infant town of Albion. Emigrants continued to arrive and settle themselves according to their testes and means, on many of the beautiful scites afforded by the eminences on the skirts of the woods.

"In two or three years after our first settlement, these farms which they had been previously employed to fence and prepare for cultivation. Many more made purchases of small tracts of land, from their earnings during the two or three previous years, and commenced farming on their own account.

"This was the first step of independence, and one which has ever since been pursued with unvarying is a tower of strength; that it has enabled them to acsuccess by this class of settlers. They have ever pro- complish much already; and that there is a bright gressively advanced in property, comfort, and attain- prospect of accomplishing much mere. In eleven menta

now the father of a large family, living in his own comfortable house, on his own well-filled farm! "This process has been constantly going on ever since the commencement of the settlement. The labourers are continually advancing to the condition of independent farmers. Their place is filled up by others that instruction as has convinced them that a working arrive, who also become independent farmers, and in miner is of more value than all the coal-pit kings in their turn hire the newly arrived labourers.

county seat, heretofore located at Palmyra, an unhealthy spot on the Wabash, was removed to Albion." The introduction of the curse of slavery was bravely and successfully opposed by the settlers; and fertile plains; the superb furniture with which they Illinois preserved from its withering contamina-

"A great question now agitated our whole state, and our settlement particularly; and no wonder, for it is a subject which agitates the whole union when it is in active controversy. Many of the settlers in Illinois will in some of our future numbers point out individuals were from the Southern slave states, and as they thought, in sufficient numbers to induce a change in the constitution, for the introduction of slavery. The time arrived for the popular vote of the state to be cast for or stitution. That is, so to amend it, as to allow of the potic tyravny over those from whose ranks they have or a king was generally the signal for party feude, and against an amendment of its already newly formed conintroduction of slavery.

"We had just removed from the most free country in Europe, because it was not free enough; and had cheating the poor miners in the weighing and measuring selected the most pleasant and free state in the union of those coals that have cost them so much sweat and for our future residence. We had invested in it our toil to produce from the dark caverns of the earth; fortunes, and brought to it our families. Just at the amidst the unhealthy gases and at the risk of their period when we had proved this land of our choice, to lives. be entrapped as it were, into the very jaws of slavery, excited our apprehension, and aroused our indignation. We spoke perhaps too rashly, for we felt deeply. The vote of our state by a small majority was cast for freedom. But the excitement of the contest separated for friends to make us acquainted with every act of tyranny a time the harmonious intercourse of many worthy

"Since that time the vast increase of population off of those attached to the institutions of the South, be introduced into Illinois."

Here is a description of the present state of Albion and the neighbourhood:-

"Albion is situated in a high-rolling country, between the Little and Great Wabash, (ten miles from each) at | coal owners, amidst all their wealth and with all their every description of cultivation.

"Society in and around the place has been in progressive improvement. The few lawless rovers, ever to be found in a new country, have long since moved away. A large and respectable class have supplied their place. The spirit of temperance prevails, quietude, industry, and sobriety are the strong characteristics of the neighment

"The increase of the numerous large farms around

exile. This little book also affords information of settled. It was then rich in the wild luxuriance of they invested with them, that the Americans have who are aiding him in its practical application; and Hungarian believe that there are many people in a the most valuable description, touching the rise and vegetable life. When driving through the prairie, a pair done. Nor, lastly, could they be bought and sold, when we find one single class of learners numbering. Christian land who can only afford to eat potatoes prices were again on the decline. The primest Scots state and learners numbering. Christian land who can only afford to eat potatoes prices were again on the decline. The primest Scots are learners numbering. Christian land who can only afford to eat potatoes prices were again on the decline. The primest Scots are learners numbering. Christian land who can only afford to eat potatoes prices were again on the decline. The primest Scots are learners numbering. progress of the Western states of the North of full-sized horses in a carriage, the tall prairie grass used and trafficked with, as is the case in Manchester at the present, we on alternate days? The Servians and Bosnians are at from 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8lbs; Devois, runts, American Union, statistics of the population, waved high above their backs. In the succeeding year, where the masses are blindfolded by man-worship. are constrained to say that there must be something reckoned among the most miserable people in Europe Herefords, &c., were 2d per 8lbs lower. The Mutton public lands, mineral and agricultural resources, modes and charges of conveyance, description of the different rontes to the "far West," face of the country, climate, general health of the inhabitant of the country, climate, general health of the inhabitant, religion, and seed the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, in the follows, the follows in the grass in the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfolded by man-worship, and indeed the sight of their villages is not very based on the masses are blindfold of the masses are blindfold on the masses are blindfold of the masses are blindfold of the masses are blindfold of the masses are blindfold on the masses are blindfo trade, politics, education, religion, &c. &c. &c. was a sight of some interest. Now numerous farms, creed. To charge them with anything of the sort of Lectures will be commenced, to be followed by full dress, the men standing by her with their wea- of foreign stock, since our last, have been confined. The whole is the formation of classes, for the study of the science. pons, I think he would be inclined to tell his country. enlivened with with anceders. As we perused its pages, we marked a number of passages for extract, but on concluding we found we had marked in the close preximity from the first breaking up of the the talented author whose work we have under continuous and however much such liberation of classes, for the study of the science. Poins, I think he would be interested to the science. Poins, I think he would be interested at the formation of classes, for the study of the science. Poins, I think he would be intered to the science. Poins, I think he would be intered to the science. Poins, I think he would be intered to the science. 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ignorant and inexperienced in the business of settling "That time is passed. A market at improved prices in a new country—ignorant not only of the difficulties is now at our doors for produce of all kinds. The of a new country, but destitute of experience in country most life in any country whatever; for one-third at least of the prices of meat and that mother months from the prices of meat and that mother months from the prices of meat and that mother months from the exception. It is this which the general opinion an advance will be established that mother months from the exception. It is this which the general opinion an advance will be established.

It may well be imagined that those who were the origi- than formerly. By reference to Mr. Birkbeck's letters, reader, in some wise, to judge for himself :nal cause of this congregation of the people in the wil- sugar was then twenty-five cents per pound, and coffee, less of this feeling than might have been expected; and and consumption are greatly in favour of the emigrant aspirit of energy and action prevailed that overcame of the present day, when compared with the circum-

stances of his predecessors thirty years back." "Although we have been more than twenty years settled, we may be considered in the light of pioneers for others. We have but opened the resources of the country, and thousands may now find employment in vision lastript of its most gorgeous hues, when examined various branches of industry, where hundreds would the preparation and conveniences afforded by the settlement already made. The rich resources of the country we have opened are reserved in their full mast. of the poet, than in the veritable records of the confectioner returned the following laconic past one it was crowded. At five minutes before two abundance for those who yet may come. Without past, received from him their support. One of the first things one brilliant attraction to offer to the ambitious, the most needed and difficult speedily to obtain near every gay, or the wealthy, the prevalence of general good man's door was a well. In digging a well in the village health, the absence of great mortality or sickness for prairie during the first months of our settlement, a twenty years, the presence of a quiet content and most fatal and melancholy accident occurred. One gradual improvement in the situation of the inhabimorning, upon descending the yet unfinished well, the tants, are circumstances that will be appreciated by all first man fell senseless, and the second, hastening to his who have experienced the cares and vicissitudes of

> We should state that the price of the work, consisting of 64 pages of closely printed matter, is One Shilling. We can conscientiously recommend it tion. Then coalitions of chiefs took place, who recogas a highly useful and most important work.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL. No. I. Newcastle-

npon-Tyne: T. Dodds, No. 77, Side. This, as its title bespeaks, is a publication devoted to the interests of the Miners, price One Penny, conducted by a well-known advocate of the democratic was lauded as a hero, and almost worshipped as a god. trade as before, and at least one extensive "operaprinciple, Mr. William Beesley, late of North Lasderce and ruling animal will was the great characteristic stion" has been recently effected in tobacco. A old, which a woman nad left for a moment on the cashire. Mr. B.'s sterling honesty, and notorious of this period. The mass of the people remained sunk sailor, it is stated, sauntering up the Commerciality of this period. The mass of the people remained sunk or two ago, was overtaken by a gar and alighting fifty yards off began to devour it. sturdiness of character, are sufficient guarantees for to a great depth in civilization. Whilst the kings and road a week or two ago, was overtaken by a car and alighting fifty yards off began to devour it. the uncompromising spirit in which this publication chiefs of the time occupied the page of history, we find carrying from the docks apparently some old ship's Some farmer's men ran up, and frightened it away, will be conducted; and the specimen we give below that the people who fought and bled for them passed is proof of this. Like most "first numbers," it is away unnoticed. But thus has it ever been. The deficient in many respects. It is too small; its con- units have always monopolised the ear of society. tents are not so judiciously selected as they might While they have made the world clamorous with their be, and the arrangement or publishing fortnightly is deeds, their achievements, their joys, and their suffernot generally a good one. We can understand a ings, the "dumb millions," doomed to pine on in local reason for this last arrangement, which may or thick obscuration, have toiled, suffered, bled, and died may not exist. Instead of attempting to give for others, and then passed away into silent oblivion, "news," which, to say nothing of a more serious without a record." objection, must necessarily, from the limits of the paper, be very imperfect, and consequently next to useless, we would strongly urge the propriety of giving original and selected matter: the former expository of the wrongs of the Miners and the means by which they may be remedied; and the latter devoted to the intellectual culture of the Miners, gathered from the inexhaustible stores of knowledge which abound on every side. But to affect these improvements (including the suggested enlargement), it is absolutely necessary that the conductors should be heartly supported in their praiseworthy undertaking. We therefore appear to the Miners, not only of the Tyne and Wear, but also to those of Larcashire, Yorkshire. Scotland, and all other places, to give their support to the Miners' Journal. We hail its appearance as a useful and necessary auxiliary to us in our labours to make known the wrongs and assert the rights of the oppressed class whose cause it advocates. Its many of the labourers that had first come out, rented support by that class will go far far to assure us that the Miners are really in earnest, and resolved by every legitimate means to work out their emanci-

The following are extracts from the opening ad-

"The miners can now boast that their union to them "Many a poor lad who then came with nothing, is have enrolled themselves under its banners, determined property. These kingdoms were again subdivided longer to remain the seris of a class who have hitherto class or septs, each ruled by its own chieftain (or carto obtain a fair remuneration for their labour, and no treated them worse than beasts of burden; they have sent their lecturers throughout the length and breadth of our oppressed country; who have already given such Christendom. They shall now be taught to the utmost "About four years after our first settlement the of our humble abilities that labour is of more value than gold; and that without labour mankind could not exist; and that the splendid carriages in which are drawn the bodies of the owners; the magnificent palaces that are built upon our green hills and in our are adorned; the gardens and pleasure grounds by which they are surrounded, and in which are set steel traps andspring guns; the green-houses and fish-ponds, have mostly been fliched from the earnings of the working miners. As a proof that this is the case, we who a few years ago were peuniless, but, after obtaining situations as viewers, and receiving salaries of from three to five hundred pounds per year, have accumulated fortunes of ten or twelve thousand pounds, and have become coal masters themselves, exercising their dessprung, and whose money they have cribbed, in the shape of fines, "set out," and "laid out" tubs or corves in

"The Pitmen's Union will enable us to do this. It has called into existence a paper that shall, whilst we have control over it, advocate their rights, and fearlessly defend their interests; and we earnestly request our that it may be exposed. What can we not do? backed and supported in the counties of Durham and Northemployment of W. P. Roberts, Esq., the people's At- of their national coercion and enslavement." torney-General? We can with pride defy the intelligent abroad a spirit of union, which, ere long, will teach the coal owners, to their sorrow, that they have used the but we confidently believe that we shall receive that support from our friends, that we shall in a few weeks

.Paternoster-row.

circulate it throughout every part of the empire."

At the present time, when "Ireland and the Irish" is the all-absorbing theme, an anxiety is liberal-minded portion of the people of England, to know something more than they have hitherto known of the history and condition of their Irish of Ireland," as stated by the author or compiler of this work, is as absurd as it is false. The very presume it is to English and not Irish readers that the publisher will look for purchasers.

The truth is, that the working classes of England and Scotland, whether we view them as struggling for political or social reforms, are far in advance of the same class of any other country on the face of the globe. They could not now be tricked as they

This work is published in weekly numbers at a constant stream of succession. Murmurs of discontent ceeded our wants, no perchasers came in to buy. We under its Milesian monarchs, which might have been dealt out by those who had them to those who wanted; cent per pound. A neighbour delivered to me a lot of who being " more Irish and less nice", have repremediately following the time of St. Patrick; we believe there is not very clear evidence to shew; but certainly the very reverse of the above must have

rious strange scenes of sudden and conflicting emotions. The beef that was one cent is now three, the pork that was handful of mon commanded by "Strongbow" and his tical minds of the community. It is is fact a vivid | LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—BY PUNCH! A PROCLAMA-Anger, joy, vexation, mirth, and imprecations often two cents is now four. But goods of every kind for lieutenants. But we must close our remarks for picture and transcript of any, and of every, language TION;—Whereas it has been represented to Us, that succeeded each other in quick and Indicrons succession. the farmer's consumption are abundantly lower in price the present, giving a few extracts to enable the spoken on the earth, having as universal an application certain Sovereigns are very light, and not of the

> ANCIENT HISTORY OF IRELAND. "The early history of Ireland, like the early history of all other countries, is involved in obscurity. Poetry and romance have indeed told us of the early glories of Ireland-of the wisdom and wealth of her people, and Publications Received.—"The Grave of Genius;" of the might and power of her kingdoms. Viewed through the magnifying lens of tradition, the "Bright have found it difficult to establish themselves without by the sober light of reason and judgment; and we flud that the early glory of Ireland, like the boasted early glory of all other countries, exists rather in the

> > "The early history of all European countries is very

nearly the same. The great mass of the people were Pagans in their religion, the worshippers of stocks and stones. They were governed by chiefs, who were distinguished by a restless thirst for aggression and plunder, and were generally at war with each other. The sword was then the only law; and might constituted the only right to govern. The state ripened into the feudal system, during which a race of chiefs grew partially civilised, and from them spread downwards among the followers a partial refinement and civilizanised some or other of their order as a king. This king was generally their creature; if he refused to accede to their demands, he was at once dethroned or assassinated.* Feuds became perpetual between kingdoms. Turbulence pervaded the entire frame of society. Arms was the only noble profession; and

SAINT PATRICK. "Saint Patrick is said to have laboured for thirty the monks, which in course of time became wellmen who founded most of the celebrated monasteries incomprehensible. - Kohl. in the twelfth century." ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF IRELAND .- DEFECTS OF

GOVERNMENT. "At an early period, Ireland was divided into the five kingdoms of Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Meath. The four kingdoms first named were each ruled over by their independent king, and the whole were governed by one paramount sovereign, who, while he reigned, claimed the smaller but more central and months not less than 40,000 of the hardy sons of toil abundantly fertile kingdom of Meath as his peculiar into principalities, which were inhabited by district finny). Each chieftain was independent in his own demain, administering justice, and exercising the right of making war and peace with his neighbour, at his own pleasure. The power and government of each | provincial king were thus similar to those of the monarch himself: he also received tributes from inferior chiefs, paid for their services when he wanted their aid in war, and was entertained by them in his progress throughout the country. The same system extended downwards among all the ranks of society." Tanistry, which confined hereditary right to certain families, but not to individuals. Thus the chiefs and kings could only be elected from royal houses; but there was not individual of a royal or noble family, no matter how numerous it might be, who might not become a candidate for the office of tanist, or chieftainelect. The custom was to elect this tanist immediately after the accession of the chief, and to assign to him a portion of the mesnal land. When the chief died, the tanist succeeded him, and another was immediately elected in his room, This practice was found productive of the greatest mischief. The accession of a chief often pitched battles, to determine who should be the tanist to succeed him. The chiefs also looked with suspicion on the person thus elected, who often eagerly longed for their death, to attain the rank of prince; and the tanists too often gave them room for this suspicion,

> DISTRACTED STATE OF IRELAND PREVIous TO THE Mr. Day's bounty. Mr. Croft applied to the Poor ENGLISH INVASION. "So distracted and torn to pieces was Ireland, from redress, their answer being-"that the guardians

these and other causes, for a long time previous to the must exercise their own discretion in the matter." Angle-Norman invasion that the country might have Another case of nearly similar shabby conduct on fallen easy prey to any foreign invader disposed to the part of one of the City of London Livery Commake the experiment. It seems to have been the fate panies has also been brought under our notice. The umberland alone, by 20,000 generous and warm-hearted of this noble country, from the first, to be the prey of Paper Stainers' Company have funds to distribute to from the Nerthern and Eastern States, and the drawing sons of the mine. Have we not a preof of what they social discord, convulsion, and strife. The cause of the their poor freemen; and a poor blind man, who was a can do when united? Have they not given to the common welfare of all, has almost throughout been yearly pensioner of theirs, to the amount of £10, on leave not the slightest expectation that slavery can ever world not only a proof of their strength, but of their sacrificed in selfish struggles between rival factions; wisdom, in the establishment of a paper to make and while the people have been tearing each other to known their grievances, and to give them every useful pieces at the bidding of their respective chiefs, the information and instruction, and in their selection and common enemy has been enabled to forge the chains

Here, for the present, we conclude. So far as we are yet able to judge, we consider this " History of an elevation of 140 feet above both. It is far distant learning, to produce the same amount of talent, wis- lreland" to be well worthy the support of the an elevation of 140 feet above both. It is far distant learning, to produce the same from the stagnant water and low land, those sources of dom, firmness, and discretion that has already been public. We shall return to the subject again, and account of the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and he was nearly rendered a fit subject to GEORGE FLOWER, of Albion. Edward's County, Ill health, in a new and unimproved country. The town list health, in a new and unimproved country. It is not in a prairie, but is surrounded at a short the smallness of their windows, and gladly should I remain there for ever by his exhaustion. At length, have seen their chimney better arranged. I remain there for ever by his exhaustion. At length, he was nearly rendered a nt subject to the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and displayed by the coal miners' executive; and again, and account of the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and the was nearly rendered a nt subject to the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and the was nearly rendered a nt subject to the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and the was nearly rendered a nt subject to the low entrances to their dwellings and vain, and the was nearly rendered a nt subject to the low entrances to their dwe itself is not in a prairie, but is surrounded at a short with delight, we can point to their fecturers who are distance with prairies of every size, and well adapted to have seen their chimney better arranged. I remember when the old man was almost dead with exertion have seen their chimney better arranged. I remember to their windows, and grady stoudd I remain there for ever of his exhibition. At length, we can point to their fecturers who are course the publishers will supply the "parts," as have seen their chimney better arranged. I remember to their chimney better arranged. I remember to their chimney better arranged. I remember to their chimney better arranged when the old man was almost dead with exertion ber, too, what melancholy reflections rose in my and fear a person happened by chance to enter the

French of M. De Voltaire. London: Holywell-

This is the cheap edition of a most celebrated work of the most celebrated author that ever took A HISTORY OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH pen in hand. Here we have the entire work, un- Finlanders live decently; and that in ninety-nine PEOPLE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT abridged, in two portable volumes, nearly "got up," OF ENGLAND. Part I. London: Strange, and embellished with excellent steel-engraved portraits of Voltaire; and all for the "low charge of" 12s.! There is beside, a lengthy memoir of the longer think any other part of Europe miserable. Author. If the "reading public" do not buy this He will even consider the position of savages prefercheap edition, is will be much to blame; at least, able. A log hut lined with moss—what a luxury those portions of it who have any desire to know of Voltaire's philosophy.

A MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRI- fields, till the walls are sufficiently high. A house PITMAN. Fifth Edition.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS BOOK. THE PHONOTYPIC. AND PHONOGRAPHIC JOURNAL:

London Bagster and Sons, Paternoster row.

FREELY instruct those who are poor.

food, were then experienced. Provisions had to be that ever came in to purchase, at the rate of about one mitted the folly of some of the Hibernian historians In these days of general acceleration, its universal use would be a great benefit to the civilized world, difficulty and confusion was doubtless augmented by the bought and sold large quantities at ten cents per What may have been the actual state of things im- whose dicta have so much weight with the more prac-

• In the list of one hundred and seventy-eight nations the exception but with the Irish it is the rule.

as notation of musical signs, with this superiority, that value that they ought to be; and whereas such a it represents not only sounds like musical notation, but Sovereign was lately current in the neighbourhood that breathe and words that burn.""

"The Vational Temperance Advocate:" and " Ireland before and after the Union"

reply:-" Mr. L--- never freezes for snobs."

Acrive Habits of Great Men.-We have read lately in the papers a paragraph on the subject of the active habits of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who, it is said, cuts about from place to place with an agility that for a man of his years is truly wonderful. There is another great man, whose moves are no less rapid than those of the hero of Waterloo. We allude, of course, to Lord Brougham, who left the extreme of popularity by the 'own-train, and arrived at the terminus of popular contempt in something next to no time. Lord Stanley is another public character whose rapidity of movement is astonishing. His Lordship left Whiggery at such a rate as to lose sight of the station he started from. and was put down at Toryism within an incredibly short period.—Punch.

Shuggling.—Smuggling, we are told, is, notwithstanding the recent disclosures, almost as brisk a Jack, recognising in it an old ship acquaintance, hailed the car, which having brought to, he jumped in, and forthwith commenced cutting off about eighteen inches of the hawser. The carman remon strated; Jack laughed, and letting him into the secret, showed him that the old hawser was capital negro-head tobacco. It is needless to say the hawser was delivered a few feet short, but all at events duty free.-Morning Harald.

years with immense success among the frish, demolish- ing of his head harmonizes with his coat, for instead row for their loss. Infatnated estate of man! that ing Druidism, and establishing in its place the religion of a useful, light waterproof cap, he wears a quiz | the enjoyment of a pleasure must diminish it; that which Ireland fervently cherishes down to the present | zical, shapeless felt or silk hat, which may have been perpetual use must make it like a pyramid, lessening day. After him, a succession of pious and faithful men soaked a hundred times in the rain and dried again. itself by degrees till it grows at last to a punctum, to arese, who, ere long, made Ireland famous for its That the higher and unoccupied classes should en- a nothing! learning throughout the civilised world. Civil commu- cumber themselves with so uncomfortable and inapnities were formed in various parts of the country by propriate covering as our hats, and keep to them because they have been once the fashion, is intellipolished cities; and thither youths, not only of the gible enough; but how such an absurd article of island, but of the neighbouring nations came to be dress could have been kept up for years among educated. From these seats of learning emanated the millions of people of the labouring classes is to me

and colleges of the time, in France, Switzerland, Italy, Opposite Characters.—Some men are eminent in and England; many of which flourish down to the blessing their fellow creatures, and some in cursing. present day. And thus did the priesthood continue Some have devoted their lives to pursuits of bloodte exercise an increasing influence, until they became shed and death-and some in communicating the the arbiturs and almost the lawgivers of the people, down | means of comfort and prolonging life. To the latter | to the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland class Old Parr most undoubtedly belongs; and the seed which he sowed will germinate and flourish in future ages, and yield the happy fruits of innumerable blessings to thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-men.

"Tongues yet unformed shall spread his name afar, And future ages bless the name of Parr."

ABOMINABLE WORKING OF THE NEW POOR LAW.

-Our readers are probably aware that the late Mr. cargo consists of 4,897 chests. 2,530 half-chests, Day, the blacking manufacturer, bequeathed the interest of £100,000, to be applied by his executors weighs in all about 607,000lbs.—Hull Advertiser. in annuities of not more than £20 a year each to woman totllay blind, who was living with her Poor Law Guardians had taken off the weekly allow- Mathew. ance to poor families to whom Mr. Day's executors tain, before granting the annuity, whether they "This was regulated by what was called the law of might be assured that such a disgraceful proceeding would not be followed in this case; and according y the same allowance to the family, if the blind girl that the allowance by the Union would continue. granted the young woman an annuity of £20 a-year; but, to the great surprise of Mr. Day's executors, the Yeovil Union, not long after, stopped their allowance altogether. Mr. Croft wrote to the Guardians to remind them of their written guarantee, but they coolly replied, that they were a changeable acts of their predecessors; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Rev. Mr. Bond and Mr. Croft against this breach of faith, they would not alter by openly making war on them, or secretly assassinating their determination, and the effect, therefore, in Law Commissioners on the subject, but could get no becoming an annuitant of Mr. Day's charity for £16, had the whole of his Company's allowance withdrawn. Weekly Dispatch.

THE IRISH COMPARED WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.-I mind when I beheld the simple, rude, and wretched whip with too much severity. This is our first number; A PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY; from the arrangements of their household. Now, may God in which his folly had placed him. forgive me for my ignorance! I might have spared all this, for I did not know that it had pleased God to lay such privations and worse upon another people. After I had seen Ireland I found that even the poorest among the Lithuanians, Esthenians, and cases out of one hundred, Paddy would be delighted if he could be housed, clothed, and fed as any of those people. Whoever has seen Ireland will no The Irishman's dwelling-place is usually built of mud, and how? one shovelful piled upon another, intermixed with a few rough stones, picked up in the TING BY SOUND: a natural method of regularly thatched, or covered with bark would be adapted also to the English Language as a up with panes of glass, or half-transparent bladders, complete system of Short-Hand. By Isaac or tale, as here and there in Walachia and some parts of Russia-such juxuries are unknown to an

Irish peasant. Here most of the huts are without windows; one square hole in front serving at once for window, chimney, house-door and stable-door-for light, smoke, men, and pigs to pass through. * * These are works, introducing to the attention of Russians, it is true, are often in harder bondage than the public a new method of writing by Sound. If the Irish, but their habitations and food are as good we may judge from the Reports of the Public Meet- as they desire; there is no trace of Irish beggary ings and Festivals, holden in different large towns in among them. Moreover, they are happy in their Crimes few luxuries and comforts are found : this We do not pretend to understand the system of they seem to know themselves, as they emigrate dages of rural plenty and rustic enjoyment.

threepence, and monthly parts at One Shilling; six Phonography. Indeed, we know nothing of it, in great numbers to Asia Minor: they are called except what a hurried and cursory glance at the poor and barbarous, but after all they look like men; pining woodland), Mr. Flower thus proceeds:

obstacles. The next period was distinguished by dullobstacles. The next period was distinguished by dulloften eloquent style. We should have liked to have following from the Manchester Guardian of August
form, but are built hap-hazard; their whole housegrowers. This afternoon the demand is by neobstacles. The next period was distinguished by dulloften eloquent style. We should have liked to have following from the Manchester Guardian of August
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form, but are built hap-hazard; their whole housegrowers. This afternoon the demand is by ne-"We believe this science to be the only mode, at hold seems without rule or law. Among the Tartars means active, yet last week's quotations are generally once philosophical and practical, of writing language and other such nations, the saddles, travelling bags, supported. sirculated through the ill-assorted and ill-accommodated had no roads on land, no steam-boats piled our waters prefixed without adding materially to the bulk of once philosophical and practical, of writing language of a population in ad
The inconveniences of a population in ad
T tern, being well-adapted to their several purposes; the Irishman has nothing of the kind. As he dresses bedding, covering of every description, cooking utenstate, bridles, saddles, even from the necessity of the article of corn has never been so abundant, or at a price seat is at one time a chair, at another a block of the article of corn has never been so abundant, or at a price seat is at one time a chair, at another a block of the article of corn has never been so abundant, or at a price seat is at one time a chair, at another a block of having generally bought some menths since for arrihimself with rags gathered up here and there, his having generally bought some menths since for arrihere are about 15,000 eachs between the invasion of the English.

There are about 15,000 eachs between shape or another. We have also our beggars and poor, who cannot keep pace with the national manners, yet lawless beggary forms with us and other

sounds which are the images and signs of thoughts of Kew, but has since been withdrawn from circulation: We do hereby command all people to cut such Sovereigns, and have nothing whatever to do with them.—Given at Our Office, in the Strand, this twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight han-

dred and forty-three.-Punch. THE CITY ELECTION.—OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—The Hall was opened at eight o'clock MARCH OF REFINEMENT.—A well-known confectioner of Cambridge was lately requested by an scaled, and the Secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the confection of the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the confection of the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and their officers procually well-known hostmaker in the secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are equally well-known bootmaker in the same town to ceeded to cast up the poll. Shortly before one send him some ice, as he was going to give a party. o'clock the hall began gradually to fill, and by half-Mr. Sheriff Musgrove come forward and announced

the numbers to be—

James Pattison, Esq...... 6532 Whereupon he declared that James Pattison, Esq. was duly elected to serve in Parliament for the City of London. This announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The return was then made out officially and signed by the Sheriffs, as the returning officers. Mr. Travers addressed the meeting for Mr. Pattison. Mr. Baring also spoke amidst great uproar. The usual vote of thanks to the Sheriffs closed the proceedings.

KENDAL ELECTION .- The Kendal "Liberals" have at length selected Mr. MALTHUSIAN DRAD-BODY-BILL WARBURTON, as their candidate at the ensuing election for that borough!

A LETTER from Graciz (Styria), states that s vulture lately pounced down on an infant, ten months ropes; amongst them was a hawser, of unusual sizs. but the child was so dreadfully torn that it died immediately.

COAL KING'S FORTUNES-Mr. Buddle, the agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, has died lately worth the enormous sum of £150,000, from having been a mere pit lad-[How much of this has been plundered from the poor Miners?]

WE EVER DOAT MOST ON THINGS WHEN THEY ARE WANTING .- Before we possess them, we chase them with eagerness; when we have them, we slight them; HEAD-DRESS OF THE IRISH PEASANT. -The cover when they are gone, we sink under the wing of sor-SCALDED TO DEATH-A most distressing accident

befel a young man named Edward Brown, a native

of Monmouth, in the employ of the Messrs. Hall, of

Redbrook Brewery. On Monday Brown was employed washing buttles, and had heated water in the large copper for that purpose, and having got on the top of the furnace he fell backwards into it, and was completely immersed in the scalding water. He got out nimself, and exclaimed "It is a bad job." He remained perfectly sensible and conversed with his friends to within a few minutes of his death, which took place a few hours afterwards.-Bath Journal. FIRST IMPORTATION OF TEA INTO HULL.-The cargo of tea which we announced last week, as being daily expected, being the first direct from China, arrived as this port, on Saturday last, in the fine ship Raymond, M.Kay, master, the property of Thomas Ward, E.q. The Raymond was towed up by a steamer, and but few persons were assembled on the pier to witness her arrival. We understand the

THE PEERS AND THE PLEDGE.-The Marquis of Waterford, Lord Waterpark, Lord Rivers, Brook, Lord Lake, the Marquis of Bath, and the parents at South Petherton, in Somersetshire, and Duke of Wellington, are meditating the propriety of receiving 5s a-week from the Yeovil Union, applied taking the pledge." The Earl of Fitswilliam, to this Charity for assistance, and the Executors, Lords Portland, Portman, and Portarlington, Visfinding that she was a deserving object, felt disposed count Beerhaven, and Lord Alesbury, shake their to allow her to become an annuitant, but as some heads, and won't have anything to do with Father

IRISH WRETCHEDNESS -From Edenvale to Lilrush had granted relief, they resolved in this case to ascer- is a distance of somewhere about sixteen English miles; yet along this whole country, although the eastern main road of the county passed through it. I did not pass one single village, nay, not even a Mr. Bond, who had interested himself for the young woman, for the purpose of inquiring whether the woman, for the purpose of inquiring whether the bare and unvaried by trees, the colour of the land Guardians of the Yeavil Union would still continue as far as the eye could reach, most melancholy, that is to say, a brown or dirty red or black, the surface became a pensioner on Mr. Day's charity; and Mr. of the whole country, even of the hills and rocks, Croft, having, in reply, received a written assurance being covered with peat; no alternation of green meadows, and purling streams, and wooded hills. but all one mass of peat and moor; and even when an elevation in the road presented to the eye a more extended view, still nothing was to be seen but a greater extent of peat and moor, of bleak rocks, desolate hills, and ruined huts. It made me melancholy to travel through this country; but how far body, and the then guardians were not bound by the more melancholy must it be to dwell here as a glebæ ascriptus a servant of some hard master, and, withal, a father of a host of ragged and hungry children. I have seen, in Hungary, Lithunani, and the neighbouring countries, dwellings wretened enough, but scarcely in any land have I beheld such miserable hovels as are to be seen here, and, sad to say, in many other parts of Ireland. It is fortunate that the sky is generally dull, and the air so tull of mist and turf smoke, that all this wretchedness is not clearly visible. Were we able to see every thing plainly and thoroughly brought out, it would scarcely be possible to endure it .- Kohl.

A NICE FIT.—The Echo Rochelais relates that a man, nearly eighty-five years of age, residing at Tangon la Ronde, near La Rochelle, having felt that his end was rapidly approaching, and being anxious about the case that was to enclose his mortal remains, ordered a coffin to be made according to THE IRISH COMPARED WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—I his own directions, and a few days ago conceived the remember that I once pitied the poor Lithuanians in fancy of trying whether it would fit. The old man, Livenia, when I found them dwelling in houses who was of large bulk, lay down in it with apparent formed merely of stumps of trees, the insterstices ease; but when he attempted to rise from it, he did ber, too, what melancholy reflections rose in my and fear, a person happened by chance to enter the room, and released him from the singular position

> SAUNDERS, THE FORGER .- This unfortunate youth. who committed advoit forgeries on several of our city banks in the name of his emyloyers, Austin and Wilmerding of this city, to the amount of 29,000, dols. and who was taken in Boston last week, has been brought to this city and committed to the city prison. He acknowledges having had an accomplice, one Rage, a Frenchman, as it is said, who has also been lodged in prison.—New York Freeman's Journal.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Oct. 21 .-The supply of Grain in our market to-day was very limited, and in consequence, was soon bought up, writing all languages by one alphabet, com- indeed admirable; the Irishman often covers his with at an advance on last week's prices. - Wheat from posed of signs that represent the human voice; the turf taken from his bogs. Small windows filled 6 6d to 8s. Oats 2s 9d to 3 6d. Barley 4s to 43 4d Beans 5s to 5s 31 per bushel.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 23RD. For fresh Wheat up to-day the demand ruled active, at an advance on last Monday's quotations of from 14 to 2s per qr. There was a good show of fine Foreign Wheat. The finest Dantzic parcels were the turn higher, but in other kinds no alteration occurred. The best Malting Barley at a trifling rise in value. Grinding and Distilling sorts were a heavy sale. In Malt last week's quotations were with difficulty supported. Oats at an improvement in the rates of 6d to 1s per qr. Beans and Peas were taken at our quotations. Flour may be considered

SMITHPIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 23 -Tue Beef trade was in a very depressed state, and

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- Potatoes about late rates. York reds, 65s to 70s: Scotch ditto, 55s to 62s; Devons, 50s to 60s; Kent whites, 40s to 50s; Jersey and Guernsey, 36s to 44s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—Nearly the whole of the present year's growth of Hops having been on sale, a pretty accurate estimate can now be formed of it.

TALLOW.-There is no new feature in this market since our last statement; prices are about the same, with but little inclination to do business either on the part of speculators or the trade—the latter. necessities. There are about 15,090 casks between Landon and St. Petersburgh. The home produce is very good. Town Tallow, 42s 6d to 43s net cash.

WOOL MARKETS .- So far as auctions have pro-

On Saturday, the 21st instant, the largest meeting that has been held in the North of England for some years, was held at the above place. It was arranged that the working men on the Northumberland side a rich coal proprietor. Men of what is commonly called should assemble in the Forth at ten o'clock in the rank cared nothing for pecuniary fine. Their wealth in morning, and walk in procession from thence to the that case set the law at defiance; but he would proplace of meeting, preceded by the following gentlemen pose an amendment to such a plan. He would propose in a coach drawn by four grey horses:—T. S. Doncombe, for the first offence that the aggressor should reap the Esq., M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and W. P. Roberts,

Esq., the friends of the people. Soon after five o'clock, large processions of the oppressed sons of toil, with the banners of their respect plunderings of the working class he had ever heard. tive callings at their head, with various appropriate nothing came within the range of his knowledge so mottoes, and in many instances preceded by excellent villainous of itself as the frauds practised on the poor

the gathering. The morning was very unfavourable to such a display, it raining constantly from before eight o'clock Lord Ashley, presented a petition signed by 20,000 o'clock whether it would be advisable to hold an out redress of some of their many wrongs. He asked door meeting or not, on account of the rain. About ten them to make their condition known again. They had o'clock the men were becoming impatient to proceed to now the benefit of a talented legal adviser. Let them the place of meeting; and having formed themselves make their statements to him, and he would communiinto line, proceeded along Collingwood and Mosley- cate much valuable information to him (Mr. D.) which hands! "Far-fetched and dear bought is good streets, down Dean-street-side, and across the Bridge towards Sheriff-hill, where they were to be joined by fully concede to their request and be happy to present county of Durham.

A person who had observed them crossing the Tyne Bridge tells us that he marked the time they took, and that in close column, at a quickish pace, they took three quarters of an hour in cressing the Bridge, from first

to last, in close succession. About eleven o'clock, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., F. O Connor, Rsq., and W. P. Roberts, Esq., in a carriage drawn by four grey horses, drove at a brisk pace towards the Black Fell, and overtook the latter part of the procession a little beyond Sheriff-hill, and having mackened their pace, drove in the rear of the proceszion to the place of meeting. They were hailed at several clusters of houses by the road side, by the wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the working men, apparently assembled for this purpose, with emisptured cheers, and "may God bless the poor man's friends."

most sanguine expectations. We thought the numbers that passed through Newcastle was great; but we had not seen one-third until we approached the place of o'cleck, and was a beautiful afterneon.

As the carriage approached the place of meeting, the most deafening cheers emanated from the assembled the hustings, the gentlemen alighted and walked to the hustings, where the Executive of the Miners' Association were ready to receive them. The cheering conwhen it subsided. Mr. John Tulip was unanimously elected to the

pressing a hope that each speaker would get a candid hearing, whether for or against such subjects as might

be discussed by the meeting. Mr. T. then called upon Mr. Haswell, who would move the first resolution. Mr. Haswell rose and said, he would not occupy

any more of their time than read the resolution, as be anxious to hear. Mr. Walkinshaw seconded the motion.

The resolution was to the following effect, and was agreed to unanimously:-That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty,

as well as the interest of this Association, to adhere to their sufferings before morning." strictly to the resiriction question, as it is essentially necessary to our very existence as a society to keep all our members equally employed.

bishops, kings, &c., had such good wages was not the quantity of work they perform, but because they tiful as Miners, and no better protected by law, they would be equally as badly off. The restriction question anables them to live sumptuously every day; will be respected, and the better will your condition in Mr. Charlton moved the second resolution, which

was as follows :-"That a petition be presented to Parliament, pray-

ing for a repeal of the export duty upon coal." Mr. B. Watson, in a very energetic address, in which he reverted to the handle which the masters would make of the export duty, at the next binding, If it was not removed before then, he begged to second Mr. Simpson felt dissatisfied at the resolution, and

moved as an amendment :-"That if this meeting recognise petitioning Parliament, the first thing they should petition for would be a clause to give due protection to the labouring man."

whose name did not transpire. W. P. Boberts, Esq., spoke in support of the resolution, and was upon rising greeted with most en-

thusiastic cheering. The resolution was carried by a large majority. Mr. Mitchell was called upon to move the third re-

"That in the opinion of this meeting a more safe and

efficient system of ventilation ought to be established by be more equally placed; and that we petition Parliament to obtain that object."

The resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Livesey,

and ably supported by Mr. O'Connor, who reviewed the whole of the reso-Intions, and congratulated the Miners on the businesslike manner in which they did their work. He was happy to see them assembled in their tens of thoumands that day; and was extremely happy that one out of the 658 has heard their discussions and was prepared foot of the throne, if it would do them any good. He fully concurred with the whole of their proceedings that day, and enlogised the conduct of Mr. Simpson, in Pitmen would not be led by the nose; that they were capable of judging for themselves, and determined to use it. He was sorry that there should be an occasion mament. But he would stand by the Pitmen, because applause of the whole meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Fourth. " That the present machines for weighing coals are faulty, and weigh very much out of truth; we the beam and scale principle."

Mr. Beesley, in a very neat speech, presented an ad-

Carried unanimously.

to Mr. Duncombe. On receiving which applause, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which leated some time. After the cheering had subsided he considered public meetings the constitutional right of the inhabitants of these realms, convened for the purpose of laying the grievances of the oppressed people before the legislature, and discussing the merits of the griev-(cheers) : as is evident by the manner in which you have this day discussed your manifold wrongs. Lord Abinger had said that it was impossible for three or four thousand fifty thousand at the least, gave the lie direct to that First, they are burthensome to the common people; met his eye and doubt the influence of the monor olist; a pair were never seen."

repeatedly lay their grievances before them. He (Mr. D.) had this day been informed that the pitmen suffered immense loss from the use of upinst weights and measures; and this was a subject for which legislation should be immediately adapted, not fines. A fine of £5 was no punishment to benefit of six months on the tread-mill-(lond cheering). He knew how the poor Lancashire operative suffered from the operation of the truck system; but of all the political question, and would therefore content himself by informing them, that he had, in the absence of until after eleven; and it was doubtful about nine Pitmen in Northumberland and Durham, praying for a truth and worth of another portion of Chartist he could not otherwise obtain. He would most cheer-

the men of the Wear and the Tees, and the rest of the and support their petitions. Mr. D. concluded his excellent address amidst the most enthusiastic thunders of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The thanks of the meeting was voted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; to Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; to W. the meeting separated.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

THE LEAGUE AND THE ELECTIONS. A great fuss is made just now, by the LRAGUE. because they have managed to return Mr. Pattison, meeting. We have heard the number estimated at wherein the "triumph" consists, seeing that they it be spent !! Good luck attend it! mixty or eighty thousand. It cleared up by twelve have only saved themselves from defeat, by the returning of one "Liberal" in the room of another!

It may be, that Mr. Patrison is looked upon as a thousands. Having drove up to within a few yards of more decided "free-trader" than old Sir MATTHEW Wood; and that therefore the return of him, in opposition to Mr. Baring, the Government canditinned from the time of their alighting from the date, is a "triumph." But before we can allow it carriage until they were safely landed on the hustings; to be a" triumph", even in that sense, we must have it shewn that Mr. Baring was the representative of. or battled for, the opposite principle: the principle The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings by ex- of PROTECTION. In this character he did not appear. He too, was a "free-trader." The only difference between the two men, Patrison and Baring, was that the one was called a Whig and the other a Conservative: both being opponents of those principles of commercial policy that once made England there were several gentlemen present whom they would truly great, because comfortable and happy; and the abnegation of which has reduced her population to the horrid state in which we new find it, when the workers have to endure such awful misery as to cause them to " wish Almighty God to put an end

BARING WAS a mere Whig. Follow him home; run his principles out; and he is nothing more than Mr. Beesley made an excellent speech in support of a Whig. He was for "free trade"; though like the resolution, and showed that the reason that lawyers, little Lord John Russell, he had some undefined notions about "finality"; or applying the principles have a restriction upon their number, which affords slowly, so as not to throw all into disorder and irrethem better wages; whereas if they were as plen- trievable confusion. He was in favour of the New Poor Law; though he might consent to some modification of the more harsh portions of it, when the and the more you restrict yourselves, the more you necessity was proven. Indeed, he was, in very deed and truth, a Whig; and his defeat by Patrison. was only the return of one Whig over the head of another Whig, to fill up a vacancy occasioned by the demise of a third Whig. A rare occasion, certainly,

for "songs of triumph"! The City Election being thus settled, public attention is now turned to the one pending at Kendal. In that Borough, which numbers a constituency of THE COAL KINGS AND THEIR LAW- sure they will serve the Miners in particular, and ways and means, the whole or so much of the wages nearly THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, a vacancy has occurred, through the death of a LEAGUE MAN, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM WOOD. The League are therefore on the alert again. We are to have another on the alert again. We are to have another We do not hear that the Duke of Hamilton has the Coal-Kines are in the habit of daily disregardtriumph," if the League succeed in returning been made to "eject" the more than sixty females, ing the law. Other laws are continually set at against his employer, for the recovery of any sum of The amendment was seconded by one of the meeting another man in the room of the man they have lost; and this we are of course to expect, seeing that the employ men in their stead; or that the Carron Iron Not content with reducing the wages of the poor labour in any of the trades herein-after enumerated, League tell us that they have a majority of the three Company have been forced to obey the law, and distoiling Miner to the lowest possible point; not consecutive to claim any reduction of the plaintiff hundred and fifty in their favour!

already taken place, in the choice of a League caudidate. The claims of not less than siz "freezinking a greater number of shafts, and those shafts to traders", all panting for a seat, have been preferred; and among them, the claims of our old reflects the greatest disgrace upon all the "Authoused, and then laughed at! The Colonel would against the GREAT Duke of Hamilton, but who is truck shop; and there be again robbed to the extent suit or action in any court of law or equity against has cried "wha wants me" to almost every consti- upon by the illegally-oppressed to do so. to lay their case not only before the House, but at the tuency in England: but all seem instinctively to shrink from him as from a close connection with a shameful disregard of law. His attention has been daft old woman, whom all may pity, at a distance; called thereto more than once. bringing forward his amendment. It showed that the and some even seek amusement from her vagaries.

-that they abould be necessitated to petition for the Sheffield, and the Colonel was only talked of, the manner. He has been memorialised on the subject. himself, how can he dare to attempt to force the law indirectly enter into any contract or make any pay-Hight of heaven, and liberty to breathe the air of the fir- hitch with WARD and PARKER was got over, or The following will give the reader an idea of the on others ! he believed they were on the right road. Mr. O Connor accommodated; so fearful were the Sheffielders nature of the memorial:concluded his eloquent speech amidst the thundering of the threatened invasion. Since then Goody has cast a sheep's eye at Sunderland; and when GEORGE from the colliers of this place, was forwarded to him WILLIAM WOOD was " gathered to his fathers", the a short time ago, with a great number of signatures Kendal men were implored by all that was good and attached thereto. The memor al stated that females therefore resoive to petition Parliement to pass a mea- sacred, to gratify the craving ambition of the hawkedsure compelling master Colliers to have machines on about-but-rejected Colonel. Mother Goose gave Carron-hall. It also stated that although informahim a lift. She begged and prayed that he might not be disappointed this time; she gave her guarantee dress from the Miners of Northumberland and Durham for the Colonel's goodness, squeezeableness-(of which, no doubt, she has had ample proof)-Mr. Duncombe rose and was greeted with thunders of AND DO-ANYTHING-AND-EVETHING FOR-A-SEAT-ABLE-NESS, would the Kendal men but return him. mid, Mr. Chairman and Men of England, I have always Shame on them! they have refused! His has been returned. The men here are determined claims have been repudiated-set at nought, to leave no stone unturned to cause the law to be Mother Goose's Tabooing seems, like the COLONKL'S efforts and merits, to be at a discount. the Carron Company employing females, but a Maances complained of-(immense cheering). You know He is quietly passed over with the other five-(to gistrate of the County, at Glen End, of the name of it is your right, and you know how to exercise it- fame unknown)—and he is doomed to drive his pretensions to another market; whether with any at Clackmannan. These coal works belong to an better success remains to be seen.

men to meet for that purpose peaceably; but the as- And who have the "Free Traders" of Kendal Now, what answer has Sir James Graham given? sembly which stood before him, consisting of some fixed upon, as most congenial to their feelings and Has he directed the LORD LIBUTENANT to inform libel on the people of Engiand. Mr. Roberts told you desires? The anatomist Warburton! Dead Body the Magistracy that the law must be obeyed; even r me, but to do justice to Bill WARBURTON! The "Free Trader" in the though the enforcement of it should entangle the LORD yourselves. With that sentiment I do fully concur; dead carcasses of the poor! The cutter up of the LIEUTENANT himself in its meshes? Has he directed yet I rejoice that so large a body of my countrymen friendless and the unprotected! The dissecting-law pro- the Fiscal to PROCKED! Has he, in fine, taken any in the accomplishment of that godlike object. Now, curer, to enable drunken brutal "students" to "hack," steps to enforce the law; or is he too, content to gentlemen, what are your grievances? They are three- and "hew," and "cut," and "slash" the dead poor, wink at its daily violation, because the Duke of fold, and bear nearly on the industry of all classes. in the workhouses and the prisons! Amiable can- Hamilton is a culprit! what man could look at the misery which every where didate! more amiable constituency! "Sure such

on such a large portion of the community? one class A great stir has been made by the League, in At all events, if he will not move, we must try to in the purchase of provisions. That such is the case in At all events, if he will not move, we must try to in the purchase of provisions. pressed against another, and was in the end injurious the City, about bribery. They have vapoured much get some one to move. The Act, prohibiting the duty on coal; the passing of this duty was one of the about prosecuting for bribery; and have even offered employment of females, has been passed for the purgreatest blunders ever committed by any administration. rewards for cases to bring before the tribunals. They pose of protecting weak and almost defenceless players might easily save four shillings per pound in Lord Howick manfully epposed this duty; and I gave have spent an uncommon amount of virtuous indigna- LABOURERS against the inhumanities and degrading him all the adventage of my support in the House of have spent an uncommon amount of virtuous trangence. Labourers against the support in the House of Commons—floud cheers). It was an injury to the tion respecting bribeing practices. Do the League subjections of the hard-hearted, unfeeling, Capital. tion of every honest Member of the Commons House seat: Do they know anything of Bridport? Do they letter! If the law is to be powerful to oppress and of Parliament—(immense cheering). He was glad know why the current of the poor, when it has hold of them,—it when he found a case in which the masters and the dealy to decamp from "the House"? Do they want shall, as far as possible be made to restrain the than with three shillings and sixpence under the prehe hoped that the union of the two was an omen of it that they have overlooked Warburron and Brid-Protection Act passed, we heard a great deal and neighbourhood to this important fact, the above much good. He knew the men were not willingly reit that they have overlooked Warburron and Bridfractory; and if the massers would befriend them, port? If their horror of bribery be as pure and as
about the necessity of Protection; and of the
comparison of prices is respectfully submitted for their and reap the benefit of willing labourers. They had BURTON their candidate! How do all these things power interfering to prevent the continuance of that on the whole an utter absence of protection, which come to pass? He is the last man to bring for scandal and disgrace upon our common species, science could afford them for the preservation of their ward on the "purity of election" principle! And, dragged to light by the Labourers' Employment of the pits in Northumberland and Durham that hus-bands, wives, and children had been hurried from present, a petition against the return of Bright was passed amid the acclamations of all parties. tices it is. time into eternity by the selfishness, carelessness, and John himself, on the ground of bribery and other It was hailed as a Boon to the poor miners; those

spectors of Collieries also, provided the Miners would law? Will they show that their new-born zeal pressed to go for nought? Is the moon to be a mockagainst bribery is not sheer affectation? We should ery! Is the promised protection to be a fiction? Is Sheriff for the country of Stafford, pays one portion materially serve themselves; and perform their like to see them try.

£100,000 is getting on. What are the spoonies as Lord Lieutenant of a County! doing? Don't they know the League-men want means! Pray let them be forthcoming. The There will a way be found for it all: and when all is again expended, you will have found out the for ladies," whether in petticoats or breeches! By all means, then, make your future purchases in the same market!

Now, don't let the finders of the League-cash think that we have been bribed to thus nrge upon P. Roberts, Esq.; and to the Chairman. After which them their duty. We assure them that it is not so. Mangle, the manager at White Ridge Colliery. Our hands are clean; though we believe that that is They proceeded to the meeting, however, unmolested more than many of the Press-gang can say. Our advice to them, to send in their money, is perfectly disinterested. We see a lot of hungry mouths. waiting for the opportunity to swallow A PLUM. We know their owners' propensity for mischief, if the feed be not found. They are capable of making away with all that can come to hand: there are also a lot of good easy simple souls, who have more cash a "Liberal," for the City, in room of Alderman than wit, and who are desirous to administer to their The numbers on Sheddon's hill were beyond our Wood, a "Liberal," deceased. "Their song of "necessities." It would be a pity to dissuade them triumph" on the occasion is most loud and long: from their purpose. Let the cash roll in then, for though ordinary folks will be puzzled to see the sooner the £100,000 is raised, the sooner will

Since the above was in type, we have received the Nonconformist; and by it we learn that the rejection of the seat-seeking Colonel has chagrined the Complete Suffrage men very much. They even threaten rebellion. They talk of " starting another candidate; or that every 'Complete' elector should refuse his vote." Only think of that! Why the "Complete" men will be as Torufied as the "blue-tailed Chartists" just now, notwithstanding all their horror of Tory-Chartism! "Start another man," forsooth: AND LET IN THE TORY! Verily we are getting ion. The "Complete" men are finding out,—what the Chartists have been long proclaiming,—that there is no difference between Whig and Tory, excepting in name: that both are enemies to a general Suffrage: whether designated "Complete" or Universal. Their pet has been coolly passed over; rejected. They see that the Whigs have no objection to use the *Complete" men in furtherance of Whiggery; but that Whiggery is not to be used in furtherance of the peculiar schemes and projects of the "Complete" men. This the "Complete" men don't relish very well. They show symptoms of rebellion. talk of "starting another man"; regardless of the fact that their doing so may cause the Whig to be "rejected" also! Bravo "Complete" men. Another leaf out of the Chartist book! There will be very few left in a short time; but all will be in general

Of course if they do "start another man", it will be the Colonel. They can hardly think of passing over him of their own accord, and starting another candidate over his head. By all means let him go to see what the Kendalers are like. If he can persuade them to be dressed in Green, so much the better for the "Complete" men; even though the Green should be turned up with " Yollow."

BREAKINGS.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

We do not hear that the DUKE of HAMILTON has The most notable matter connected with this DRED females that they employ. We do not hear months induces; not content with increasing the size or merchandise had or received by the plaintiff as Kendal election, is the sort of contest that has that any steps have been taken to compel the Magisand capacity of the "tube"; not content with the labour, or by reason or in respect of any goods, this leviathen profit-monger is a precious specimen trates and Fiscals to enforce the law; that law which they have refused to administer.

friend. Goody Thompson. Poor Old Colonal! rities," from Sir James Graham downward, to the How he is tossed from pillar to post! How he is sycophantic Fiscal of Falkirk; who dare not act forced,—(he knows the penalty)—to take it to the of any artificer in any of the trades herein-after enugive his ears to be able to write M.P. at the tail of content-for a consideration-to wink at his illegal of one quarter of his income! Nor is this latter any such artifices, for or in respect of any goods, his name: and yet, spite of all his endeavours to the practices, and refuse to enforce the positive require- practice confined to one locality. It abounds all over wares, or merchandize sold, delivered, or supplied to accomplish it, nobody will have the poor man! He ments of an Act of Parliament, even when called the kingdom! The law passed to repress it is a his employment, as or on account of his wages or

Sir James Graham cannot pleadlignorance of this

It really is a hard matter for the poor Colonel to many times; and though he might be inclined to uttermost to enforce the law against truck. It is

" FALKIRK.—The memorial to Sir James Graham were being employed in the Duke of Hamilton's pits at Redding, and by the Carron Iron Company at tions had been laid before the Fiscal and Sheriff of the county, and magistrates, that they would not interfere to viudicate the law, though they knew it was being daily and openly violated; and it called upon the Home Secretary to cause an immediate inquiry to be instituted into the allegations contained in the memorial: to the truth of which the memorialists were ready to testify on oath. As yet no answer carried out, and the women removed from the pits: for not only is the Duke of Hamilton, and Mr. Larmont! Your correspondent also lately saw two women coming from the pits in their pit clothes

Englishman of the name of Wilson."

Let Sir James Graham read and attend to the following; and then let him say what is to be done. had appointed mapectors of gaous, and of incomes, and of incomes of the can give evidence? Will they seek to vindicate the munity. Is all the virtuous indignation then ex- can depend:—

the "brass"! If they are to buy elections, and Agents in different parts of the country, to plead the family is compelled to starve! Now, that is what we each one cost them as much as the city one has cause of "Union" amongst the working Miners in call a stunner!" League will apply them! You need not fear that! independently of their own immediate purposes. tive is powerless in dealing with its aggressions. bands of music, might be seen wending their way to Colliers. He was not here to-day to discuss any great | Don't, then, be backward. Send in the seat-money. They have been the means of dragging to light a | It is not alone with the Coal Kings that the plunvast amount of oppression and tyranny, practised in dering practice obtains. It is prevalent in the mandark corners and far-away places. Amongst other ufacturing districts; and in the nail-making things, they have exposed the practices of the Duke counties of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, it is all policy. It has cost you £50,000 to find out that it of Hamilton, the Carron Iron Company, and many but universal. is useless to again petition the present "House:" individual Coal-owners, who live in the habitual and hopeless to expect your "measure" at its violation of law. Some time ago two of these agents were in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, in Scotland; in the several localities of which they held meetings of the working Miners. At one place they state :-

> apprehend them. On inquiring who were intending them this piece of kindness, the reply was- Mr. but it may not be amiss to shew why this worthy is an enemy to union. In DEFIANCE OF THE LAW. he is employing females to a considerable extent both at belonging to Messrs. Miller and Aidie. These worthies were some time ago summoned before the Magistrates at Airdrie, to answer a charge of em-GROUND THAT NONE BUT THE FISCAL WAS ENTITLED TO WORKMAN. PROSECUTE; AND THE FISCAL WILL NOT PROSECUTE! If a poor Miner was to break his contract with his employer, the case would not be dismissed! The Magistrates of Airdrie would have 'jurisdiction' then!'

Now what is to be done? Will not Sir James GRAHAM interpose? Then some one else must This shameful disregard of the law for Protection

must not be permitted to continue. Our advice is this: that the Convention, or the Executive, of the Colliers Union, instruct their active Carron Iron Company; that he take the necessary steps to cause these cases to be laid before the Fiscal of the informations failing. and the Magistrates : that he require them to put in appeal to the higher courts, to force them to do their duty. If this course be taken, we believe it will lesson to all other law-breaking Coal-King tyrants be shivered to atoms. throughout the kingdom.

It is a matter that the miners' union should, in our opinion, immediately look to. The labour of is resorted to, because of its cheapness. That labour thus brought into competition with the labour of the males. Wherever a femple is employed, a male is superceded. Thus a surplus is caused in the Miners's "labour market." How can they hope to the employment of females in mining operations. We therefore trust; and we hereby loudly request; ficer in any of the trades herein-after enumerated that they will take this matter in hand, and prosecute it to a successful issue. In so doing, we are recovery of servants wages, or by any other lawful do service to the country generally.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM. It is not alone in the employment of females that the COAL-KINGS are in the habit of daily disregardwho are working in his coal works, at Redding, and nought. The truck system very generally abounds. | money due to any such artificer as the wages of his pense with the services of the more than one Hun- tent with the perfect vassalage which the system of demand, by reason or in respect of any goods, wares, dead letter. It is set at naught.

WE have brought the facts before his notice a rialised on the subject; and called upon to do his interest.

The following hand-bill will enable the public to form some sort of idea of the plundering resorted to by the keepers of "Toumy Shors," upon the poor as we have received it. It has been sent us by a no doubt, be surprised to see his address so promi- one hundred pounds. nently set forth, and such an advertisement given him "for nothing." The Bill. however, is a startling exposure of the "truck" ROBBING practices:-"IMPORTANT INFORMATION .- The public of Coat-

bridge and neighbourhood will do well to stop and read Steel's comparison of prices of provision:-

rally charged Prices gene-

		be th	ine Store longing to e Iron and al Masters	at Steel's	Pro-
Oat neal,	per peck		91		8 d
Potatoes,	do .,.	•••	. 9 3 d		8 <i>d</i> .
Barley do		•••	12d	8d to	10d
Flour, do		•.••	12d	8d to	10d
Butter pe	r pound	•••	114	6d to	9d
Cheese do		•••	7d to 8d	43d to	540
Bacon, H	am, do	•••	6d	4d to	444
Beef. Ha		•••	8d.	4d to	7ū
Tea, per	Z	•••	51		3] d
Tobacco,		•••	350		3ā
	ng, per lb.		24		14
	ap, do	•••	6 <u>₹</u> d	5d to	5 g d
Whisky p		•••	4d		3 d
Four lb.		***	7d		$5\frac{1}{2}d$

"It is a well known fact that the working classes in general, pay too little attention to the savings effected general to the Colliers and Miners of Coatbridge and neighbourhood, is without doubt. In most cases, workers dealing with the Stores belonging to their emexpending that amount. Such a saving in these times of depression, and low wages, is certainly of the utmost and at liberty to lay out his earnings to those who supply him cheapest, would then find himself better off vision dealer, Coatbridge."

the law to be trodden under foot? And is the great trading 'FREELY' with any person, EXCEPT THEIR part towards "putting down" a most iniquitous that the law to be trodden under foot? And is the great trading 'FREELY' with any person, EXCEPT THEIR part towards "putting down" a most iniquitous and oppressive system. his customers, they are to be discharged! One poor But to our story. The Miners' Association have unfortunate wretch has twenty tons of coal due to

cost .- maugre all the denunciations against bribery, all parts; and to shew them the advantages It is indeed a "stunner." The time was in Engthey will need many a £100,000 before they to be derived from a general legal combination land, when this man would have been made to feel, have half the "House"! Those who have faith in to protect miners' LABOUR from the aggres- that it was a "stunner;" for he would speedily have that sort of process, ought not to withhold the sions and assaults of capital. These agents have been been "stunned" with the power of the law. Now. of immense service to the community at large however, Capital is above the law; and the Execu-

In the latter place it is likely to lead to an extensive turn-out; and all the world is aware, that the alledged existence of it in Wales has formed a prominent feature in the list of grievances put forth by the REBECCAITES. In all these places where there is "As they proceeded on their way to a meeting, a superabundance of labour; and where the labourthey were told that the employers were intending to ers live out of the large towns, TRUCK prevails. Nay,

White Ridge Mines and Rosehall Collieries; both Surely not. The shopkeepers are as much interworkmen themselves. The system deprives them of pleying females in their pits, contrary to the Act. custom. It takes their livelihood out of their THE MAGISTRATES DISMISSED THE CASE ON THE hands. It is destructive to both shopkeeper and

example of their brethren at Stourbridge, and at work." Sheffield! In the former place:-

"The shopkeepers have at length come forward. and formed themselves into a committee to put down if possible the truck system—with every prospect of doing much good, as a great many of the moneypaying masters have promised to aid them in every possible way they can. They have all the magistrates in their favour. They propose to give every and talented legal adviser to repair to Falkirk, and encouragement to the men to lay informations get up cases against the Duke of Hamilton and the against the truck-masters, by giving them employment at ready money, should they lay informations and lose their work; and paying all expences in case

That is an example worth following. The shopexecution the requirements and penalties of the keepers generally would find their account in it, if act; and THAT IN THEY AGAIN REPUSE, he prepare to they would act in a similar manner. And why not? The law is clear and explicit. The power of the TRUCKSTERS consists in the POVERTY and helplessness eventuate in the assertion of the "majesty of the of their bound slaves. Let the shopkeepers but import Germans to supplant the English operatives altogelaw," even over the lawless Duke of Hamilton. It strengthen the hands of the weak; let them but will enforce the law of PROTECTION; and read a defend the defenceless; and the TRUCK system would firms to drive out of the market the rest of the

We have said that the law is clear and explicit. To shew that it is so, and to guide our readers in laying Informations against TRUCK masters, we shall the workmen, whenever it suits the caprice of the females, degrading and debasing to them as it is, here give several of the clauses from the Act itself—employers. That under this system the men have the 1st and 2nd WILLIAM IV., c. 37. We shall give to the most rascally entire the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th clauses; and a means their employers have succeeded in amassing their portion of the 10th :-

"III. And be it further enacted. That the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to to describe the amount of long-suffering and misery, maintain wages, under such circumstances? Remove any artificer in any of the trades herein-after the females; keep them at home to look after their enumerated, in respect of any labour by him families; decrease the pressure on the labour market; done in any such trade, shall be actually paid to and there is then some chance of a higher rate of and not otherwise; and every payment made to any wages being enforced. The Miners, therefore, even such artificer by his employer, of or in respect of on this, the lowest ground we can take, are called any such wages, by the delivering to him of goods, upon, in obedience to the dictates of interest, to or otherwise, than in the current coin aforesaid, enforce the prohibitory clauses of the Act against hereby declared illegal, null and void.

"IV. And be it further enacted. That every artishall be entitled to recover from his employer in any such trade, in the manner by law provided for the earned by such artificers in such trade as shall not have been actually paid to him by such his employer in the current coin of this realm.

"V. And be it further enacted. That in any action. suit, or other proceeding to be hereafter brought er the defendant shall not be allowed to make any cheating practice of "setting-out:" not content with wares, or merchandize sold, delivered, or supplied to all these means and appliances of oppression, the ten- such artificer at any shop, or warehouse kept by or

thrice-earned pittance where he likes; but he is "VI. And be it further enacted. That no employer reward for his labour, or for or in respect of any Even the Duke of Hamilton's district is not free goods, wares, or merchanize sold, delivered, or supfrom this curse. Even there, it is in full vogue. plied to such artificer at any shop or warehouse kept His "Grace," as Lord Lieutenant, has been memoof which such employer shall have any share or

"IX. And be it further enacted, That any embe so used. Hull wouldn't have him. Manchester disregard what appears in the Northern Star, yet needless to say that the Duke has taken no such ployer of any artificer in any of the trades hereinafter enumerated, who shall, by himself or by the pealer ! Forget not that, working-men ! particularly for such a resolution as the one now before the meeting said "nay". When a vacancy was announced for the facts have been placed before him in a legitimate steps. Living in the constant violation of the law agency of any other person or persons, directly or ment hereby declared illegal, shall for the first opportunity to say whether you are for the PROTECoffence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds, and for the second offence any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten pounds; and in case of a third offence any such workies bound to their counters. We give it just employer shall be and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being thereof convicted, shall be punished by fine only, at the discretion of the Court. so friend. Mr. Steel knows nothing of it; but will, that the fines shall not in any case exceed the sum of

" X. And be it further enacted, That all offences committed against this Act, and not herein-before declared a misdemeanor, shall be enquired of and determined, and that all fines and penalties for such offences shall be sued for and recovered, by any person or persons who shall sue for the same, before any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction within the county, riding, city, or place in which the offence shall have been committed; and that the amount of the fines, penalties, and other punishments to be inflicted upon any such offenders shall, within the limits herein-before prescribed, be in the discretion of such Justices, or, in cases of misdemeanor,

Here then is the law. It is simple and effective, if applied. Every case where a workman is paid in upon her mind. Her midnight visions are replete goods instead of money, is one of TRUCK : and not- with the melancholy produced by realities; and she withstanding he may have have had the goods, he awakes, with soul perturbed, exclaiming-"THE can compel the payment in money, and fine the CHARTER'S DEAD!" TRUCKSTER besides. Bring this law generally to bear | She would fain persuade other people to think so in one or two districts, and the TRUCK system would too. The "people are losing confidence in Francus

in many parts of Scotland are suffering severely this, at the time that Mr. O'Connon's progress from the plundering practice. They can, by means throughout the country is attended with proofs of of their combination, and their law adviser, " put it success never before exhibited! down." In doing so, they will materially serve the But if Mr. O'Conner's audiences are "falling Miners generally; and the Scotch ones particularly, off," what are we to say respecting poor Brocs, the They can also serve their own Association, at the "Complete" advocate. At Leeds Mr. O'Connor expence of the enemy. There are cases plenty. A and the Chartists, though Chartism is dead, can, coal proprietor, and the working Miner—it was a gress know why Dead-body-Bill Warburton is without a violation of a good principle, and merited the oppositions of the hard-hearted, unfeeling, Capital.

That measure of protection shall not be a dead grievances which the working classes are daily labour—court. In all cases, where proven, the wages surplus, after paying very heavy expences of rent, which the working classes are daily labour—court. In all cases, where proven, the wages surplus, after paying very heavy expences of rent, which the working classes are daily labour—court. In all cases, where proven, the wages surplus, after paying very heavy expences of rent, which the working classes are daily labour—court. soon prepare them for the petty sessions Commercial Buildings; and leave a considerable violation of a good principle, and merited the opposis seat? Do they know anything of Bridgert? Do they know anything of Bridgert? Do they letter! If the law is to be powerful to oppress and ing another these who supposed the Commons House the supposed to the supposed to the Commons House the Supposed to the Co limits, must be inflicted also. Say there were visited them, were forced to bury themselves in a little three hundred cases: and out of them, two parlour, in the yard of the Black Boy Inn; a small men could so cordially agree for the benefit of both; and cases to go before the tribunals with; If so, how is rich, while the restraint exists! When the Colliers' sent restrictive truck system. If so, how is rich, while the restraint exists! When the Colliers' sent restrictive truck system. TIES ALONE, that MUST be inflicted, WOULD smallness, some six years ago! At Bradford, Mr. AMOUNT TO ONE THOUSAND POUNDS! Would O'CONNOR could fill the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and leave they would win the affections of their operatives, glowing as they pretend, why have they made WAR- wisdom, policy, and justice of the strong arm of perusal, by Andrew Sterl, wholesale and retail pro- this be nothing! The penalties must be applied the Chartists £8 in hand, after all expences were either in aid of the county rates; or a portion to the paid; while Beggs was left starving in a small There! that Bill tells its own tale. It needs no informer,—not exceeding twenty pounds in any one room, for want of auditors. At Huddersfield Mr. comment; not even explanation. It sufficiently case,—and the rest to the county rates, at the discre- O'Connon filled the Philosophical Hall, and made, ives. What a disgrace to the masters and proprietors talking of bribery, brings to mind that there is, at Commission. The law authorising this interference explanation of infamous pracfifth of the penalties to the informer; that would speech he ever made in his life;" while poor Brees From another part of the country, Stafford, we pay for all expenses in getting up the cases, and was stuck in the Guild-hall with an audience of avaries of their class. It was the duty of Parliament corrupt practices. Will the League prosecute John, who go into the bowels of the earth, and endure learn of similar practices pursued by the Coal Kings. leave something for the general fund after all. Beseventy; and those too mainly Chartists, who had to protect them from such a wilful exposure of life or their own agents, should the charges of bribery be to the charge of instant death. The Government brought down, in the general to the protect them from such a wilful exposure of life or their own agents, should the charges of bribery be hardships, and brave danger, to procure means of the complete of the more fortunate portions of the complete of the more fortunate portions of the complete. Will they offer a reward to all who comfort for the more fortunate portions of the complete on the bowels of the earth, and endure learn of similar practices pursued by the Coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the earth, and endure learn of similar practices pursued by the Coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the earth, and endure learn of similar practices pursued by the Coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the earth, and endure learn of similar practices pursued by the Coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the bowels of the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the coal Kings. leave something for the general to the men! That alone ought to induce the Associa- pleteism!

"A free trader, named Bateman, who was High tion to take up the matter. By so doing, they will

THE LONDON AND SHEFFIELD TYPE FOUNDERS.

We have received from this oppressed and persecuted body of British Artizans, a lengthy address expository of their grievances, which at this time of the week, (Wednesday), it is impossible for us to give entire. The pith of the document will be found below.

We understand that the turn-out still continues, and that the Trades Delegates of London are exerting themselves to assist the turn-outs in establishing type-foundry for themselves, in opposition to the merciless monopolists who at present have almost the entire of the trade in their own hands, and are grinding their workmen to the very dust. In this noble effort we trust that the Trades of the metropolis will heartily support their Delegates. There is no hope for the human race, until the wealthproducers shall be found "taking their affairs into their own hands," by establishing Co-operative Societies for mutual support and mutual profit. it even rears its head in some of the large towns MASTERSHIP must be annihilated ere man can be really free: and to effect this, the only way is for the What then is to be done, to extirpate it? Are operatives to labour for themselves. This they things to remain as they are? Is cupidity to be might do by Union; and until such time as that allowed full swing, and no power to interfere! union exists, the working classes will ever be exposed to the hideous wrong to which the Typeested in putting the plundering system down, as the founders are, at this very time, subjected. In the meantime, we earnestly entreat of the Trades of every town throughout the kingdom to afford present aid to the London and Sheffield men. Their situation is most critical: and. we trust, will be im-Why then don't they unite with the men to mediately considered, practically considered, by all enforce the law? Why don't they follow the who claim "a fair day's wage for a fair day's

The Type-founders complain—

1st. That while the type of the present day has been wonderfully improved over that made but ten or fifteen years since, that this improvement has been effected at the expense of the workmen. That the improved type requires a vast deal more of time and labour in the casting and finishing, for which additional labour no additional remuneration has been afforded. That while wages have decreased, the cost of moulds and other materials used by the workmen have remained nearly the same as formerly.

2nd. That the trade of Type-founding was introduced into England from Germany, by German workmen who were content to receive German wages, and thus established in this country the low prices paid for labour in Germany. That consequently the English workmen have never been able to raise their wages up to the general standard of English prices. And that whenever the workmen have endeavoured to obtain a fair remuneration, the employers have threatened to

employers, men not so wealthy, but more honourable than themselves, to the great injury of the trade, and detriment of the public, and printers in particular. 4th. That a most infamous system exists of fining suffered the most galling oppression, and been subjected piles of plundered wealth.

The address says that "it is impossible for language or the daily and fruitless attempt of the men to obtain justice, previous to the present turn-out : but the cup'of wretchedness was filled to overflowing when, in July, Messrs. Thorowgood and Beastey V. and J. Figgins, Caston, of London, and Stephen-SON. BLAKE, and Co. with Bower, BROTHERS, of Sheffield, all united to effect a reduction of twenty-three to seventy-five per cent. on our wages," i.e., a reduction of the wages of men who averaged under 18s. a week to Twelve Shillings!!!

The address concludes by soliciting the active sympathy and pecuniary aid of the Trades and Working Classes generally, an appeal which we earnestly hope will be cheerfully and promptly responded to.

A curious fact has come to our knowledge. Mr BEASLEY, the lordly profit-monger, the man who has figured at the Police-office as the vindictive persecutor of his oppressed workmen, is a "Liberal" nay, more, a Corn Law Repealer; and was most active in canvassing for the "League" man, PATTIson, shouting at the top of his voice- " No Monothis leviathan profit-monger is a precious specimen of the "cheap bread and HIGH WAGES" school? If Now, this state of things is most scandalous. It der-souled COAL-KINGS, having an eye to interest, belonging to such employer, or in the profits of there were any dupes of that school amongst the can not even let the poor bound slave expend his interest. which such employer shall have any share or Type-Founders, surely the pranks of such monthing hypocrites as Beasley, and Co., will open their eyes. When the working classes shall, by co-operation, labour for their own interests, and produce for their own enjoyment : and when that labour shall be PROTECTED by just and equal laws, securing to the workman the fruits of his skill and toil; when, in short, the Charter is law, and the people have the good sense to say to the speculators in industry and the traffickers in human bones and sinews, "stand ve apart and govern yourselves, but no longer rule us, or presume to direct our energies," then will the BEASLEY'S be brought to their proper level. TWELVE SHILLINGS A-WEEK, and BEASLEY a Corn Law Reye Sheffield Type-Founders, who may soon have an TION OF YOUR INDUSTRY OF not; and if so, how that protection is to be obtained. Think upon your "no monopoly" friend and then say whether you will again hold up your hands on the side of the "cheapbread" hypocrites.

IS CHARTISM DEAD!

Mother Goose, in her midnight lucubrations, has often dreamed of seeing the giant, Chartism, consigned to "the tomb of all the Capulets": and as often has her affected dolorous voice chaunted its requiem. But still she is doomed, on every public occasion, to see the giant walk forth in might and majesty, with increased strength and more emboldened front. Alas! poor Goosey. You are too premature in the assumption of your office of sexton. The hole you have dug in your dreams, is an omen of the Court before which the offence may be of your own approaching dissolution; a sign of your speedy return to your original nonentity. This Goosey knows full well. The thought prevs

O'CONNOR." "The attendance on Mr. O'CONNOR'S We trust that the Miners' Association will direct lecture was very meagre, compared with former their attention also to this matter. Their members times." "What'a falling off was there." And all

little time spent by an active business man would for three nights together, fill the Large Room of the

3,395 CHARTISTS

tricts of the country! Verily Chartish is DEAD!! in love with fraud and cling to deception) that they after; and poor Captain Weatherall, the Chairman also state that the Chartists of Leeds have just dom to guide, or else not the honesty to lead, a genesecured possession of the largest meeting room in rous but too-confiding people to the goal of their the town; situate in the front street; and running aspirations. the entire length of the Leeds Shambles! They We pass by his wretched display at the Conciliahave now a meeting room two hundred feet long, tion Hall on Monday, other than remarking that he Which will shortly be put into active requisition as appears not to have been listened to so patiently trap. He left for Edinburgh on Sunday; but, as plore; and to remedy which the Committee are about a Chartist lecture room. There is another proof of as heretofore; for he querulously complained of indead Chartism. Let Mother Goose go look at it; terruption and disturbance. He has taken a horror, and then look at the Black Boy little parlour!

do her goslings [think it defanct? No: they have good songs" according to his evidence. found it to be all-potent, involmerable, and immortal. They daily see and feel its talismanic effects. Hence, in Goose's own borough we find that every gosling who aspires to a seat in the Municipal Council has to come forth alad cap-a-pie in the impenetraable armour of Chartism! And even some are become so zealons, (for the time being!)—that they affirm their determination to "go further than the Charter." Aye; they are all at once become downright thorough-going Republicans. What a mighty and a sudden change! Surely they will not return to be before, we could not-WEDARE NOT, TRUST to Mother's school again! Since they have adorned our walls with " green," surely they will not making his preparations to that end, to keep up again bedaub them with " rollow." We shall see. his popularity by occasional clap-traps. Yes; Municipal honours are somewhat like the "Noodles," about which Mother Goose makes so much ado. The one is in arms to-day and at the back of the counter to-morrow; the other regiment-Goosey's own "Noodles," though clad in the Chartist coat of he has resolved to back out of it: and so sure as the mail till Wednesday next, on Thursday (when the morrow's sun shall rise" he will do so. Yes, the polling is at an end) may be seen as "Yourow" as ever; and as ready to waddle at the heels of Mother will save his bacon! Goose!

The Leeds Annual Canvas Market has been well supplied with fustian and hypocrisy during the past week; but few purchasers are found. The Burgresses have been so repeatedly taken in, as to make them more cantious. And they will, no doubt, keep an eye on the new converts to Chartism.

THE "LIBERATOR" AGAIN.

THE POLITICAL "JIM CROW." WE gave in our last full particulars of the "BASE COMPROMISE" proffered by O'CONNELL, in his offer to barter "Unconditional REPEAL" for "FEDERALISM." We commented in severe, hood of Mr. Roberts's over my hat; and the people but justly merited, terms, upon this shameless abandonment of principle, on the part of the Irish "Moses"; and from all parts,—(Ireland as well as ing in the large lecture room, on the Repeal of the England) we have this week received public and Union question; and a grand one it was; the private letters, warmly approving of the independent largest in-door meeting that they have seen for course pursued by us.

the "New Move." The Freeman's Journal, the Pilot, solution, which was carried amid the most enthe Drogheda Argus, the Belfast Vindicator, &c., Every corner of the building was full. Thousands high and haughty" resolves for Fatherland, at the thought I had done my country some service. shrine of self-interest! as, when it burked the noble address of the Sheffield Chartists, it smothered gust, and shame, when Thursday's post brought me arranged with him the "abandonment" of "Uncon-"new move." In short, "all went merry as a margave another twist! MADE ANOTHER TURN !! and again position. showed his dexterity in shifting the pea at the very moment that expectant Whiggery was prepared to poor Irishmen came to me with tears in their eyes,

press, he had heard the rumbling of the thunder of Sharman Cravford's Union!" popular discontent in the distance; or whether he was galled by the taunts of the Tory press, to say miles. We went in a gig. The lamps went out. It nothing of the stinging sarcasms of our independent was shockingly dark, and we lost our way; but contemporary, the World, and our own exposure of arrived some ten minutes after eight. There is a his perfidy and treachery; and feared that these very large Hall; and the people tell me that they would tell upon the popular mind to the great working man was in the chair. I spoke at great detriment of his popularity, we cannot tell : length; and Mr. Roberts followed me, with a trebut be that as it may, the turn about was mendous blow at Master Williams and the Sturge taken; and only five days from the announcement of his "BASE COMPROMISE," we find him again an

"UNCONDITIONAL REPEALER"!! On Saturday he issued an address to the Irish people, which will be found in another column; in which, after insisting that " in all and every event, peace, order, and absence of violence" should be Chartists. I spoke from a niche in one of the gate persevered in by the people: he sets on to say, piers of Lord Hasting's avenue, and had many of That Repeal must not be abandoned." Persether in middle-classes and one overseer on horseback vere," says he, "firmly and peaceably; and the bull, was in the chair; and Christopher Haswell, Repeal is certain."

"the Repeal is certain," why did he offer to "comprobers in the open air. The landlord of the hotel mise" only five days before! "Tis all very well for ALL HE REQUIRED OF THEM: it is for him now to something to persevere with.

WHERE IS THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED! Where is "the machinery to be worked to carry Repeal ?? Forcible means he repudiates. breath and in a bondsman's key," shews that the Mr. Roberts, Mr. Beesley, and I started in mere "win-penny" clap-traps!! We now tell five miles off. I was very fearful about a O'CONNELL that his talk about "the Repeal being gathering; but when we got within sight certain," and his appeals to the people to "perse- of Sheddon Hill, now famous in story, it did make yere," are rank humbug!

meetings. At the Post Office Ward he appeared 10,000 of their number. I estimated them at 60,000; again rather in the character of a FEDERALIST. others went higher; but it was as still as if we had True, by way of clap-trap, he said "let no one been housed. Mr. Beesley made one of the best abandon the Repeal"; but he took care to add that speeches I ever heard; as did Mr. Roberts. Mr. Whenever he found an advance towards his side of the question made by those who had never joined them HR ALWAYS WENT HALF-WAY TO MEET THEM."

This, of course, was "loudly cheered"! Again, he expressed himself as being "willing to abandon much for a LITTLE justice:" and then most consistently added:-

"He wanted perseverance for the restoration of the'r independent Irish Parliament; and there let him not be misunderstood. By independent, he did

not mean a Parliament independent of the Crown, but of the other Parliament.' it as common honesty. But no doubt he spoke to from Seghill, moved an amendment to one of three

there no doubt having another sort of an andience, the feeling and our position. he went the "whole hog" with a vengeance. "Give me" said he, YOU HAVE NOT A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE-GREEN AT dreadfully by his speech: and, in speaking of the THE END OF THAT PERIOD, I'LL GIVE YOU MY HEAD Colliers' movement, he said:—" I wish my position

UPON THE BLOCK-(tremendous cheering for some to be understood by all. The Colliers do undestand minutes)."

And he afterwards added.

"O, give me six months' peace, and I'll have

the demise of Chartism. In Manchester he en- will be found to be the same bragging, lying moun rolled 1,300 Chartists; in Huddersfield 225; in tebank he has ever been! Repeal will not be ob-Bradford 222; in Newcastle and neighbourhood tained. Nor will HIS head be upon the block. 1,100; and in Edinburgh, in one-night, 550! He is too soft to ever think of that upshot, and a declaration that he was a Chartist. NAME So " sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun", his AND ALL, and would neither abandon it himself prediction will prove to be a heartless mockery. And those who " tremendously cheered" will have followed this plain announcement. The whole meetenrolled in one fortnight, by one man, in five dis- discovered to their sorrow, (unless indeed they are ing rose, and cheered for several minutes. I spoke In addition to these proofs of defunctness, let us have cheered a vain babbler, who had not the wis-

too, at revolutionary ballads, though the "blood-But while Mother Goose proclaims Chartism dead, and thunder" songs of the Nation were once "very

With feelings of choking sorrow and indignation. we ask, " What does O'Connell Mean?" We will answer for him. He means to belray the interests of the human race, as he has repeatedly done before. We said last week that if he was convinced he could not carry Repeal under present legislative arrangements, let him hoist the banner of the CHARTER, and and having revived a spirit which is not likely to be we would be with him. But honestly: were he to put down. Chartism is now more lively than ever in pretend to be again a Chartist, as he has pretended HIM! His present game is to sell Repeal; and while We, however, opine, that the aspirants after Repeal has made "a progress that has startled" even magistrates, lawyers, and all. But now for a dodge. himself!

> "Frightened at the sound himself has made." "BASE COMPROMISE" will be effected; and DAN

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

My DEAR FRIENDS.—If this letter is very short. you must excuse me. It is but six o'clock, or little after, and I was not in bed till one. But I will go at the work at once, from where I left off. on Tuesday last, I went to South Shields at he name.

On Tuesday last, I went to South Shields at he name.

But Chartism is dead night, with Beesley, and had a chapel, the largest the proof! I enrolled place we could procure, crammed full. I spoke at considerable length; found that Williams, of Sunderland, and some others had done us much injury in that locality; but I think I revived their drooping spirits. I enrolled eighty-one; and left at half-past ten in an open gig, on a most dreadful night to go to Newscastle, along the coast. I was a most hideons figure. I had a large kind of linen took me for "Becca." We got wet and cold before we reached Newcastle.

On Wednesday, we were to have our grand meetmany a day. Irish, Scotch, and English Union Repealers, and Corn Law Repealers; Complete Well, the "compromise" took. With one solitary Suffragists, and Chartists, were mingled in one exception, that of the World, all the Irish Repeal common mass. I spoke for more than two hours papers gave their acquiescence, silent or expressed, to upon the Irish question; and then submitted a re-

&c.; all flaming, "uncompromising" [Repeal papers were obliged to go away. Every window sill all gave their silent assent. The Nation alone, of was occupied; and I was frequently obliged to stop all the subsidized organs of the "Royal, Loyal Asso- to allow fainting men and women to be carried ciation," said anything; and what it said was expressed in subdued tones of compliance with the subdued tones of compliance with the subdued tones. All its big words and bluster that the subduedtones of the Dictator. All its big words and bluster that the subduedtones of the Dictator. All its big words and bluster that the subduedtones of the Dictator. All its big words and bluster that the subduedtones of compliance with the remained to enroll, and enrolled seventy-six more characterists; many of them Irish Repealers. I had tering threats were "flung to the wild winds of to strip, it was so oppressively hot; and, though heaven"; and Toung Ireland at once sacrificed its without my coat for nearly two hours, I did not

Judge, O judge ! of my feelings; my horror, disits own sentiments, rather than risk the loss of its share the news, That Repeal had been abandoned of the "rint" plunder. And while the conductors Aye, abandoned! given up! SOLD, as I shall fully of the "free" Press thus licked the dust, they announced address to Mr. O'Connell, upon my return to Engthat the "great" Brummagem leader of the "half land. I undertake to prove that FEDERALISM, dozen comprehensible omnibuses-full" of " Complete" instead of giving " IRELAND TO THE IRISH," would Suffragists, had visited the great Daniel, and give the English oligarchy greater power than they now possess. He is now to be prosecuted; and arranged with him the "abandonment" of Uncon-ditional Repeal;" that the said Joseph had pro-single remark; but, as an Irishman, I feel deeply ceeded to Crawferdsburn, to arrange with Mr. SHAR- the heavy blow that has been struck at my country? MAN CRAWPORD, to take his part in the new piece. liberty: and I rely upon the Irish Pastors The Monitor, a Federalist, was in ecstacies with the and their flocks for counteraction. I cannot trust myself upon the subject now. I will write about it when I return. I shall then find time; riage bell"; when, lo and behold! the "LIBERATOR" and then the Irish people shall see their real

I go on with my narrative. On Thursday, I received the congratulation of all parties; but many It the thimble! and asked me: "Wisha, your honour; is it true Whether, notwithstanding the silence of his bribed that we're sold, and that Repeal is given up for

On Thursday night, I went in company with our excellent friend, Mr. Roberts, to Sunderland; eleven Conference. His speech was most rapturously applauded; and although Williams was on the platform, he never attempted to defend himself. He had most industriously circulated a report that I dared not go to Sunderland. However, I did go; and enrolled 200 members.

On Friday, I started with the indefatigable Beesley, for Seghill, a mining district, to attend a Chartist meeting, out of doors; and, to my taste, it was a most triumphant one; all Colliers, and all Repeal is certain."

If the Repeal "must not be abandoned," why did he offer to abandon it only on the previous Monday! If said I spoke too long; but I enrolled ninety mem-

where I put up, took his card also.
We then left for South Shields again; and on Mr. O'CONNELL to tell the people to "keep quiet;" Friday night, I gave them another speech there, to pay their "proclamation" shillings; and to "per- and enrolled seventy-five more; making one hun-severe; but persevere in what? THEY HAVE DONE dred and fifty-fix altogether in South Shields. On my return, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Duncombe, who I was sorry to find labouring under a produce his " measures," and give the people very severe cold, caught at Manchester, where he would speak in the open air.

SATURDAY.-This was the day of days. The morning was awfully wet; and yet I thought the procession of brave Colliers, with their banners and The craven tone of the Nation lisping " with bated numerous bands, would never end. It cleared valorous threats of Young Ireland are all fudge! a carriage and four for the place of meeting, me jump. But you shall hear Mr. Duncombe's own words:-" Good gracious, where did they all come On Sunday, Mr. O'CONNELL addressed two Ward from? I never saw such a meeting in all my life !" Duncombe was received with roars of cheers and waving of hats; and in an able exposition of his parliamentary conduct, he gave the following illustration of what he termed justice. He said:-" It is not justice to impose a fine of £5 upon a man worth hundreds of thousands, and for a less crime to sentence a poor man to the treadmill. If we are to have equal justice, let the master who has violated the law work the tread-wheel with his man, and then the latter will believe that he has been justly dealt with. I would send the masters who violate the law for six months to hard labour on the treadmill; and then we shor'd soon have no more complaints." Now, that was just what the men wanted: and they expressed their approbation by cheering Can any one make common sense of this, or regard; and clapping of hands. A very fine fellow, Simpson, suit his andience, composed, most likely, in a great resolutions; which, after a calm discussion, was measure, of "respectables." In the St. Andrew's for greated that you will have a remove of these for granted that you will have a report of these Ward, on the same day, he held another meeting; and meetings: for I merely sketch them for you to show

On Saturday night we had a splendid Soirce in the Music Hall. Many of the "Complete" chaps and "free-traders" were there: in fact, they have openly "But six months of perfect tranquility, AND IF joined. Mr. Roberts excited their anger most it. In the organization of that body for the wages MR. GAMMAGE.—The Dunfermline Chartists desire force. These wrists—showing them—have had the Type Founders.—All communications from tence." O! how they chuckled! Feeble old shanks Hu ley occupied the chair. Mr. Dewhirst and Mr. Repeal for you as sure as the rising of to-morrou's handcuffs upon them, five different times, for Chartism; and my poor Colliers do not think so meanly of me as to suppose that I am going even to give O'Connell has predicted that by the expiration of up the name under which I suffered!)—(cheers, and hix months, Repeal shall be obtained. We will "No," "no," "we don't want you"). "No," continued

with God's blessing, I will serve my clients without disgracing myself or dishonouring my party"! Mr. Duncombe made a splendid speech; and concluded it with a full enunciation of the principles. or advise the working men to abandon it. It would be quite out of my power to describe the scene that of the League, was obliged to make his escape. He could not stand my defence of the course the Char-

dressed the meeting; and when the business was over enrolled seventy-eight new members.

Mr. Duncombe's two speeches on Saturday have raised us a hundred per cent. The people love him; delayed. The latter evil is one which all, who at he is so explicit, and divested of Parliamentary clap- all understand the manner of its working, must destop, and preach; and to travel the 120 miles to so effectively, is the object of the present appeal. Edinburgh all in one day by coach. And I am glad I did. I learn that the place I preached in will hold two thousand. I was afraid that I had tired

length, and enrolled eighty new members. Now, about these meetings. Our enemies say that

and more. than I found it, having enrolled nearly 1,100 members, Northumberland and Durham.

EDINBURGH.—I arrived here at eight, p.m., and went off at once to Cecilia Hall; a very very large directed. theatre. I took my pack of cards, like a "pedlar -but not a TRAFFICKING ONE-with me. Boxes, Galieries, Pit, and Stage were filled: all classes The humbugs had invited Mr. Duncombe to a Soiree, and without the knowledge of the working men. That party,—the humbugs,—amounting to nine in this city, contrived to muster about two hundred to meet Mr. Duncombe. The Chartists is need a bill denying that they had any part in the proceedings. Mr. Duncombe went there, and told them that they had a right if they professed the principles, to take THE NAME; and they all looked very blue. He must have increased his cold there; but when he came to our house, at half-past ten, we soon warmed him. He delighted the "Modern Athenians;" and they passed a vote of confidence in him, and in me. He again came out for "NAME AND ALL;" and said that had he gone to the Sturge Conference, as delegate from Edinburgh, he would not have consented to give up

But Chartism is dead here! Wait till you hear 550 MEMBERS:

CHARTISM IS NEITHER DEAD NOR DYING. It has your ability, render all the aid in your power. been injured by a set of greedy devils; but the people have shaken them off.

bers, with all the sneaks that have been trying to OF THE SPRING KNIFE TRADE. choke us in one way or other. I hope to manage P.S. Persons duly authorised will wait upon the pubthe 25,000 yet; and then the growlers will have lie for subscriptions, which will be thankfully received: something to bark at.

Your faithful friend servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Edinburgh, Tuesday morning. P.S.-In my last letter I referred to amounts received at Halifax for different purposes, but omitted to send the items to the Star. Here they

From Lower Warley, for M'Douall ... 0 5 0 Executive 0 5 0 Victims ... Victims ... Collected for Tidd Pratt From Johnson, for M'Douall ... 0 1 0 Halifax, for Executive 1 2 0 I think some other parties gave me money, but did not, as I requested, insert it in my book; but

Ouseburn Chartist Association, by M. Jude, for Victims 0 10 0 Executive Executive ... Sunderland. From Two Friends for M'Douall 0 3 6 On Tuesday I shall be at Dumfries; that is on the 31st; and on the 1st of November at Carlisle.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE IRISH CONVENTION ACT .- The Convention Act is the 33rd George III., chap. 29. It is an Irish Act, and therefore not to be found in the English statues. MR. CLANCY.—His letter and song came to hand too

BATH.—The secretaries of associations in the West of of the party charged with having administered a "union" be our watchword. Let the organization be England are earnestly requested to bring the subject sound and hearty thrashing to some seceders from our rallying point. Let unjust suspicious be banished; the members of their respective societies. THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS.—All communications to

. R.— His scrostic wont do. members of that branch of the wealth producers:-To the Operative Cabinel Makers, Chair Makers, Carvers,

Cabinet Turners, &c., &c. GENTLEMEN.-We, the members of the Bristol Lodge, Manchester Union, of Operative cabinet makers, seeing the necessity that has ever existed, and still trade to be united in one great society, for the purpose of preventing the continual reduction in prices that are attempted by many employers, in order that we may preserve to ourselves a sufficiency of food, clothing, befallen too many of the hitherto flourishing and respectable occupations; having learned by dear bought experience, that our praiseworthy objects are not to be btained without the co-operation of the majority of the trade, do hereby call upon the whole of our brother operatives in Bristol to join our body, and thereby secure to themselves and trade generally the advantages sought after, in this city at least; and by so doing, set an example to the whole of our brother artizans throughout the country worthy of their imitation. Brothers, In making this appeal to you, we enume

rate for your consideration, a pertion of the good that has been effected by our Association. By the union of several societies throughout the country, we are enabled to give our members one penny per mile when on tramp, which is higher than any local body gives; besides relieving local cards at the same rate they think fit to relieve ours; we have prevented reduction in several of the shops; we have effected an insurance of our members' tools in the Bristol Union Fire Office. whereby our members are insured against loss by fire to the full value of the property destroyed; and we have been enabled respectably to bury our dead.

It is for these advantages, and for securing to the society and trade increased advantages, that we call upon you, our fellow artizans, as you desire the respectability of our trade, as you respect yourselves, as you value the comforts of fair wages for fair work, to join with us to secure and maintain them.

The Society's meetings are held on the second Tuesday in every month, at St. John's Porter House, Quay Head, commencing at eight o'clock. Any workman in the above named Trades being desirous of joining, will have every attention paid him, by applying at the Society Room on any of the above-named nights and delivering his name, and the name of the shop he

works in.

WILLIAM BEACON, President. GEORGE FARTHING, Vice-president, SAMUEL JACOBS, Secretary, Bookseller, Upper Maudlin-street.

R.—His poetry is not sufficiently poetic for our columns FABER," "P. A.," and the "BRISTOL PROCLA-

for his communication.

MARLEBONE AND FIARNSLEY CHARTISTS .- Press of matter has compe'led us to curtail their reports, in common with those from many other places. Reso- Nearly all the magistrates on the bench were either where the or jects of those meetings were previously known, have, of course, had to give way to more important matter.

T. STAMPORD, NOTTINGHAM, .- The report was not cr dirable manner.

T. BROWNELL.—His letter will be given to Mr. O'Connor.

to read them attentively. Verily the march of com-

For some time past the Committee have been actively engaged in endeavours to ascertain the cause of the evils which have so long pressed heavily upon all the branches of the trade, and in devising the best means to remedy those evils. Amongst the evils, those of false marking, and the manufacturing of cheap and tists had pursued. The Manchester Packer also ad- trashy articles, are the most prominent and baneful. To the former, the attention of a respectable and honourable company has very properly been directedthe only regret is that it should have been so long there is no rest for the wicked," I was compelled to to use their best efforts, and, to enable them to do

In the Spring-Knife trade (during the last few years) a class of manufacturers have arisen, who, without capital or correct moral principles to regulate their conthem with ten days' incessant talking: however, at duct, have commenced a system of dishonorable compesix o'clock the room was crammed. I spoke at great tition with the respectable masters. To enable them to do so, the wages of the workmen have been reduced -the articles manufactured have been in consequence we always exaggerate. But as I write for the work-deteriorated in quality as well as reduced in price; these ing men, who love the truth, I can appeal to them have been introduced into an already over-stocked marif ever they saw such meetings, for a whole week ket, clogging up every avenue, deceiving the customer in substituting an inferior for a genuine article, bringing On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, I left New-disgrace upon themselves, and ruin upon the town and castle for Edinburgh; and I think I left it better its manufactures. Perhaps it may be said competition becomes unjust when the wages of the workmen and the credit of the dealer have to suffer in order to support such a system. It is to stem the tide of such a torrent of dishonourable and disgraceful proceedings, that the efforts of the committee are about to be

As a trade, the Spring Knife Cutlers have become almost proverbial as degraded; and why? Is it because its members are less intelligent than the generality of working men? We answer, No! Is it because they are less industrious, less ingenious or persevering than in other trades? We think not. It is because they have been worse paid, their industry less rewarded, and their labour worse remunerated. Ought it to be so? Reason and an enlightened philanthropy alike answer no! Shall these things continue? We hope not, and it is our purpose to break those shackles which have so long bound us. Fellow-Townsmen, will you help us to do so? We hope you will, and we think we shall not be disappointed. If we centinue to fall, others must and will inevitably follow; if we rise, ALL will feel

It is not to be expected that evils which have been years in accumulating can be removed in a day, or all at once; but unless something be done, we feel assured that the reproach which has been heaped upon us by foreigners, on account of the inferior and trashy articles which have been sent abroad, and the efforts they are now making to perfect their own manufactures, will eventually shut us out of the markets of the world. "Be not weary in well-doing," is the advice and was so delighted with every thing, that now given : upon the encouragement and assistance I have promised to be back here and at Leith you afford depends the future success of the cause: on Saturday next, when I will make it up to 1000, and whatever others may do, you must, to the extent of

Up, and be doing then! and, while labouring and helping, exercise patience and perseverance, and, ere I have no more to say, but that I am just about long, returning prosperity and happiness will once more to start for Dundee with Mr. Duncombe; and that visit our town and trade. Hoping that time will soon I do not find Chartism dead in Scotland; but on the arrive, and anxiously expecting its coming, we remain, contrary, more lively than ever. Think of 550 mem- your obedient servants, THE MUTUAL AID COMMITTEE

fortnight ago a list of subscriptions received was even given into the hands of the printer. A The list has been mislaid; and up to the time of going to press, has not turned werking men, depend on yourselves, and do your ewn up. Will those who have sent money to the office, which has not been acknowledged, please to communicate with us again, and say what amount they sent, and to what fund they sub-Hull; Mr. Thorn, of Chepstow; and Mr. Maule,

any omitted here can be acknowledged by sending to THE EDINBURGH MEETING .- Just as we were ready for press, we received a report of the great O'Connor and Duncombe Meeting at Edinburgh. It was impossible to give it.

FOR THE VICTIM FUND. From an old Radical, Aberdeen ... FOR MR. M'DOUALL.

From a few Enemies of Oppression, and Fri ends

of the Oppressed, per Amos Smith ... 7 0 CUMBERLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE WHITEHAVEN "RIOTERS."

Cockermouth, Oct. 18, 1843. of the forthcoming delegate meeting at Bath, before the Miners' Association, came on to day.

the members of their respective societies. The Court was densely crowded by persons

anxious to witness the rather novel display of "justhis body must be addressed to Mr. Jacobs, book-seller, Upper Maudlin-street, Bristol. tices justice;" and the bench presented a larger dis-play of the "great unpaid" than we have ever before observed. Peile, Lord Lonsdale's agent, was THE BRISTOL OPERATIVE CABINET MAKERS have not present; there were rumours that he was in bed, issued the following address; we commend it to the suffering from a flagellation administered on the Droper prominence indeed, but rigourously and rather unskilfully-the operator having made up by a strong and untiring arm for his deficiencies in 'Cardigan" science. The rumour, however, was

prosecution. Our readers are familiar with the leading features them in the benefits to be derived from a cordial tried at Durham Quarter Sessions, in January, 1844. union. Mr. Brophy's argumentative appeals to their reason worked a change in their minds. One after very active; and at last entered into a solemn league Saragossa or Arragon. and covenant to employ no pilman who would not On the 16th no change had taken place at Barcesign a pledge to belong neither to the Miners' Assolona. The firing continued on both sides. The ciation, nor any other Association for the Protection dence in the Pitmen. All, or most of them, refused

Two members of the Association, named Garrow- the officers also are paid with regularity. way, father and son, were, soon after their joining A letter of the 18th from St. Jean Pied de 7?ort permitted to return to their employment. One result to have got possession of the suburbs. of this,—who can doubt it !-was, what some people

Garraty and Doran had been active members of the Pitmen firm to their principles. The prejudice against them was therefore strong and bitter among the Association, and had done their utmost to keep Magistrates. The men were committed for trial, and great was the joy of the masters.

The trial was just what might have been expected. day: the other that it was so dark that he should public We might just as well publish votes of was held to their faces! When before the committhanks to all news agents in the country who pay ting magistrates, only one of the prosecutors swore up their accounts, and conduct their business in a to having seen the prisoners at a particular spot : at the trial both prosecutors had seen them. All these MP. MOULE, REDDITCH.—We are sorry we have no were pointed out in the eloquent and powerful speech of Mr. Greig, but he might as well have spoken to the winds.

The chairman "summoned up." The jury laid On Sa furday evening a soirce and fancy ball was their heads together:—"Guilty, my Lord." And held a New Leeds, in honour of the liberation of Doran.

Several times during the trial the name of Mr. the public on behalf of these industrious, but Brophy was mentioned, and it was curious to observe wretchedly paid artizans has been published within the effect on the magistrates. They actually groaned the last few days; we give the following extracts, with passion. What a world of good that man being all the straight and the straight of the strai being all we can find room for. We pray our readers must have done, to elicit such a tribute; such a convincing proof of his power, from such a tribunal mon sense in Sheffield is advancing with great They literally writhed with agony, every time the name was uttered. Some, indeed, who might be supposed to entertain a hope of catching him, smacked their lips as if crushing the bones and licking in the gravy of a young snipe, when the witnesses spoke of the effect produced by his lectures. We would not give much for his chance of an acquittal, if tried at Cockermouth.

A rather curious scene occurred at the commencement of the trial. It was observed by the whole Court. The Jury had given several verdicts of acquittal" in cases where evidently a verdict of "Guilty" had been anticipated; and when the "Colliers' Case" was called on, the Counsel for the prosecution intimated that he should like another Jury, that in the box being "too merciful." Then ensued a rapid "telegraphing" between the Bench and the prosecutor's attorney, or rather Peiles' attorney. The result was, a confidence in their minds that it was "all right."

Immediately on the verdict being given, Mr. Greig moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the Quarter Sessions had no jurisdiction in cases of conspiracy. But his argument was addressed to unwilling ears. It availed nothing.

A heavier sentence was anticipated by those who knew how deeply the magistrates were interested in putting a stop to the Miners' Association; and heavier it would have been if the prisoners had not been most ably defended. But the presence of Mr. Roberts, as the recognised legal adviser of the Union, had a beneficial effect. The result of this trial is vet to be seen : we think it will add strength to the cause which it was intended to

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -- We are again compelled to address you in a state of uncertainty relative to the Eurolment of our Rules. Our legal adviser, Sergeant Bodkin, will not be able to give his opinion until tomorrow morning, which will be too late for this edition of the Northern Star; though we trust to communicate it in a later edition. But whatever the legal burned to death, in the devouring element, together decision may be, we have still a most important duty with some poultry, and two dogs. Mrs. Toppom to perform; a duty to you who have placed us in our had a narrow escape, her clothes having become present position. Is Chartism to be abolished because its details may not be in accordance with a Government official's interpretation of the Friendly Societies' Act? Are the acknowledged principles of justice and liberty to cease being promulgated, because of Tidd Pratt's decision? and is that cause which has flourished under persecution; which has grappled with the storm, and blanched not; which, despite of oppression and the oppressor's power, has grown from infancy to manhood, now to be blighted by a mere passing gale? or shrouded in oblivion by the legal dictum of an hireling lawyer? Forbid it patriotism! We cannot think so meanly of our fellow labourers, as to suppose they will abandon the high vantage ground they have obtained, and sink into the tame, submissive vassalage to which the fac-

tions would willingly reduce them. Men of England! Arouse from your apathy! Do you acknowledge the principles of Chartism? If you do, we call upon to prove your sincerity by hoisting the banner of the National Charter Association in every town in the Kingdom, and marshalling your forces under the New Organization. The time for party contests has gone by. THE STRUGGLE IS NOW BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL. The bad laws and wretched contrivances of modern legislation have placed these two essential requisites for prosperity in deadly opposition to each other. Hitherto Capital has been triumphant; and Labour has been dragged also at the Committee Room, Mr. B. Hudson's, Ball, in captivity at her charlot wheels. Our struggle shall the charity. be to emancipate Labour-to place it upon an equal TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS .- A political foeting with Capital: and never till this is achieved can amity exist between them, or the during the week was prepared for publication, and interests of the one be made consistent with those of its rival. In this arduous undertaking, we claim your press of Irish news caused us, however, to with support. We demand your co-operation. Backed by draw it, intending to publish it as last week. You, we will fearlessly prosecute it to success: but unless we receive your active assistance; unless you, as

work, you will ever remain degraded slaves. In order to assist in carrying the Organization into operation, we advise the Chartists to send to us for election lists of persons qualified to become members scribed? We have heard from Mr. Smallwood, of of the General Council of the National Charter Association. This list must be confined to seven persons, including sub-Secretary and Treasurer. One person should also be nominated to fill the office of district

Councilman. The meetings in each town must be meetings of Chartists; and not meetings of the National Charter further information required will be supplied on ar-

plication to the Secretary, 2433, Tample Bar. Brethren: from many important districts we have not yet received applications for cards. To what reason are we to attribute this sluggishness? Is the spirit of Chartism so extinguished, that it can be no more kindle? Is it from apathy, or from the machinations of interested parties? Whatever may be the cause, we trust the effect will speedily cease: that wherever Chartism had previously raised its giant head, there again will it rise with renewed vigour from it? The trial of Daniel Garraty and James Doran, two se eming slumber, and march onward to victory. Let honesty and trustfulness of purpose be our charac-

teristics; and we fear not the result. THOMAS CLARK. HENRY Ross. PHILIP M'GRATH, President. THOMAS M. WHEELER, Scho' y. London, October 25, 1843.

SOUTH SHIELDS .-- MORAL FORCE OF THE Freebooters.—Cowardly and Murderous assault on Mr. Kydd.—As Mr. Kydd was walking from covered the assassin to be Mr. James Bell, ship of the story. The Colliers of Whitehaven are a most | broker, and secretary to the South Shields section of and shelter, to maintain our wonted respectability, and grievously oppressed race of men; more so even than the Anti-Corn Law League. Mr. Bell attempted their brethren in Durham, Stafford, or other coal putting the whip handle into Mr. Kydd's mouth. districts. Their wages for the most part hardly In this he was unsuccessful. Mr. Kydd, with an exceed six shillings per week; and for this miser- amount of caution and self-denial seldom practised able pittance they are constantly exposed to the under similar circumstances, stood, coolly remarking, miseries of a foul atmosphere and the danger of sud- "that were it not for disgracing himself, he would den death. During the few last years, more than six trample him under his feet. But he knew better, hundred lives have been sacrificed, WHICH MIGHT and would treat him in a different manner." Mr. HAVE BEEN PRESERVED BY A SMALL EXPENDITURE Kydd called for the police in vain. At last, finding BY THE COAL OWNERS. From this horrible state of Mr. Bell likely to effect his escape, he seized the existence they had no hope of emerging, until the whip by the shaft, turning the thong round Mr. Bell's establishment of the Miners' Association, and the hand, and separated the two, putting the handle into appearance of Mr. Brophy, the talented and ener-getic lecturer sent by that Association, to instruct to the police office. The case, we believe, will be

> SPAIN.—The Espectador states that the provincial could not, of course, be concealed from the masters. out being provided with a pass from the authorities,

> On the 16th no change had taken place at Barcejunta had issued a decree, compelling, under pain of of Labour, for the term of two years. This wanton death, all persons from the age of seventeen to sixty exercise of tyranny provoked a feeling of indepen- to take up arms. The insurgents have plenty of money; they have coined in gold to the amount of to sign the PLEDGE, and were immediately turned 75,000 dollars in one week. The troops of the jun's received daily five reals and three rations of breat 1:

it, bought over by Peile; they signed the obnoxious says :- "The last arrivals from Saragossa cor firm pledge; earned the love of their master, and the the news of the breaking off of the negotiation and intense hatred of their fellow-sufferers; and were the resumption of hostilities. General Concha seems the English and French settlers are not yet fully

as "a sound thrashing." When we were boys, we tions, comprising the proceedings at the Clifden been a riot at St. Pie, Lower Canada, owing to some should have chronicled the act in our everlasting "monster meeting"; tegether with varie us articles Baptist mir sionaries having been attacked by the memory, as "a thorough good hiding, and no misthat have appeared in the Freeman's Jos irnal, Pilot, Catholic pupulation.—Forty rioters were arrested, Lustily, vigorously, and well was the cas- and Nation, have been sworn to agains , Mr. O'Con- and peace, restored.—Five thousand mon are now S. Davis appeals to his brother Miners of Yorkshire to assist the persecuted Colliers of West Cumber
S. Davis appeals to his brother Miners of Yorkshire tigation administered; they'll "remember it" a long nell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Doff y, and others. employed in enlarging the Welland Canal.—The time to come.

The correspondent of the Times has to define the public documents of the Court-house at Ottawa, with all the public documents. PROCEAIMING DOWN OF THE REP! AL ASSOCIATION, ments, has been destroyed.—On dit, that the Britis'n

the coal owners. Evidence was procured. A and it is even hinted that the Coal ittle goes a GREAT way! The coal owners are the land it is even hinted that the Coal owners are have to be converted to oib er uses than that for which it was originally inter ded."

BRADFORD .- On Suu' Jay evening, the members Intions respecting individuals and superfluous matter owners of collieries, or connected with them by contained in a mountements of forthcoming meetings, marriage, &c. The witnesses were the two Garremarriage, &c. The witnesses were the two Garre-ways who had been "licked." Their falsehoods and ment, in the various locality, prevarications were most gross. One swore that on the evening when he "cotched it," it was as light as Little Horton, fifte en has been enrolled, and in published, because of not the least interest to the not have known the prisoners but for a lantern that similar success. The meeting adjourned to Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when it is expected the delegates will be prepared to send for cards to the Executive. t is requested that all persons having cards will a tend the meetings held in their immediate neigh bourhood, where they can pay the subscription required by the rules of the Association.

then the magistrates retired to "consider the sen- Jame's Dewhirst, one of the strike victims: Mr. E. THE TYPE FOUNDERS.—All communications from printers, the trades, and the public generally are reprinters, the trades, and the public generally are requested to be addressed to the Committee, Ship Tavern, Glassbouse Yard, Aldersgate-street, London Joseph Lacy.—We have no room for his communications from tence." U: now tney chuckied: respic oic shanks are robbers, are robbers, are robbers, which several apprinters, the trades, and the public generally are reprinted and crackled with joy as they hobbled out— rattl

HUDDERSFIELD .- A LAUDABLE ACTION .-On Monday, the 11th inst., Messrs Walker, Hardcastle, & Co., fancy manufacturers, of Huddersfield, voluntarily posted a notice, in their warehouse, of twopence per yard advance, to all the weavers in their employ.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—At the Guildhall on Saturday, above sixty summonses were heard against as many parties for non-payment of their poor-rates. Among the number were several very respectable shopkeepers. At the same time the overseer applied for a 1s. 3d. rate, to earry on till March next, and presented two extremely long lists, by one of which no less than one thousand persons were excused of rates on the ground of poverty; and by the other no fewer than ave hundred empty houses are in the township. What a state we are coming to !

STATE OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.—At a meeting of manufacturers, held at the Warren House Inn. Milnsbridge, 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously agreed to "that those present deeply sympathise with the condition of the hand-loom weavers. and pledge themselves individually and collectively to do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. by giving as much for every description of cloth-weaving as the demand will afford, and will use their influence to induce others to do the same." Also, that the meeting be adjourned to Nov. 10th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. J. Smithies, King's Head. Huddersfield. Signed on behalf of the meeting, Wm. Grosland, chairman .- P.S. The attendance of all manufacturers is respectfully requested. A deputation of the hand-loom weavers was present.

BARNSLEY .- The strike against Messrs. Flaxworth and Co., still continues. The other manufacturers of the town have told their weavers, that there is no necessity for a reduction of wages, as itwill only involve both weavers and masters in one common ruin. A spirited meeting was held last Monday night, in Pickering's large room, which was addressed by Messrs. Hope and Grimshaw. The weavers on strike attended the meeting, and evinced a firm determination to stand out to the last, and an equally determined spirit was manifested by those who support them.

FIRE.—A most alarming and destructive fire took place, on Sunday evening, on the promises of Charles Toppom; and, painful to relate, three cows were ignited. The fire was subdued by ten o'clock, but not before the cowhouse and shed was destroyed.

BRADFORD-LOYALTY-REPEAL-On Saturday evening a number of soldiers, with one or two civilians, were drinking in a beer shop, when a soldier gave the following toast-"Success to Repeal and a speedy downfall to those who keep Ireland in bondage." This toast was drunk by every soldier separately, and at the conclusion three cheers were proposed for the Repealers in the army, and loud and lustily responded to. One of the civilians in company then toated—"Success to Repeal, and a speedy downfall to O'Connell." Scarce were the words uttered than a general row commenced. Bayonets were glittering in the gas light. Oaths and imprecations were uttered with a fierceness which plainly told they were in earnest. The landlord with some friends, had the greatest difficulty in restoring order. At length peace was restored. The soldiers retired exclaiming, "D-n and upturn all those who keep the Repeal from Ireland."

LEEDS.-House of Recovery.-We are sorry to inform our readers that there are now fifty cases effever under medical treatment in this Institution, and as the extra funds raised in 1839 are now exhausted, immediate exertions will be necessary in order to obtain funds for the necessary support of

SPAIN.-" PERPIGNAN, Oct. 15.-The fire between Barcelona and the forts continued on the 12th and

"Santz was waiting for reinforcements at Gracia to attack the city. "Prim the day before yesterday suffered the women and children to quit Girona; he was to attack

the town to-day at the latest." At Cadiz and Seville the greatest agitation and excitement continued. Both places were under the operation of martial law, fresh arrests continued to be made daily, all the troops were constantly under arms, day and night, and numerous patrols went. through the leading streets, dispersing the smallest;

PORTUGAL.-At Lisbon the absence of the Queen Association. This must be strictly attended to, to and her leading Ministers had been seized by the avoid the fangs of the law. Cards will be supplied to Septembrists to set on foot a new revolution. Atmembers after the first quarter free of expence. Any tempts had been made to corrupt the army, and some officers detected in tampering with the soldiers had been placed under arrest in the Castle.

GREECE.-Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. state that tranquillity prevailed throughout the country, and that everywhere the people were preparing for the elections, which were to commence on the

ITALY.-Advices from Leghorn of the 6th instant state, that the Military Commission, sitting at Bologna, had already pronounced several sentences, none of which, however, had been carried into execution. An insurgent band had made its approarance near Ancona, and a report was rife that ser jous attempts at insurrection had been made in N aples, Sicily, and the Abruzzi. A number of arres at had taken place, and the palace of King Charles Albert had been placed in a formidable state of defence. The Pope left Rome on the 2nd for Castely andolfo, where he intended to reside a few weeks. Previous to his departure his Holiness had ordered the execution of a clergyman, named Abbo, who had been capitally convicted of the murder of his ne phew. He was executed on the 4th in the Castle of S an Angelo.

in presence of the garrison. quite unfounded.

Mr. Roberts had been specially sent by the Miners

Association, to defend their brethren; and, with his more pressingly than heretofore, for the whole of our counsel Mr. Greig, sat immediately in front of dark corner of the market-place, he received a severe in order to revenge their late defeat on the banks the Chairman. Mr. Ramshay was counsel for the stroke from some person behind him on the eyes of the Kandian, surprised, during to e night a forwith a thick dog whip. On turning round, he dis- tress on the Black Sea, and captured it. The details are not yet given.

Morocco.—The empire of Morocc co has been the theatre of a civil war. The entire w covince of Zenor-Chelg had been in rebellion. The a insurgents were at length completely routed, large numbers were slain, and many hundred prisoners taken. Before leaving the province the Europeror ordered a vast number of heads to be struck; off, including those of nearly all the prisoners, imposed many heavy pecuniary fines, and carried of hostages from amongst the most considerable fa milies of the province. [His "Majesty" is a right rayal fellow! Nothing like murder for the support of thrones.]

United States-A house was blown up at Great Falls, New Halifax, a few days since, by some miscreants, the family within escaping as if by miracle.-Dupont's powder mill, near P'niladelphia, exploded on Thursday-one mankilled. Immense excitement another, and by tons and hundreds, the men regiment of Segovia had pronounced at Chamartin, has been created in New Hampshire and Connectijoined the "Association", and looked forward with and that forty horsemen, sent out from Madrid to out (states generally, free from crime) owing to hope to a peaceful and successful struggle with watch the movements of the revolters, had joined the commission of two horriole murders on ladies. Capital. The natural and necessary result of this them. Nobody was allowed to leave Madrid with- The Boston Repeal Association had another meeting on Monday-200 dollars subscribed .- A husband They held several meetings, at which Mr. Peile was and no passports were delivered at the police for and wife named Inlan are sentenced to be hanged at Tonawauda, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Mir. R. G. Gore, a respect thle old gentleman. - Macready has had a magnifice nt reception in New York; and Marshall Bestrand, is making quite a triumphant progress up the Mississippi.—The crops in every part of the United 1 States yield abundantly.

A tremendens har cicane visited Florida on the 13th ult., by which very great damage was done throughout the coun cry, and the city of St. Leon was almost utterly destr oyed.

CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament was to meet in Kingston on I he 28th .- The difficulties between settled.—The fe rests of Beanharnois have been ravaged by a dre adful fire, extending many miles, and a good licking." Others speak of the thing FROM THE TIMES OF FRIDAY. Forther Informa- destroying no merous houses and farms. There has North American fleet is to assemble at Halify x.

where twenty-one men-of-war are expected. NEW BRUNSWICK. - The Miramichi Gleanerh asthe

following :-"For some time past, all law and order he we been set at defiance by a band of ruffians who he we made Chatham their head quarters. It was supp osed that upon the arrival of a detachment of the 30th tha rioters would be awed by their present e, but unhappily such was not the case. The I nilitary are held in open defiance, and upwards of 500 ruffianc, dressed in red shirts, and otherwise distinguished by uniformity in apparel, have barided together. They have the command not only of muskets, but of field pieces, and protected as that portion of the insurgents (whom we may designate, as the infantry) are, by houses and barricades, from the windows of the former of which they can fire upon the soldiery with impunity, and encouraged and goaded on 23 they are by men exercising authority, no hope can at present be indulged that those lawless wretches can be subdued until a large force be sent over to sup-

press them." [We do not exactly understand this. It does not appear that these "lawless wretches" are robbers. What are they! Query: Are they political "ruf-

HULL. This town and the coasts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were, on Tuesday week, visited by one of the heaviest gales which have been experienced for a long period. It commenced about eight o'clock, when the wind, which had been in the West, suddenly veered round to the North and North East, and continned to blow with incessant fury until daybreak on Wednesday, accompanied nearly the whole of that time with heavy rain and hail.

The tidings which have reached as from the river and the sea are of a dismal character, and we fear that very heavy losses will prove to have occurred during that night to shipping.

A shocking accident occurred on the Humber, on

M., who was on deck, and his five children, who were shore. in the cabin, were all drowned. Capt. M. and the mate only just saved themselves by clinging to the gale from N. N. W. The Letitia, from Newport to smack as she passed over the keel. It was dark, and raining and blowing very heavy at the time. The Rob Roy steamer, Lient Knocker, R.N., com-

reports a number of vessels (names unknown) as having Wilberforce, of and from Exeter to Cardiff, has put run for the Bibe, up to Sunday, apparently with da- in here disabled. mage, loss of sails, &c., consequent upon the storm of the preceding Thursday.

put back through stress of weather, with damage. Capt. hands. Taylor, of the John Grosbie, reports that he bore down to the Walter Scott, of Leith, and on Thursday, at sloop sunk to the westward of Hurst is the Industry, seven, a.m., he spoke them. The master wished Capt. of Poele; crew drowned. Taylor to stand by him, as he had lost five of his crew, the decks had been swept of the boats, and both twelve miles from Robin Hood's Bay, with the wind passengers saved.

N. by E. 17th-The Friendsbury, Paton, from this port to Leith, was overtaken with the late gale on Thursday with heavy thunder, vivid lightning, and hall during morning, off St. Abb's Head, which cleared the decks, the greater part of Monday night. Occasional storms of carried away her sails, and laid her on her beam-ends; rain fell during Tuesday. Portland roadstead is again one man was washed overboard; her masts were cut become the depot of a large number of craft, who have away when she righted, and she has been towed into recourse to this sheltering protection from the westerly Holy Island by a steamer.

GRIMSBY.-18th-Eight, am.-Last night we had a most tremendous gale from N. B. At this time a large ing is an extract of a letter received yesterday, dated first of vessels are riding in the entrance of the Humber Oct. 19:—"I regret to inform you we witnessed the -amongst them two, if not three, are totally dis- loss of the Emily, of and from Goole, Mr. W. masted; one with loss of main-mast, bowsprit, and Calverson, master, this morning, about two o'clock, several with loss of topmasts, &c. Nine or ten yessels are also on shore between this port and Tetney Leek, but further particulars cannot be had in time to save the post.—Hull Advertiser.

[A portion of the fellowing distressing intelligence reached us the latter end of last week, but too late to appear in our last paper.]-ED. N. S.

Sisters, of Boston, in proceeding to sea yesterday morn- The vessel, which is laden with wheat, will become a ing with only two men on board, the master and one man, it blowing very hard, got upon the South Garr, and in a very short time became a complete wreck. The Seaton life boat put off to her assistance, but succeeded in saving only one of them—the man; the master, it is into this port.

Richard and Hannah, Warden, of and for Sunderland, the Bideford Bar, and, no doubt, before this, has gone from London, having lost anchor and part chain off to pieces. Immediately on the vessel striking, the Republican cause, and declared enemy to the tyranny Winterton, yesterday. The sloop Rizs, Wareham, of crew took to the main-top; the heavy surf sweeping of the present King, has recently published a most adand from Goole for London, this morning was towed the decks fore and aft, when the life-boat was put off, mirable article upon the future intentions and duties into our harbour, with loss of mast, having been struck in order to take the poor creatures from the dreadful of the Parliamentary Opposition, in Le Bien Public by a heavy sea, on the 12th inst. off the Inner Dowsing situation in which they were. Owing, however, to the (The Public Good)—a journal which he nimself has wind blowing heavy at WSW—which filled the boisterous state of the weather, the boat could not established at Macon, the place that he represents maintail and carried away the mast. About aix o'clock make the least way, and, accordingly, the attempt in the Chamber of Deputies. His manifesto is excitmanufactured away the mast. About aix o'clock make the least way, and, accordingly, the attempt in the Chamber of Deputies. His manifesto is excitp.m. same day, was taken inter by the Union, of New, failed. By the next morning, all imagined that they ing great sensation, and causing work for all the castle, and towed until about nine am, this morning, must have periabed, but some surprise may be conhas since been got into Yarmouth harbour and up to life-boat was again launched, and through the humane the quay. The Wesley, Hall, for Newcastle, broke and almost superhuman efforts of the coast-guard, the suchor off Winterton; and Heed, Johnson, for Sunder- crew of the brig were at last taken from the rigging, land; both from London.

REDCAR, OCT. 10.—The Endeavour, of Boston, coal laden, on leaving the Tees yesterday morning, got on the South Garr, and went to pieces; crew saved.

SHIPWRECKS AT AND NEAR REDCAR.-On Thursday morning last, during a tempestness gale from the NNE, the sloop Providence, William Tupman, of Busy, Robert Cockerill, of and from Lynn for Scaham, Were driven ashore near this place; it being high water the crew were saved without difficulty. The Busy will be a total wreck, but the sloop is expected to be got off. During the same morning the brig Amelia, Henry Briggs, of Goole, in ballast, from London to Middlesborough; and the schooner Curiew, George Hill, of Wisbeach, from Dordt, also for Middlesborough, were driven ashore in the Tees Bay, both vessels were withthe commencement of the gale and carried away both masts of the schooner. The brig cut away her masts have been driven on to the sands and rocks, and throughand was most fortunately driven ashore with the tants, from the melancholy and disastrous results of schooner at high water, when the crews were saved by the late hurricane. staying on board until the tide receded from the vessels. Should the weather prove favourable they will be got Bobson, of Sunderland, in ballast from Hamburg to Sunderland, was driven ashore at Saltburn; the mate was unfortunately washed everboard and drowned; the rest of the crew saved themselves by keeping below while coming through the surf. The sloop Two Friends, Capt. W. Richardson, left Scarborough on the morning of Thursday week, for the purpose of laying her on the beach of Filey, to deliver her carge of coals, when, on arriving in the bay, she was overtaken by the very Violent hurricane which took place that morning, and

HARTLEPOOL, OCT. 12.—During the night the wind has blown a tremendous gale from the NE., the sea! rolling mountains high. Several vessels were driven on shore, amongst which are the Unity, Minerya, and Cleveland, all of and from Lynn; they are on a sandy beach a little to the southward of the town. At eight, a.m. the Margaret and the John Innes, both of Aberdeen, hove in sight. The former was driven on shore close to the above-named vessels, and it is feared will become a total wreck; the latter while rounding the Hengh, shipped a heavy sea, split all head canvas, and broached too; the crew were taken off by the life-boat, and the vessel drave upon the Longson Recks, and is considered a perfect wreck. On the north beach, about a mile from the town, two vessels belonging to Sunderland are stranded—one of them, the Brig Thomas Birden, will be a total wreck; the other, the bark Autamnus, may be got off. But the most melancholy part andeavouring to fetch the roadstead, got amongt the breakers contiguous to the Hengh, and capsised, when About ten a.m. the Ardincople (a), plying between Newcastle and Leith, was seen, apparently in great distress, ance she was safely moored.

NORTH SHIELDS, OCT. 12.—During the whole of last night we have had tremendous squalls of wind from NE., which increased towards morning. The Nairns. Harrison, in the Narrows at the quarantine ground, was driven from her anchors during the night, on the point about the beacon, where she remains. The Two Brothers, of Scarborough, when taking the bar early this morning, was caught in a squall, and had her canwas carried away; she drove on the Hird Sand-crew

NNE. There are six vessels on shore, and one riding mate, a Cromer man, lost his life. dismasted—the Harriet, of Shields; she rode out the gale till about nine am., when she parted from her anchor and went ashore north of Seaham; crew saved. The Esther, John, of Shields, is on shore at Sonter Point, near Whitburn; expected to be got off. The Euphemia, of Wisbeach, with fruit, is likely to become a wreck: cargo damaged. The Miriam, the Blackett, and the Atkin, of Sunderland; and the Gemini, of North Shields, have received damage. A schooner became a total wreck near Marsdon Rock, about five miles north of this port, and all hands perished—she is supposed to be the Active, of Newcastle. A quantity of wreck has been driving about off this port, from which it appears probable some vessel has become a wreck, and the crew perished; the body of a man, apparently a foreign seaman, was also found on the beach, driven up by the tide.

SEAHAN, OCT. 12.—Three cobles have come on shore without their crews, and several pieces of wreck; on one of the boats is the name of William Brown. The Ark, Donkin, of South Shields, riding off Souter Point. est away her masts, but came nahore here at ten a.m.; Frew myed.

DREADPUL SHIPWRECE.-Along the Eastern coast, and among the many distressing casualties that has

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE—DREADFUL ship, and landing them safely ashore. The poor emiship, and landing them safely ashore. The poor emiship, and landing them safely ashore. The poor emiship, and landing them safely ashore. The chose the neutral ground near Gibraltar for the ing each other as if centuries had rolled away since of any act, which may have a tendency to bring us
they last met. These days," she further adds, "are
ship, and landing them safely ashore. The chose the neutral ground near Gibraltar for the
ing each other as if centuries had rolled away since of any act, which may have a tendency to bring us
they last met. These days," she further adds, "are
within the vortex of foreign politics, or afford an openthey last met. These days, "she further adds, "are
within the vortex of foreign influence—a policy which
be ating her on the shoel, and the crew expected every
would not swerve from the choice, they rushed into
as so many festivate, and illtreated the
could but just have a sight at his subjects here, he
recall the sales were as the neutral ground near Gibraltar for the
ing each other as if centuries had rolled away since of any act, which may have a tendency to bring us
they last met. These days, "she further adds, "are
within the vortex of foreign politics, or afford an openthe system of the sales were in a most deplorable state. Another ship
was lost about the sales were set. The
chose the neutral ground near Gibraltar for the
ing each other as if centuries had rolled away since of any act, which the officers required.

The chose the neutral ground near Gibraltar for the ing each other as if centuries had rolled away since of any act, which the officers required to be a support of the sales were in a most deplorable at t

but when near the vessel two of the cars broke, and set to work to repair the ship. Unfortunately, howshe was forced to return. This morning (the 18th) the extent of the agency which an American citizen
they went in increased numbers to the letter of the daughter of Botzires, extels her for her can with propriety exercise in controversies involving
office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings. and recommending it to the name. the internal or external relations of other countries. she was forced to return. This morning (the 18th) the ever, she had received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and received too great an injury, as the sea office, and declared that the paper should not come patriotic feelings, and the internal or external relations of other countries.

These are undeniable proofs that in the ardor and sincerity of our wishes for the countries. and a gig went off, and the crew (nine in number) were captain still kept her on the tack, and it was only at taken out by the gig, which reached the wreck first, and our deep and abiding sympathy in the selfand safely brought in here. She proved to be the was level with the cabin decks, that the captain and that there was no chance of redress, the place being and women of Greece." Ganges, of Sunderland, Captain Orwin, from Cardiff to crew, thirteen in number, left the ill-fated vessel in completely under military rule, took themselves off,

BOSCASTLE, OCT. 17TH.—The Raven, from Newport Tuesday night, about ten or eleven o'cleck, when the Cardiff, to Southampton, was wrecked to-day at keel Three Sisters, Maltby master, lying at anchor off Melleck: crew saved. A vessel, name unknown, is Sunk Island, was run down by the fishing smack Wil- ashore at Morwensten; two vessels are off the coast liam and Richard, Capt Hodge; and the wife of Capt. between Padstow and Bude, and expected to go on

PADSTOW, OCT. 17TH.—It is blowing a very heavy Holland, put in here to-day, with loss of anchors, got on the rocks, and sank. The Ceres, from Portsmouth to Wales, went on shore on the rocks of St Minion, mander, arrived here on Tuesday from Hamburgh, and and is expected to become a wreck : crew saved. The BIDEFORD, OCT 18TH .- Two vessels, supposed to be

the Harry Bluff, of Berkeley, Port Philip, and Blucher, The John Crosbie, Taylor, bound to Glasgow, has of Gloucester, foundered off the harbour with all YARMOUTH, (ISLE OF WIGHT,) OCT. 18TH.-The

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 18TH .- Yesterday, during a heavy squall, the schooner Norman, of Newport, Captain his topmasts and all his canvas gone; he remained by James, missed stays, in Bovisand Bay, dragged her him until dark in the evening, rendering him all anchors, and went down. She is laden with lead from the assistance possible. Parted from him about Alicant, and was bound to London. The crew and

WEYMOUTH --- Monday night and the whole of Tuesday we had a tremendous hurricane, accompanied gales.-Bath Journal.

SHERNINGHAM, MEAR LOWESTOFFE .- The followopposite the Coast-guard station at Weybourne, during the storm. Directly she struck, the crew flaw to the rigging, where they remained till five o'clock, when the Coast-guard succeeded in effecting a communication with the wreck by means of a line rope previously conveyed on board by means of Dennett's Rocket, thus enabling them to launch a boat, and save the master and some of the crew, but two poor fellows, named MIDDLESBOROUGH.—STOCKTON, Oct. 10.—The Five John Osborne and Thomas Jackson, were drowned.

FROM BIDEFORD the accounts are of a most painful description, several ships having been lost during the have been despatched from Paris to England to able with Prim. This first attempt on Girona was storm, and which we regret to state, were at watch the Duke of Bordeaux. Spies of two de- a failure; which, perhaps, the presumption of that tended by a lamentable loss of life. As at other ports, scriptions are to be sent to England; one set to individual, in supposing its conquest would be to thought, having sunk with the wreck, as he was no the wind blew fearfully from N.W. to N.E., and watch the Duke at a distance, and the other to keep him as easy as that of Mataro, sufficiently merited.

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The wind blew fearfully from N.W. to N.E., and watch the Duke at a distance, and the other to keep him as easy as that of Mataro, sufficiently merited. last, the well-known brig Ganges, Capt Owen, of the one leader, who will every day address a report on been compelled to withdraw from within range of the subject to the Minister of the Interior."

| Company | Compan castle, and towed until about nine am this morning, must have perished, but some surprise may be con- corrupt writers to reply to its statements, and supafter entering the Cockle Cateway, when the flood tide ceived, when the crew were still noticed clinging to the port as they best can the present order of things. set both vessels in the Pightle, and the brig was rigging, having remained in that position throughout Our readers may judge of the article by the followobliged to let go the sloop, when she brought up. She the whole night, amidst the violence of the storm. The ing paragraph :and landed in safety at this port. A short time before the wreck occurred, a vessel, apparently a schooner, was seen to go down about half a mile from the shore. and from the fact that the crew have not since been seen or heard of, it is presumed that they must have perlahed with her. A boat has since been washed on shore, with the name painted "Harry Bluff, of Berkley. P. G. T. Miller, master," and it is considered that she Louth, from Seastprough for Shields: and the brig belonged to the unfortunate vessel. Another shocking ship wreck happened during the storm near this place, a brig, supposed to be the Blucher, of Gloucester, went down off the harbour with every one of the hands, whose bodies as yet have not been found, and a fishing boat, belonging to Clovelly, whilst lying at her nets, herring fishing, was driven on the Peppercombe rocks, and lost. Her captain, Mr. Barman, and a man named Johnson, were drowned with her. The Elizs, laden with coals, from Wales to Cork, was totally wrecked cont masts, the brig having run foul of the schooner at in Croyd Bay, near this port, but fortunately the whole of the crew were saved. Numbers of other vessels while riding at anchor, by which she was enabled to out the whole of the neighbourhood the most painful ride a little longer, she finally parted from her anchors, sensation has been created in the minds of the inhabi-

ANOTHER WHECK .- A correspondent informs us of off. At the same time the brig William and Jane, the shipwreck of the Mary Anne, of Arbroath, about Instead of this the Government upholds one species the provincial Regiment of Leon, and ordered six miles from Islay, on Wednesday night last, with the of worship against all others. It declares creeds the troops to fire upon the nationals; but instead of loss of all hands on board, except a young seaman, named John Purvis. She sailed last from Newcasile for Strangford Lough, on Tuesday week, with a cargo together, in the name of a common belief, to pray, They then proceeded to proclaim the Central Junta, of ninety-five tons of wheat. Besides the Captain, it sends the gend'armerie to disperse the worshippers whose name was David Cargill, her crew consisted of and imprison the pastor. The revolution declared Alvarez is president; D. Francisco Rico, vice-presi- sachusetts, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New York, &c., five sailors, one of them a boy. The Mary Ann fount that commerce and industry should be free. Governdent; and Senors Salvador, Carillo, J. R. Boloque, dered off the Runs of Islay. When the Captain and ment creates a privileged fendality, and creates a J. Bullon, Gabriel Lavandu, Jose Llamazares, J. crew discovered that the pumps were quite choked, and monopoly in favour of the rich producer. The revothe vessel was going down, they took to the boat, lution declared that the law should be the expression came on shore, but will be got off with little damage, and endeavoured first to leach Islay, but failed, the of the general wish. Government has declared it to One of the crew, Jefferson, unfortunately had his leg wind blowing from the N.E. They then made for the be the will of merely two hundred thousand elec-Mull of Kintyre, but failing in this attempt also, they tors. In short, if the members of the National stood before the wind, and before daylight were, as Assembly were to rise from the grave, they would they thought, off Portrush, and made for the Ballyach- not know their work, so has it been disfigured. ron Strand, near Portstewart, when they got among From reaction to reaction, corruption to corruption, the breakers and the boat was upset, and five of the six individuals on board met a watery grave. The names of those who were drowned were-David Cargill, the captain and owner, an old man, about 70 years noblesse; instead of magisterial royalty a dynastic of age; Peter Cargill, his son, about 22 years of age; Alexander Stephens, son-in-law of the captain, aged 44, who has left a widow and five children; George Shanks, and Charles Dake. None of the bodies were washed ashore except that of the captain, on which an inquest was held on Thursday, when the facts above related

ing, at about one o'clock, a gale auddenly rese, and at of landed and commercial property !" was the fate of the Datch galiet Artius, which, while two it increased to a perfect hurricane. In the afternoon of yesterday, as the weather was excedingly fine and calm, a number of fishing-boats, each containing a all on board, including a Sunderland pilot, perished crew of four or five men, left Cromer in search of fish, and, as the elements were highly favourable, there is no doubt they went off to a great distance, for in such running for the harbour, and would to a certainty have cases they often push their voyage to an extent of forty been lost on a reef of rocks, had it not been for the or fifty miles. Many of these boats are open and untimely assistance of the life-boat's crew, by whose guid. | decked, and not more than twenty feet long, and the largest afford but very slight protection against the weather or other casualities. This morning none of the number that went out were in sight, and, up to the present hour, two o'clock p.m. nothing has been seen or heard of them. There is one melancholy exceptiona boat which contained five men has been washed ashore at Baston, near Minsley; one body only has been found, and there is not the least doubt but that the whole crew have found a watery grave. One poor fellow has manner) were killed or wounded. The exhibition affects to treat it as ridiculous, it is far from impro- Ireland. Mr. Van Buren has taken such a view of frightened almost out of their wits by an explosion left a wife and six young children. It is difficult to ascertain the number of boats absent, but it is commonly said about twelve or fourteen. Their fate is. of SUNDERLAND, OCT. 9.—Yesterday morning, as a course, doubtful, but very serious apprehensions are enpilot coble, with three men on board, was off Seaham, tertained on account of them. Some vessels are in sight, Madrid. running towards the land, they came in contact with a and one, apparently a large brig, has a signal of distress light brig, bound for Shields, name and port not ascer- (a flag in her main rigging) flying. Messengers are sent sained. The coble was instantly run down; one of the out along the coast, and it is feared dreadful accounts pilots caught held of the vessel and succeeded in getting will be brought in in the morning. A vessel, the continues to be kept. Persons carrying wanking letter inviting me, in behalf of the vessel and succeeded in getting will be brought in in the morning. A vessel, the sticks, canes, or whips, are "disarmed" by the liberty in Milledgeville and its vicinity, to meet with o'clock on Thursday night, in the spacious square Ayacucho party, particularly M. Cardero, former police! The arbitrary arrests continue. Two them on the 4th of July, for the purpose of devising occupied by the South Meeting House, the Post-office, the third suck, and was not seen after. 12th. About two come ashore at the same place, with a similar kind of Political Chief of Badejoz. o'clock this morning a violent gale came on from about craft called a billybuoy, which is run ashore, and the

Loss of the Amphiteite.—By the arrival of her Majesty's sloop Fantome at Portsmouth on Monday last, information had been received of the total loss of the British brig Amphitrite, Commander Mr. H. Wills. on the 21st of July, off the island of Lobasquee, near Monte Video, full particulars of which will be found in the subjoined abridgment of the Captain's statement relative to her loss. About noon on the 20th of July she was close into Cape St. Mary's, on the look out for a pilot, but none appearing, and there being a light easterly wind, she continued her course, and at mid-day on the 21st she was off the above island. The wind afterwards increased with great violence, and a heavy shower of hail and rain began to fall, and there being no pilot to be seen on the station all her sail was shortened, and she hove to about two o'clock in the afternoon, with her head to the southward, the weather being at that time very thick, and several high breakers near to her. She, however, still made way, although very little, going at the early part of the evening at not more than two knots an hour. At eight o'clock the weather had become exceedingly misty, so much so that the ship's length could searcely be discerned, and

her boats. She soon went down in deep water, and so that the journal has altogether stopped, not from breakers. At length, after the lapse of six hours, they all the circumstances." succeeded in reaching Monte Video, greatly fatigued from excessive exertion and exposure to cold. At this port it appears the poor fellows were not treated by the consul in that kind manner which their destitute case deserved. They have, however, safely arrived in Eng-

Foreign Mobements.

tifications, which shows that the enceinte continues guns in the same direction. has already cost 112,507,500f (4,500,000 sterling), or "These hostilities were re-(upwards of £4,000,000 sterling), or to 41,338,700f. more than the provisions of the law, which, with the sums expended on Canonville and other fortifications, for which no supplies were granted by the legislature, will raise the whole cost of fortifying the capital to at least 260,000,000f. (10,400,000), instead of 140,000,000f.

AWFUL DESTITUTION.-Poverty and even want prevails to a frightful extent in Paris at present. The number of poor registered in the twelve municipalities amounts to 65,170. In one district there is nearly one indigent person for every six inhabitants: in the eighth 1 for 6 23; in the ninth, for 813; in the third, 1 in 20; in the second, 1 for 271, &c. "On an average," says La Reforme, there is 1 indigent person for every 12 inhabi-

The National, referring to the same subject, says :- "Such is the penury in the funds of the charitable associations of the capital, that the twelve mayors of Paris have made the most pressing entreaties to the inhabitants of their various disare at this moment destitute of bread, clothing, and

The Reforme announces that sixty French Republicans left Perpignan for Barcelona on the 18th

instant.

HENRY VIH.-LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S FEARS.-The Commerce states that "a number of secret agents the latest accounts, all was not going on very favour-

M. De Lamartine, the staunch supporter of the

"The revolution willed that France should be a

democracy. Successive ministers declare, on the tain warriors." contrary, that royalty, with aristocracy for its basis, is indispensable. They demand a political hereditary right for the peerage, a sovereignty by right of birth, and they deplore their want of power in this mannner to overthrow equality. The revolution declared that all citizens should be equal. The claring the Legislature open. present system, on the contrary, divides them into categories, gives political power to one, and condemns the other to implicit obedience. The revolution declared the King to be an hereditary magistrate, his power emanating from the people; and opsuperior, independent power, attracting all to itself, and sure to triumph over all, with time for its minisof the nation over interregnums has been taken away by a regency law. The revolution ordained that the King should send away troops from the vicinity of the Logislative Assembly, and it removed the Bastile. The present government has spent three hundred millions on bastiles erected round the capital, the seat of the law and the legislature. The revolution declared that religious liberty should be absolute and sincere; declared that no hand should be raised state religion, but all species of worship be equal. pretext to pretext, what principle has been left sound or intact? Instead of a democracy there is an oligarchy; instead of equality an electoral one; instead of a free press, the laws of September; instead of the right of association, the prohibition for any number to meet under any pretext; instead of emancipated religion, there are religious quarrels, and sects disputing their share of the budget; and though the government papers assert that eight resolutions were passed pledging the American Reinstead of property fairly divisible, there reigns the millions of francs, which lately arrived here from pealers throughout the United States to continued were elicited. John Purvis, the only survivor, is unold system of mainmorte in the re-establishment of that quarter, was all on private account, there is no sympathy with Ireland. It was also resolved to married. He is 21 years of age, and is a smart, intelli- religious corporations; instead of free trading we doubt large sums have gone into the treasury, address separately every civilised country in Europe True Sun. have the reign of capitalists; instead of the moral which would otherwise have been unable to new and America on her benalf. A vote of approval of MORE DISASTERS.—CRONER OCT. 18.—This morn- supremacy of intelligence there exists that of wealth,

police at the printing establishment or the post

Espeleta would be elected President of the Senate, national dignity and independence." and Olczaga President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chambers would be constituted for business on | Swiss paper Helvilie of the 3rd, copied by the Eco, Irish Repeal. It was written in answer to the com- made to blow up the house of J. B. Wood, of Somersthe 25:h.—On the 13th a grand bull-fight took place at Madrid, for the support of the Church. The Queen and her sister were present, and, from all accounts, enjoyed the horrible sport. Eight bulls guard for Dona Isabel II. The Guzette has taken them on the 4th of July, 1843, to devise suitable slow match was attached; and just at that "witching were killed; twelve horses (tortured in a frightful no notice of the statement; and though the Heraldo measures relative to the existing state of affairs in hour when ghosts do walk abroad," the family were lasted for three hours, and produced £1,000. The bable that such a step is contemplated. money obtained by such a revolting performance

M. Carnerero has been appointed to supersede M. Aguilar in the post of Minister of Spain at Lisbon.

open the gates and fraternize with the insurgents; last. but the authorities resisted, and sent to request assistance from the commander of the forces before Saragossa, who had not, however, a man to spare. The correspondent of the Castellano accordingly inferred that the Centralist banner had been hoisted the day on which such glorious changes took place, my power. You do no more than justice to my feelings at Teruel. The Eco del Comercio announces the which have at once revived the prospects of the gentlemen, in relying, with confidence, upon a favourpronouncement of Oliva, near Alicant. on the 5th. nation, has been celebrated throughout the kingdom able response to those by which you are animated. The

same state at Barcelona on the 13th; the firing con- day of their political regeneration. tinued on both sides without any result.'

labouring class. Several Margate luggers came off and ward, though in six fathoms, aft and hind. The cap- the whole of them; he consented to the latter alter- fied. The cries of 'The constitution for ever' as-

the crew then steered for the above port, in doing any stretch of legal authority, or decrees against

A letter in the Times, dated Gracia, Oct. 13th. gives the following news of another failure of the besieged but heroic Barcelonese :-

"Nothing daunted at the ill success of their attempt to seize the citadel, and take Gracia by as it were, become new. The Ministers of the late assault, the insurgents made another effort last even- diabolical system have been obliged to quit the ing, in the direction of Barcelonette, with the metropolis—Rizo is gone to Constantinople, Chrys- lieland, after an experience of nearly half a century, object, no doubt, of driving out the troops occupying tides to Syra, Ralli and Vlachopulo to Poros, and are throughly satisfied that the legislative union which object, no doubt, of driving out the troops occupying that place. About five o'clock, p.m., a battalion of the Patulea left the gate of the city leading to Bar-FRANCE.—THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The Reforme celonette, and commenced a sharp fire of musketry on publishes a return of the actual outlay for the for- the troops, whilst the fort of Atarazanas opened its

"These hostilities were replied to by the fort San 43.416.5197, more than the estimates submitted to Carlos, the citadel, the fort Pio, and Montjuich, the Chambers by M. Thiers, and that the expence while all threw, in quick and almost uninterrupted of the detached forts, amounting to 101 348,700f. succession, shells, grenades, and round shot against the assailants."

In the meantime a demonstration was made in another quarter. The writer says :-"The attempts made by the battalion on the side of Barcelonette failed in a short time. They had scarcely advanced outside the gate, when they were during the performance, and caused great and genedriven back again, and with loss; and, on the side of ral alarm."
Gracia, the party that had come out by the Puerta del

Angel did not fire a shot. "The firing, however, on the other side, continued the whole of the evening. From five o'clock until eight o'clock, Fuerte Pio, San Carlos, and the tity. Montjuich fired about a dozen shots, and then Genga is to take the Government. became silent.

" From private, but certain sources of information which have reached me this morning, at an early hour, from Barcelona, at whose very gates almost we are, I learn that up to eleven o'clock last night not less than forty seven of those who were wounded in the attack on the citadel, which I noticed in my letter of the 8th, died in hospital of the injuries tricts, to assist the 70,000 unfortunate beings who received in that affair; and several others are beyond all hope of recovery. Such losses suffered by men shut up so closely as the insurgents are in Barcelona, and who are unable to replace the men they thus lose, must be attended with the most terrible results

to themselves. "It must not, at the same time, be denied that, by to Mataro, where they remain in hospital.

"Thirty-nine prisoners, amongst whom was an officer of the Somatens raised in favour of Amettler, were brought in here the day before yesterday. it must be confessed, savage and ferocious individuals -the very beau-ideal of the lawless Catalan moun-

The French Telegraph brings the following:-" Bayonne, 17th; Madrid, 15th. "At two o'clock this day the President of the Council came before the Cortes with the decree de-

"Senor Onis has been named President of the Senate. The Duke de Rivas, and Count Espeleter, Vice-Presidents.

MORE PRONUNCIAMENTOS .- MADRID, OCT. 14th .-The Posdata of to-day has a letter which confirms position to the government renders royalty a the fact of the pronunciamento of Leon in favour of the Central Junta. It states that it had been for some time notorious that such a thing was about to take ter and faction for its prerogative. Nay, the power place: and there being but few regular troops there, the military commander determined upon transferring his head quarters to some strong place, and selected the barracks of the National Guards, whom he ordered to turn out, which they ultimately did, though the guards at the gate at first resisted: that immediately after the town became in a state of agitation, and at half-past, two p.mp the drums of the National Guards were beaten, and a number of officers and men assembled at the Cathedral, not, between God and man, no conscience lowered to however, amounting to more than fifty. The Milithe altar of a dominant sect, that there should be no tary Commander, Political Chief, and other authorities proceeded to the Cathedral, at the head of extracts, for which we could not find room in our legal or illegal, and makes the altar an object of doing so, the officers in command of the troops seized are at "daygers drawn" with Tom Steele for his administration. And, if two or three persons meet the authorities themselves, and made them prisoners. denunciations of the slave-holders of the States. and elected a local Junta, of which D. Gabriel ber in Albany, Rochester, several places in Masdent; and Senors Salvador, Carillo, J. R. Boloque, &c. Cereceda, and Carlos Arguellos, members; and Journal of the 23rd ult, contains a lengthy report of Senors Sotero Rico and Manuel Arriola, secretaries. It is also reported to-night that Alicante has pronounced in a similar sense, and that great agitation and confusion prevailed at Valladolid when the mail

More troops have been brought into Madrid today. A large force of cavalry entered from the north. The Tarantula asserts that 15,000 rations of tiations. The Convention assembled at the Taberbread have been ordered for to-morrow. The Correspondent of the Chronicle of the above

date, says:-" The experiment is now being tried how

sums of money have lately come in from France; and General James J M'Donnell. Several strong clothe the troops here, and meet the necessarily the conduct of the " Liberator" was passed, and an heavy expenses of marching troops from one end of excecutive committee of five were named with LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!-On Sunday, all the the country to the other, and carrying on the precopies of the France newspaper were seized by the sent military operations in Catalonia and Arragon." On this subject the Eco, a Madid paper, says: - such an emergency as might justify such a course. "It is reported that the government has received Spain.—Madrid—On the 11th the Senate held sixty millions of reals from France within these few a preparatory meeting, and appointed two Commit- days, and that, as the French government does not tees charged with the verification of the returns, give the money for nothing, it must either have been It was believed that the Duke of Rivas or Count got on usurious terms, or on terms injurious to the

[The Swiss, before they engage in this service, one who, on all occasions, has proved himself the was, no doubt, blessed by the clergy, having been should remember the fate of other "Swiss Guards", unwavering friend of popular rights and the consis- framework and plastering in a most extraordinary set apart to aid in building a church near particlarly those who fell by French pikes on the tent advocate of civil and religious liberty throughout mauner.

Madrid. FIRE A.

TERRORISM. Letters from Madrid of the 15th describe the state of terrorism in which the capital The latter was charged with having kept up a treation to be kept. Persons carrying walking letter inviting me, in behalf of the friends of Irish that a fire broke out in the South Parish about twelve

papers received since our last:-

"The memorable day of the 15th of September, a day and an occasion, which are both so full of interest, but this, as you reasonably anticipate, is out of

A letter in the Morning Chronicle, dated Madrid, celebrated in a most patriotic manner. The daugh-situdes of war and peace, in the acquisition of liberty, Oct. 11th, has the following:—"The country is now ter of the memorable Marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation, and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable Marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation, and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation, and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation, and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment, the democracy of the memorable marco Botzaris, the hero who, its preservation and its enjoyment. the loss of life and property has been distressing, and among the many distressing casualties that has cocarred is the total loss of the Burhampoeter, on Wednesday morning; on the rocks off the South-East porneedsy morning; on the rocks off the South-East portion of Margate. The ship was chartered by Carter perish, determined on keeping her under canvass, as informed of the accusations against at not being present with her at Athens to witness and the democratic cause so many and such untiring and Boons, the emigrant agents, of Leadenhall-street, from her position he supposed she would make the them. Senor Gaminde, after ten days confinement the concourse of the people, and to hear their supporters. No sincere friend of that cause can, therefor the conveyance of emigrants on the part of Government to Port Philip. On Monday, she sailed from the
on very steadily till about midnight, at which time about forty officers having fast or proposed and would make the them. Senor Gaminde, after ten days' confinement the concourse of emigrants on the part of GovernMount by the fellowing morning. She kept going in gaol, was set at liberty in this way. At Cadiz, clamours in demanding their rights. She then confore, feel indifferent on a topic which deeply concerns,
on very steadily till about midnight, at which time about forty officers having frankness,
and which, judging from all indications that have come
the captain went down below to the parent took place at Missalanghi. Which time about forty officers having taken offence at an article

APPLEDORE, Oct. 17.—It blew a tremendous gale here on Tuesday the 17th. About three o'clock, a fine brig was seen to strike on the north shore, and sink. The crew took the rigging, and the life-boat went off, logly the pumps were kept going, and the life-boat went off, logly the pumps were kept going, and the life-boat went off, logly the ship. Unfortunately how in controversies involving

Great proparations have been making for the conwhich they encountered most tempestuous weather, the it, but from sheer military violence preventing its new Ministry to that effect. The 1st (13th) Novem wisdom of a reform in the political system of snother boat at one time being almost full of water and amidst publication. Letters from Cadiz of the 7th detail ber has been fixed by the Ministry as the time of country, to be accomplished, if accomplished at all, by the assembling of the representatives in the metrepolis to commence their important business.

Several appointments and changes have taken

Athens, has expressed his approbation to the new and national Ministry, on the part of his Government, respecting the affair of the 15th of September.

M. Piscatory, the French Minister, and M. Cata cany, the Russian, have likewise given their approbation. Only the Austrian and Prussian Ministers Powers are with us, who can be against us?

ITALY.-" According to a letter from Bologna, of the 9th (says the Commerce), fresh disturbances took place there on the preceding evening. Several shots were fired in the square before the Opera-house

ITALY.—The Ausburg Gazette announces that the fications of the Ancona are to be repaired, and that which there can be no doubt the Government of the the Cardinal Legate Spinola has been recalled, and United States have always been careful to confer upon had left Bologna on the 10th. He is replaced, ad their territorial districts when numbering in population citadel, threw in shells and round shot in great quan- interim, by Cardinal Casoni, but Cardinal della only a few thousands, the right to territorial legisla-

POLAND.-By an ukase, issued at Warsaw on the 11th inst., the Emperor of Russia declares that, from as are the representatives of the Federal and State Gothe 1st of January next, all the Jews of Poland, vernments. between the ages of twenty to twenty-five, are to be liable to serve in the army. Hitherto the Jews have eight millions of people always separate from and for paid an annual sum for exemption from military ages independent of the nation which now exercises liable to serve in the army. Hitherto the Jews have service.

OVERLAND MAIL.

By express from Paris, letters and papers were received from China and India on Monday. The in- which does not appear ever to have subserved the purtelligence from China had been anticipated by that brought by the Hindustan. The news from India is of a very unimportant character. We give the following extracts:-

effected in July last, at Bombay, of a confederacy for plundering boats, robbing ships, and smuggling of a century in the most populous part of that town. They are also supposed to be connected with the been compelled to withdraw from within range of the guns of the castle of Girona. Since then a great number of his men were brought in wounded of the police and other authorities of that important tions in favour of nominating Mr. Van Buren as naval station. No discovery could be made of the candidate for the next Presidency. Attorney-Genegang until one of the accomplices gave a clue which led to the seizure of their books, and to the development of the whole system, which was organised in They were, officers and ail, bound with cords and the most perfect manner. The police were on the their arms pinioned; they had been taken at Man traces of the malefactors, but it was feared that no

tles for the expulsion of the British.

AFFGHANISTAN.-Various rumours have been current respecting the state of Affghanistan, where and asked us if we had left any thing in such a situa-Dost Mahomed is said to be ruling with a rod of iron, and who has caught and imprisoned one of the traitors to Shah Shoojah and the British, in the person of Ameer Colah. It is difficult to give credit to the state of Herat, who delivered it to him perfectly safe. We consider it to him perfectly safe. We consider it to him perfectly safe. which is now said to be governed by the influence of our duty thus to acknowledge the honesty of Eliza Persia. Suftur Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, is Macnamee, the servant, and Mr. Bussey, the proprietor described as in prison at Candahar. In fact, the of the house, hoping you will give publicity to the whole of Affghanistan presents a picture of confusion | same.

and anarchy. United States.—We last week received several American papers, including the New York True Sun. Freeman's Journal, Albany Atlas, Williamsburgh Democrat, &c., &c. We give the following

REPEAL IN AMERICA-The Baltimore Repealers Spirited meetings were held in the course of Septem-

REPEAL CONVENTION-The New York Freeman's the proceedings of the above body, which met on Wednesday the 20th ult. Maine sent delegates from five associations; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island 2; Connecticut 3; New York 16; New Jersey 3; Pennsylvania 3; Maryland 1; Delaware 1; North Carolina 1; Michigan 1; Wisconson 1; Georgia 1: District of Columbia 1. Total, 47 assonacle, in Broadway, New York. Robert Tyler, principles of Fourier, relative to Association, con-Esq., was elected President, and a gentleman from sists of about one hundred farmers and one hundred each state was appointed to act as a Vice-President. and fifty mechanice in and about Cleveland, Ohio. far Spanish troops and French money will go towards effecting the objects of the Moderades and their chosen as Honorary Vice-Presidents:—The venerable of effecting a trial of the plan by themselves or in allies on the other side of the Pyrenees. Large able and aged Thomas O'Connor, John Caldwell, Councetion with other sides as the content of effecting a trial of the plan by themselves or in able and aged Thomas O'Connor, John Caldwell, Councetion with other sides as the content of the plan by themselves or in the content of the plan by themselves or in the content of the plan by themselves or in the content of the plan by themselves or in the content of the plan by themselves or in the content of the plan by themselves or in the plan by the power to call the convention together if they think it necessary, or to act of themselves in the case of

MR. VAN BUREN ON REPEAL. (From the New York Plebeian.)

We are extremely gratified at being able to lay before our readers to day the following highly inte-Swiss Mercenaries.—It would appear from the resting letter from Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of that Senor Luis Aillon, the new Charge d'Affairs of munication of a Committee, acting on behalf of the worth (N. H.) on account of his being a temperance Spain, has applied to the Swiss Government for friends of Irish liberty, in the vicinity of Milledge- man and an abolitionist. A keg of powder had been leave to raise a corps of 3,000 men, to form a royal ville, Ga., tendering him an invitation to meet with placed under one wing of the building, to which a the Repeal movement as was to be expected from

Linden wald, June 19th, 1843.

Editors of the Arrgonese Eco de la Revolution, suitable measures to further the efforts of their Messrs. Goodridge and Dustin, the Post-office, the The Castellano contains a letter from Calamoucha who committed the imprudence to come to Madrid, brethren in Ireland to secure for themselves the inesti- Warren Bank, &c. &c. of the 9th, stating that on the 8th a column of the have been thrown into prison. Twenty-two of the mable privileges of civil and religious liberty; and de-Centralists of Saragossa, 1,500 strong, presented themselves before Teruel. The majority of the National Guard were seized in one coffee-house and six more in another, charged with "consultant on the constraint of the National Guard, sympathizing with them, wished to spiring," and thrown into prison. This cannot person.

THE MORMONS.—THE MOR It can scarcely be necessary to assure you of the plea-

citizens so well entitled to my respect and gratitude, on

General Amettler, Military Commander of the pro-vince of Santander, had been dismissed from that We read in the Phare of Bayonne:—"The Vice- papers of the metropolis. At Ægium (Vostizza) all States is based, as well in war as in peace, are too well President of the Junto of Barcelona, Don Jose the British merchantmen at anchor there hoisted known to require example or illustration. The blood Marra Bosch, has died from the wounds which he their colours and seemed to partake of the national of Irishmen was freely shed in the struggle for indepenreceived in the attack on the citadel. His funeral rejoinings. All the men on board these vessels were dence, as well as in our succeeding efforts to maintain took place with great pomp. Things were in the invited by the inhabitants to celebrate with them the it inviolate; and among the most illustrious martyrs to our freedom will be found the names of not a few celebrated in a most patriotic manner. The daugh-situdes of war and peace, in the acquisition of liberty, ter of the memorable Marco Botzaris the harm the situdes of war and peace, in the acquisition of liberty,

succeeded in taking every soul from off the Ill-fated tain instantly rushed on deck, and put the helm a port, native, but having the choice of place and weapons, cended up to heaven, and the people were embrac- our government which prescribes a sedulous avoidance proceed to business.—Baptist Herald.

fering condition of those whose patriotic efforts you desire to aid, all true republicans must be of one mind. vocation of the National Assembly, and orders have I cannot bring myself to believe that an exhibition of been issued to all the previncial governors by the opinion by our people favourable to the justice and constitutional and legal means, accompanied by an expression also of our fervent wishes for the success of all such means when applied to such ends, however place, both in the military and civil departments, great may be their moral force, can be justly regarded Indeed, the whole face of the country is clearing as a censurable departure from a policy so elevated in from the adherers of the old system and all things, its origin, and fortunately thoroughly incorporated with the public sentiment of this country.

The fact that an immense majority of the people of

The results of this experience are moreover in harmony with the dictates of reason. No distinct people have protested against it. But when the three allied | deprived of a local legislature can be well governed. The nature of man must be changed before any legislative assembly, wherever convened, or however carefully selected, will be found to legislate for a separate and distinct people, of whose particular wants they must to some extent at least be ignorant, and whose interests may not always correspond with their own, as prudently, as wisely, or as usefully, as when passing

laws which are to operate directly and equally upon themselves and upon those amongst whom they live. troubles of the Romagna continue; that the forti- Acting upon this principle, of the entire soundness of tures chosen by themselves from among themselves, and subject to the same responsibilities to their constituents,

Apply these views to Ireland, containing probably most, if not all, the prerogatives of the sovereignty over her; and it would seem impossible to doubt the justice or utility of the proposed modification of a union poses for which it was originally framed.

I am, gentleman, with great respect, Your most obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

Bombay.—A most extraordinary discovery was Messrs. Miller Grieve, John G. Park, Thos. F. Green, D. J. Bailey, Nathan McGehee, F. H. Sandford, Jas. H. Shahan, Milledgeville, Geo.

> THE PRESIDENCY.-The Van Buren Meeting in the Park on Monday the 25th ult., numbered about 5000. ral Barker of Buffalo, addressed the meeting at considerable length, in support of the resolutions, which were adopted.—New York Freeman's Journal. PETER BUSSEY.—The following appears in the New York True Sun. New York, Sept. 28, 1843.

"Honesty.—Sir, you have often to record cases: of dishonesty in your journal relative to servants, &c., we their place of detention, smoking their cigars, and chatting and laughing with their escort, as if nothing Scinds appear to be settled, the following:—The undersigned arrived in New York extraordinary had happened to them. They were, for the present, the British remaining undisturbed on Tuesday evening last from Mineral Point, W. T., on masters. Shere Mahommed, who is a man of but our way to England, and were recommended to the little capacity, having failed in all his enterprises, Boarding House of Mr. Peter Bussey, 3, Duane-street, has fled to the Beloochee mountains west of the where we remained until the afternoon of this day, Indus, from whence it is said that he and his par- when we removed our luggage on board the packettisans still contemplate attacking some of the posts ship Sheridan, but were informed that we could not of the line of British troops along the Indus. It is remain on board during the night. We, therefore, said that after the rainy season the various hill returned to Mr. Bussey's house to sleep in the evening. tribes bordering on the plains, now subject to the British and to Mourad Ali, will be induced to make employ, went up stairs to prepare our room, when she inroads, and to try to plunder the settlers, but it immediately came down and informed her master that does not seem expected that they will risk any bat- there was a pocket-book beneath one of the pillows, on the hearing of which he went and brought down a money belt containing 59 sovereigns, or 285 dollars, tion, when John Roberts, the person to whom the money belonged, immediately recollected having depo-

> We remain, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN ROBERTS. WILLIAM NICHOLS. 3, Duane-street, New York."

STRICKLAND and SWAIM, two fugitives from justice, have been retaken, and are now confined in the Troupille, Fa, jail-one charged with murder, and the other with being concerned with a party of scoundrels who have been committing depredations through Florida, and for which the Indians have been blamed.

THE CITY PRISON, NEW YORK.—During the last week, 184 persons have been committed to prison, charged with various offences, 116 of whom were white males, 47 females, 13 coloured males, and 8 females. 97 have been discharged in the interim. 66 white males, 26 females, 2 coloured males, and 3 females, out of which number 60 have been sent to the penitentiary by the Court of Sessions and the Police magistrates. 150 still remain within the walls, viz. 87 white males, 26 females, 29 coloured males and 8 females.

THE WESTERN RESERVE FOURIER ASSOCIATION. This society, organized for the purpose of testing the Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age says, "Rockport, a town some seven miles from Cleveland, has been spoken of as a proper place for settling, having a good habour and fine water power."-New York

THE EXPLOSION.—We mentioned the explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills on the Brandywine, in our paper of Saturday, and stated that one life had been lost. The individual killed was Michael Burril superintendent of the yard. The Wilmington Journal says-" The body of Mr. B. was blown far across the creek, say 300 yards, and was torn and crushed in a dreadful manner. The violence of the explosion shook the houses in this city. Two of the men engaged in the mil's had left a few moments before the explosion took place."

AMERICAN FREEDOM !-- On the night of Wednesday, says the Bedford Intelligencer, an attempt was which shook the very foundation of the building, broke nearly all the glass, and shattered the

FIRE AT DANVERS .- A great calamity has befallen the flourishing manufacturing village of Danvers. GENTLEMEN, -I have had the honour to receive your Masy. We learn from an extra of the Salem Gazette

THE MORMONS.—The St. Louis New Era contains Governor of Missouri-which it is alleged he has GREECE.—The following are extracts from Greek sure it would afford me to meet a portion of my fellow refused to do from political considerations—that they would call in aid from other counties and other States, to assist them in delivering him up.

EXTRAORDINARY AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.-The Dover (N.H.) Enquirer of the 21st, contains an account of a daring murder committed at Rochester, on Tuesday last. In a remote part of the town, near the line of Farmington, a woman by the name of Miss Hanson, was shot in her house at noonday. Miss Hanson was a maiden lady, somewhat advanced in years, and with her brother, also unmarried, occupied the house. Two men of the name of Howard were arrested at Dover, just as they were entering the cars at the depot for Boston. They belong in the vicinity of the murder, and were taken to Rochester for examination. The object in perpetrating the crime is supposed to have been plunder, as it it was known that the Hansons were in the habit of keeping a considerable sum of money in their house. But little money, however, was obtained, as the trunk which contained the principal part of it was either overlooked, or the villains had not time to secure it. Mr. Hanson was absent at the time, at the Great Falls. The examination of the Howards resulted in their commitment to jail at Dover. One of them confessed the murder.

JAMAICA.-MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.-His London Decks, having on board ninety-four emigrants the captain went down below for a short period, in the Democrata of that place, went to the office in to relate what took place at Missolonghi. "You besides the crew, consisting of twenty-one, women, the mate being at the mast-head, when he no sooner did a body to demand satisfaction of the editor, insisting for on his making a humiliating retraction or fighting that all the inhabit ants of the scrupulous and well known policy of the 24th day of October next, then to meet and Looking to the scrupulous and well known policy of the 24th day of October next, then to meet and

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT SOUTH WALES. (From our own Correspondent.)

This has been a week of misfortunes in as far as was of great strength, and the rioters were occupied in concerns the followers of the Liege Lady of South levelling it from eleven o'cleck at night until four next People." Wales. As your readers are aware, the London police morning, keeping watch all the while over an old man to the number of two hundred were last week scattered who resided in an adjoining cottage and who was over the face of the country; they were stationed in ordered not to appear. No clue has been obtained to every hamlet is the county, along with a party of lead to the apprehension of any of the depredators. military for their protection; and they have gone to not been very particular as to the means which they have adopted to gain information, nor yet as to the quality of the information itself; but as every examihowever, been rife, as not a day has elapsed which has house for prayer; observing, that under existing circumand the charges upon which the parties have been committed :-

William Williams, David Williams, John Williams, and Evan Williams, charged with being concerned in the destruction or Pentrebach gate and toll house in the neighbourhood of Llandovery. They were committed by David Jones Lewis and Lewis Lewis, Ecquires, two of the magistrates for the county of Carmarthen. Wm. Williams is further charged, on the oath of Byan Powell, of Caecryn Mill, with having delivered to the mid Evan Powell a letter threatening to burn his dwelling-house and property. Wm. Williams is also further charged with having delivered to the toll collector at Penterbach a letter threatening to destroy the gate, toll house furniture, and even the gate-keeper himself. Issae Mainwaring, David Mainwaring, Thomas Mainwaring, and John Powell, charged with having on the 27th of Sept. last, burglariously broken open the dwelling-house of Mary Roes, at Plasybout, in the parish of Llandebie, and stealing therefrom the sum of 5a. 6d., also with destroying her furniture, also with a riot at the same time and place, and finally with pulling down and demolishing the dwelling house of the said Mary Ross. As I have obtained a copy of the depositions against these witnesses

you will find thee somewhere in this letter. Philip Philip, William Philip, and William Harris, charged with having committed a riot at Pound, in the parish of Llangunnor, by resisting the bailiffs in the execution of their duty. - John John, charged with having sent a letter to Thomas Williams, of the parish of Llanwids, threatening to kill and murder him. In addition to these, there were six more brought to gaol yesterday, whose names and offences I have been unable to learn. Altogether there are now for trial, in Carmarthen Gaol, about forty prisoners connected with the Rebecca outrages, besides several which are out on ball. The prisoners for trial at the Special Commission at

Cardiff, which has been postponed to the 26th instant, are John Hughes, David Jones, and John Hugh, who are charged with firing with intent to kill, &c., and with beginning to demolish a dwelling-house at Pontarddulais. They are not to be tried now, it seems, for demolishing the toll-gate; but if found " not guilty" on the foregoing charges, there is such a thing within the bounds of possibility as that they may again be brought up for trial at the Assiss, charged with the offence which is at present omitted. Lewis David and William Hughes, who it will be remembered were admitted to bail for misdemeanour at Pontarddulais: David Lewis for cutting and maining at Tycoch; (this is a lame collier lad, who was sworn to by the woman who is toll-taker at the above bar, as having assaulted her on the night the toll-bar was destroyed; this, as your readers may recollect, took place within 200 yards of the Town Hall of Swansea, on the night of the day that Morgan, Morgan Morgan, Esther Morgan, and Ress Morgan, for cutting and maining at Cromcilie. This latter case arose out of the destruction of the Bolgoed bar. Some of the Morgans were implicated in that transaction; and when Captain Napier went to apprehend the accused, on a Sunday morning, the "cutting and maining" took place which has been the cause of the

One of the Rebeccaites has already been tried and acquitted. This was at the Pembrokeshire Quarter Sessions, which were held on Tuesday last, at the town charge to the Grand Jury, in reference to this subject, expressed himself as follows: "He regretted the lawless spirit of insabordination, which had been so generally manifested; but he was glad to find that in this neighbourhood it was unaccompanied by the violence which had been so fearfully developed in the adjoining counties. There was one case in the calendar to which he would draw their attention, namely, that of the prisoner William Harris, who was charged with destroying the Plain-dealings Turnpike-gate, which was situated in the town and parish of Narberth. The evidence of the case clearly shewed that the prisoner had committed the offence; but then he was bound to say, that his con- M.P. duct was not by any means characterized by violence; but was stripped of all these heavy charges which we hear of at the present alarming crisis." Notwithstanding that the court was so fully convinced of the conclusive nature of the evidence in support of the charge, yet the Grand Jury were by no means so satisfied upon the subject; for after a abort consultation they ignored the bill, and the prisoner was discharged. The finding of the Grand Jury took the Court completely by surprize and the members gazed on each other with wondering looks. The individuals of whom the Grand Jury was composed, state that the evidence was of so trifling a nature, and withal so contradictory, that they could not possibly arrive at any other conclusion. And not only so, but that the local act of the Whitland's trust, expressly declares that no gate shall be erected within the limits of a town; and the gate in question being within the boundaries of the town of Narberth, was decidedly an illegal gate; and the prisoner in removing it, instead of being guilty of an unlawful action, simply cleared away an obstruction from a public thoroughtere. This decision has given nui-Tereal satisfaction.

up for trial charged with riot and demolishing a house in Kidwelly. After a long discussion about "quashing the indictment, "demurrers," and so forth, which I can assure you was as so much Greek to me, (and as I do not understand it myself, there is small chance of my being able to make your readers comprehend it), it was resolved finally, that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the case was left over to the next

At the same Sessions, but on the following day, the question of the rural police was brought on the carpel Sir Jas. Williams wishing the London police to have a fair trial to re-establish the peace of the county, prior to the rurals being brought into play, and moved the adjournment of the police rate till the April Seszions. The motion was opposed by Col. Trevor, who stated this would be a breach of faith with the Government who had sent down the London police on the direct understanding that a rural police force was to be appointed; and the principal duties of the London police would be to instruct the county police in their duties." [By the bye, it is a very pretty idea that of Col. Trevor's; send down 200 men to teach forty! 2 very fair proportion of teachers for this number of hopeful pupils! but let it pass]. Sir Jas. Williams's motion was lost by twenty-one to four, and the rate was voted accordingly. The expenses of the London police-the schoolmasters!-were estimated at £1,659, and a rate voted to pay them, coupled with the hope that Sir Jos. Graham would pay them out of the public purse. "Don't they wish they may get it"!

Not withstanding all this formidable display of indicial power, Rebecca is not yet rendered altegether hors de combat. Her energies have certainly been crippled not a little by the new tactics which have been adopted; but she still makes her appearance where she is least expected; and apparently as undaunted as ever carries her schemes into effect.

On the night of Thursday last, the stackyard belonging to Mr. Henry Thomas, of the White Lion, Llandarrog (about eight miles from this), was discovered to be on fire, and eventually was completely destroyed The cause of this act of incendiarism was, that Mr. Thomas had given notice to quit to a poor but honest

of his windows and fired into his bedroom. They sub- discourses.—(Lond and continued cheering). beeca and her children. A similar notice was served world." spoken to, and therefore, his race is not S. Dur yet worn-out. And so endeth the Book of King's, and his wife are living in the toll-house, and no one as yet has attempted to molest them.

Spoken to, yet worn-out. And so endeth the Book of King's, Glory.

Wr. P. T. Ralli gave, "The Diffusion of Education from all of which, the Lord deliver us.—Thomas yet has attempted to molest them.

of Rebeccaites, consisting of fifty or sixty persons, to the Greece of antiquity."

assembled at Blackpool-weir, the property of the
Baron de Ruizen, which with no small difficulty they

Mr. GEORGIADI gave (in succeeded in demolishing. The masonry of the weir

Some time ago, two bailiffs, belonging to the town work in downright earnest. It is said that they have of Narberth, and one of whom is justly famed for being largely endowed with the gift of prayer, had occasion to levy a distress upon the live stock of a small farmer resination has been private, we have only imperfect reports less, of the devotional propensities of his visitors, after dent in that neighbourhood. The farmer, aware doubtfrom which to form a judgement. Committals have, the completion of the process, proposed to retire to the not furnished its quote of prisoners for trial. I give stances a threne of grace was his best refuge. The offer you a list of the names in as far as I can gather them, was accepted, and it is needless to observe that the prayer the sillicied man was long, strong, and dolorous; interrupted occasionally by the enthusiastic "Amens" of the myrmidoms of the law. Then followed the effusions of the bailiff in strains of most unfortunate length for him; for at the conclusion of their devotions, when the pious party sallied forth in quest of their charge, it was found that either the prayers had banished them, or Rebecca had been there and driven them away. The bailiffs were fairly diddled out of their prize.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN AT THE EXAMINATION OF THE MAINWARINGS.—Mary Rees, on being sworn, deposed, that prior to the 28th day of September, she lived at Planybont. The house in which she resided, was her own, and had been erected for her about two years ago by some of her neighbours. A little after twelve o'clock on the inight of the 27th of September, witness heard a shot fired outside the house which shivered the window. She was then in bed. The house was then broken into by men armed with hatchets and guns. There were six men who came into the house. Two of them had white shirts over their clothes, one had his working clothes on, and the other three had their costs turned. The whole party had their faces disguised with chalk or whitening. They rearched the house and broke open the drawers which were locked. They took five shillings and sixpence out of a teapot, which was standing on the shelf. They all asked witness if she knew them, and she said "no," as she was afraid that they would kill her. They made her go down upon her knees twice and kiss a gun (i) as an oath that she dld not know any of the party. They took the house quite down to the ground after they had removed the furniture belonging to the witness, and destroyed upwards of a bushel of wheat which she had unwinnowed. She was out of the house when they began to pall it down. She knew some of the persons who broke into the house. The prisoner, Daniel Mainwaring, is one of them. He is a butcher at Mynydd Mawr; he was armed with a hatchet, and searched the house. It was him that took the 5s. 6d. He spoke to witness; the others did not. Isaze Mainwaring, the other prisoner, was also there; he is a labourer, and Daniel's younger brother. He had a hatchet, and was busy assisting the others. They both live with Rackel Mainwaring, their mother, and witness knows them very well. Thomas Mainwaring and Richard Powell were also there. Powell had a gun, and was one of those who pulled the house down. Having read the foregoing depositions, upon which the four prisoners were committed for trial, your correspondent felt anxious to ascertain what could be these men's motive, for thus despoiling a poor, helpless, and infirm old woman; when he was no little astonished to learn that she is accounted one of the most expert thieves in the neighbourhood. After the people had been at the trouble of erecting a comfortable cottage, certain prisoners were committed for trial:) and Henry in which she might find shelter in her old age, she turned out a common pest to the whole country. So at least my informant tells me, and adds, that nothing was too hot or too heavy for her to carry away.

HELLENIC FESTIVAL IN CELEBRATION OF

On Saturday evening a most interesting least value of the recent Opera House, and has made a point of attending it? me that you have not yet despaired—(loud cheers). place at the London Tavern, to below the local transfer of the loc Sessions, which were need on Thesday last, at the town grounds events in dreeds, when between dignity and to lady-patronesses excites a momentary attention, and to it was the people's right—(loud and long cheering); their cause, sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The take one is considered a proper piece of politeness, the upper end of the room displayed the flags of England, very existence of widely-spread at ject poverty scarcely of France, and of Greece; and four pillars against the more than three miles off is a fact either totally unwalls of the room bore inscriptions commemorativefirst, of the various national assemblies of regenerated might with far less trouble than they bestow on a Greece, beginning with that of the 25th of March, Chiawick fete employ them, or is disregarded as a 1825; secondly, of the battles won by the Greeks; matter in which they have no concern. The existing thirdly and fourthly, of the surviving and defunct misery is not forced on their notice; it does not obheroes who had fought in the Greek cause.

Mr. C. T. Ralli was in the chair, and amongst those who supported him were the Hon. Colonel Stanhope, Col. Thompson, Mr. B. Cochrane, M. P., Dr. Bowring,

After the healths of the sovereigns of Greece and Britain had been drank:-The CHAIRMAN then gave the "Hellenic Nation." He delivered an address of considerable length in the Greek language, in which, amongst other matters, we understand that he strenuously recommended an oblivion of the past, and a mealons and friendly co-operation of all parties for the future. He was listened to with marked attention, and was warmly applauded. The following toasts then followed-"The Hellenic Council of State. The present national ministry of a trifling dole; but which of the pampered sons or

Mr. IONIDES, in giving "The friendly relations regenerated Greece with the allied powers," said that not long ago Greece formed but an insignificant province in a despotic country; their spirit was curbed by the oppression of their rulers, but that very persecution had been the means of preserving their nationality. Pew men then believed that the Greeks would ever again form a nation. They had patiently bided their time, however; they had acted throughout with prudence and firmness, and they were now one of the Christian nations of Europe. They had now, it was true, other At the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions held here enemies besides the Turks, but he hoped that they on Thursday last, six of the Rebeccaites were brought; should be able to stand out against them, and that Christian Europe would co-operate with them-(cheers, the band playing "Rule Britannia," followed by the ' Marsellois").

The CHAIRMAN gave "Our Guests" (the Hon. Colonel Stanhope, Dr. Bowring, M.P., and Mr. Cochrane, MP.) and other Philhellenes. Letters having been read from the Earl of Arundel and Surrey and Lord Dudley Stuart, expressing their regret at being unable to attend, but at the same time expressing their warm sympathy in the cause which the meeting of that evening were celebrating.

Dr. BOWRING, in acknowledging the toast (which was most warmly received), emphatically exclaimed:-A meeting like this carries me back some twenty years; and recalls to my recollection an illustrious man, who, when a youth at Eton, gave expression to his ardent sympathies with Gresce in a beautiful poem, and who lived, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to lend his powerful aid towards accomplishing the fulfillment of those generous hopes which in his very boyhood he had cherished! Need I name George Canning! (The feelings excited by the naming of the great statesman were most powerfully expressed.) And recollection also reveris to another yet more illustrious genius (a cry of "Byron!" and great enthusiam), who, alse! has not lived,—would that he had,—to witness the suspicious establishment of constitutional liberty in that land which he so eloquently apostrophized as

"Levely in her age of wo! Land of lost gods and godlike men !" been enabled to see as he had sung-

"___how bright When re-awakened into freedom's light!" (Continued cheers.) How happy would he have been to see his anticipations realised in the second, the real resurrection of Greece, whom he had energetically ad-

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks! They have a King who buys and sells! In native swords and native ranks, The only hope of freedom dwells."

(Great cheering.) Yet! it is now to be hoped that man, who was a tenant of his, and who has for many a Greece is for Greeks, and that Greeks will give to her day been battling with Fortune's eldest daughter, Mis- liberty-(cheers). Nothing could have been happier and more auspicious than the manner in which the recent hideth his eyes shall have many a curse."-Times. On the same night a party of between two and three revolution was peacefully accomplished, and nothing hundred persons, armed as usual with swords and guns, could be more appropriate than the generous spirit of and in various disguises, assembled in the neighbour- forgiveness with which all recollection of the past hood of St. Clears, and forthwith proceeded to a appeared to be regarded—all resentments absorbed in the allotment system among the poor on his estates labourer's house, whose name is James Thomas, and glowing anticipations of the future !- (cheers). Yet let at Goldsbrough and other places. who met with a severe accident some time ago, which it not be supposed that there will ever be permanent ms parism for assistance. The cottage in which this stood that she is for Greaks alone I—scheers). Let it may be a periest right to make the supposition of the most convincing character. It would have been well if Messra. Cobden the had an acre of this land instead of 100 man resided was one of the most wretched kind; it be hoped that their present Sovereign will form rudder and stern had fallen away although the horse hoved the research of the most wretched kind; it be hoped that their present Sovereign will form rudder and stern had fallen away although the horse hoved the research of the most wretched kind; it be hoped that their present sovereign will form rudder and stern had fallen away although the horse hoved the research of the most wretched kind; it has been the supposition of the most convincing character in the supposition of the supposition of the most convincing character in the supposition of the most convincing character in the supposition of man residen was one of the most wretched kind; it be noped that their present Sovereign will form was, in fact, a mere hovel. The poor man's wife, who the commencement of a dynasty whose history been on the rocks more than the and a constant management of the progress of general exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all told not to be under the least alarm—that they came as happiness—(cheers). I cannot help imagining that most all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicissitudes of the weather.—Liver- the battles of right against might. Attempts had been mine pins. In fact, Mr. Leach's lecture proved to all the vicins trade in corn without the battles of right against might. friends, and from them she had nothing to fear; that the noble spirit of ancient heroes is not entirely extinct pool Albion. "Becca" considered she and her husband had suffered in Greece, and that something of its influence may have Kinggraff.—Louis XVI. was, a fool of my own enemy would give him £200,000 for one single column enough from poverty, and had provided them with a had its share in producing the peaceful and happy cha-knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for of it, he should not have it at that or any other price, better house. Remonstrance was in vain; the "traps" racter of the recent revolution—(cheers). I know that him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool; he He showed that papers with quarter the circulation of were bundled out, and packed on a cart which had there are yet to be seen the high foreheads and the of Naples was the same. They spent their lives in the Star, would produce more profit to the proprietor. They spent their lives in the Star, would produce more profit to the proprietor. been brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers a week a from advertisements than the Star brought at the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers a week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers a week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers as week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers as week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers as week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting, and despatched two couriers as week a from advertisements than the Star brought for the purpose, into which Thomas and fine features that speak eloquently of the past; and I hunting the star brought for the purpose of the his wife were then respectfully handed. The party would fain hope that "their hearts yet beat to the distance of one thousand miles to let each other but it was not a speculation of profit that he had in street, Caldewgate, Mr. Thomas Carruthers in the then set off to the Pullytrap toll-house, which kerole songs of olden times," and that there is yet mind knew what game he had killed the preceding days. has been unoccapied since the recent destruction of in Greeks to secure a noble future !—(cheers). I trust The King of Sardinia was a fool. All these were principles, and it would continue to battle oppression of the different leading was a fool. All these were principles, and it would continue to battle oppression of the different leading was a fool. All these were principles, and it would continue to battle oppression of the different leading was a fool. the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that, as their peaceful revolution has given confidence that the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that, as their peaceful revolution has given confidence the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that, as their peaceful revolution has given confidence the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that, as their peaceful revolution has given confidence the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that, as their peaceful revolution as the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and that the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers and the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, where they deposited their passengers are the toll gate, and they are the toll gate and the toll gate and the toll gate and the toll gate are the toll gate and the toll gate are the toll Insulator, and formally installed them into their new in their character to public opinion—whenever hereafter was an idiot by nature, and so was the King of short of the method of the abode. They required of them, however, a formal they raise the cry of "Liberty!"—(loud cheers)— Denmark. Their sons, as agents, exercised the promise that on no account would they keep up the cld the sound will not be lost on the heights of Parnassus, powers of Government. The King of Prussia, suc. system, nor exact toll from any passer-by. They then or on the plains of Marathon, or on the waves of the cessor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog as left the bewildered tenant to settle things to his liking Rean; but that their attachment to freedom will well in body as in mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and in his new habitation, whilst they proceeded in a be the source of virtues that may form a national cha- Joseph of Austria, were really crazy, and George of body to the mansion of R. P. Benyon, one of the magis. racter—stronger, wiser, nobler than it has ever yet England, you know, was in a straight wair toost. been seen, and that so the Greeks of modern times will There remained then none but old Catherine, who gentleman was from home; for they smashed several equal in glory the Greeks of whom history so eloquently had been too lately picked up to have lost beer com-

On Saturday night last, about eleven o'clock, a party, Greece the debt which literature, art, and science owe Colonel THOMPSON responded.

> Mr. GEORGIADI gave (in Greek)-"Prosperity and Glory to the Hellenic Nation;" and Mr. ALEXANDRIDES (in English)-" The British Colonel STANHOPE spoke to the latter toast, and alluded to his having established a free press in Athens,

as to the effect of which in enlightening the Greek people he expressed himself very sanguine. Mr. MAUROGORDATO then proposed "The Freedom

was received, we judged to have been of a warm and day evening, the 21st. cordial character, and which contained some mention of The Times of a complimentary character, and exciting considerable applause. Cololel STANHOPE gave "the health of the Chair-

man," of whom he spoke in high terms, and Dr. Bowning, with great gallantry, proposed "The women-the beautiful women of Greece," observing, that the poet would no longer have to exclaim-'Oh, that such breasts should suckle slaves!'

Lond cheers.) The remaining toasts were both proposed in Greek-Grecian independence-Greeks and Philhellenes," by without making any comment. Mr. LASCARIDI; and "The commerce of Greece with Great Britain and with the whole world—its extension and prosperity," by Mr. XENOPHON BALLI. The principal guests retired about eleven o'clock, but the festivities did not terminate till later in the evening .- Abridged from the Times.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS. London is regarded by many as one city. Instead of that, it is a collection of towns, in many respects almost isolated from each other. From Tottenham Court Road to Bayswater—from Regent-street to Kensington—from Whitehall to Maida Hill, miles and miles of streets may be traversed without more than a passing glance at any thing like peverty. Thousands of families inhabit them, to whom the reality of want is rarely known except by name. To begin the day without a breakfast, to pass through it without a dinner, to miss the warmth of a garment, or the services of a domestic, are privations with which they are practically unacquainted; and bitter indeed would be their repinings if they found themselves deprived for a single week of what they consider between Shoreditch and Dog Row, Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, and there destitution is the rule; and any thing beyond the commonest necessaries of a mere sufficiency of the coarsest food and the meanest clothing the exception. We might point out numerous other divisions of London presenting almost equally marked differences of social condition, in which, though not of equal extent with the two we have mentioned, nor separated by so wide a space as they are, the ignorance of the rich as to the actual condition of the poor is almost as absolute as that of the inhabitants of "the west end" with the wants of Spitalfields. Search throughout Grosvenor, Portman, St. James's, Berkeley, Cavendish, Bryanstone, Eaton, Belgrave, and the other squares in the rich quarter of London, the streets appending the names of those squares to their own by way of distinction, the terraces of Regent's Park, and the variously denominated piles of buildings bordering the other parks, and the suburban districts extending westward and northward beyond them, where shall we point to a house in which we may reasonably expect to find a single member of the family, who, having time and money in abundance at command, has ever spent one hour in investigating personally the misery in which thousands of his brethren in the eastern region of the metropolis are pining day after day, and night after night, or one shilling in endeavouring to mitigate their sorrows? Shall we be wrong in asserting that not one in a many; and not the aggrandisement of a few—(cheers). Manchester. Mr. Henry Roberts in the chair. At the ALNWICK—The Anti-Corn Law League convened thousand of the men or women of fortune and leisure By reading some of your public prints I had come to close of the lecture the sum of 13s. 6d. was collected for a public meeting on the 21st, at the Town Hall, to in the rich quarter has ever exerted any greater degree of your public prints I had come to close of the lecture the sum of 13s. 6d. was collected for a public meeting on the 21st, at the Town Hall, to the conclusion that Chartism was dead in the North; Mrs. Ellis, and 4s. 9d. was collected by a few friends, hear addresses from Messrs. Bright and Cobden, on the poor, than can be summed up in the statement that he On Saturday evening a most interesting festival took or she has subscribed to a Spitalfields ball at the known to those who have the means to alleviate it, and trude itself on their sight; their walks and drives are amidst the opulent and the gay; and they are so surrounded by the appearances of wealth and enjoyment, that they cannot, or will not realize the truth that thousands within their reach are sinking under penury and starvation. Nor is it only to destitution only three miles of that they are blind or callous. There are mews, alleys, and courts, within one hundred yards of every square we have named, to which their fellow-creatures, perishing by inches from disease, starvation, or vice, may be found by those who will take the pains to inquire for them. Here and there a wretched being, trembling with sickness and want, and shrinking from the view of the police, may attract the casual observation of a passer-by and obtain daughters of fortune ever even thinks of visiting the cellar from which the pauper has crawled, much less of

placing him above the tender mercies of Poor Law guardians and the officers of the Mendicity Society? The cost of a single dinner party or dance, the price of day's entertainment, would often be amply sufficient to raise a pauper and his family from their helpless and hopeless degradation, and to rescue them from their otherwise inevitable descent into crime; but it is withheld because (to place the most charitable construction on the matter) the wretchedness of the poor is not forced on the notice of the rich, the abodes of equalid poverty are huddled together in narrow places out of the immediate view from the windows and thoroughfares of wealth. We attribute much of the practical indifference of which we are complaining to the mode in which London is built, driving the poor to herd exerting themselves to relieve a single case of misery which is brought within their knowledge; and we now tell them, that in every quarter of London there are suffering poor whose wants cry aloud to heaven sgainst the neglect of the rich. Do you wish to know barely more than the crumbs which fall from your own tables; with shelter, if it be but bare wall, and with nothing to lie on but straw; you will have made a beginning, and your path will open itself to you rapidly. Trust not to New Poor Laws and Mendicity Societies; and introduced Mr. O'Connor, who would speak to the but exert yourselves. These wretches are driven to the sentiment. Parks in spite of both. They are beyond the reach of erdinary preservatives against famine. Their condition (loud cheers)—and which he would have rejoiced to have tells unmistakeably how entirely distinct from charity with which he was saluted. Mr. O'Connor said, he was Emmett's loved land, we remain your brethren in the surrounded en all sides by an absolute superfluity of justice to the people, so sure would his motives be maluxuries. It is for you, the rich and at leisure, to set ligned by the enemies of that oppressed class. He (Mr. Inxuries. It is for you, the rich and at leisure, to set stitutions leave unattempted; it is for you, Protestants, to make up to the poor their loss through the now to prove yourselves Christians in act as well as in buoy themselves up with the false assertions, that the profession, remembering that though almsgiving is not working classes are deserting Mr. O'Consor. If those necessarily charity, there is no charity where there is squeamish gentlemen had been at the Black Feil to-day,

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD is about to introduce

mon sense. In this stated Bonaparte found, Europe: He called upon Mr. Dickinson to respond to it, who sequently appended a notice to his front door, warning all whom it might concern that Rebecca had given posselect of the National Assembly, convened to meet at without a struggle. These animals had become The Band then played "Sc session to James Thomas of the house adjoining the Athens, for the purpose of framing the long wished-for before-mentioned gate, and if any should moiest him in the length of the great of the purpose of framing the long wished-for without mind and powerless; and so will every bled!"

Longil room of the Carlisle Association, No. 6, prison breaking at Cromarty, has also been appression to James Thomas of the house adjoining the Athens, for the purpose of framing the long wished-for without mind and powerless; and so will every bled!"

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Longil room of the Carlisle Association, No. 6, prison breaking at Cromarty, has also been appression to James Thomas have of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the caurch and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the free Caurch, and a ringleader in the control of the caurch and a ringleader in the caurch and a ringleader in the control of the caurch and a ringl tion. He is able to hold his own, but he is only of honoured them with his presence that evening, Thomas beneficial results, so fondly anticipated by the advo- the sheriff, still remains here to superintend the After a number more toasts which were eloquently the third generation, and therefore, his race is not S. Duncombe, E.q., Finsbury's Pride and England's cates of a repeal of that measure?" Mr. J. Armstrong measures necessary for securing the public peace.

Charist Entelligence.

NEWCASTLE

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF O'CONNOR, ESQ., AND W. P. ROBERTS, fied with the entertainment of the evening. ESQ.

The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead held a public soires in honour of Thomas S. Duncombs, Esq., of the Press," in a speech which was unintelligibly M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and W. P. Roberts, Greek to us, but which, from the manner in which it

At seven o'clock, upwards of five hundred sat down to tea, after which Mr. Wm. Cook, of the Blue Bell Inn, Gateshead, was unanimously elected to the Chair, who briefly acknowledged the honour which they had confered upon him that evening in electing him to preside over such a respectable and well conducted meeting, and called upon Mr. Kydd as the first speaker.

Mr. Kydd rose and said he felt highly honoured with being entrusted with the presentation of the address which he held in his hand; it contained the unsophisticated opinions of the Chartists of this district, and as Powell on his return from Lendon. Several excellent To the memory of those who fell in the struggle of it was sufficiently expressive of itself, he would read it speeches were made, and democratic toasts, songs, and "TO THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., MP.

"RESPECTED SIR,—We, the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, desire to bid you a sincere and hearty welcome to our town. We are extremely glad, and feel ourselves highly honoured that you have afforded us an opportunity of personally expressing our gratitude for the devotion that you have shown in our cause; and also by testifying the high esteem which is entertained by all classes in this Metropolis of the North towards you. It is impossible, within the narrow limits of an address to dilate upon your many excellent qualities, or even slightly to touch upon the patriotic exertions which you have made in the cause of civil and religious liberty; but we cannot avoid adverting to the more than Herculean task that you have accomplished, by breaking through the prejudices imbibed in early life, and withdrawing yourself from the haunts and enjoyments of the aristocracy. We are keenly alive to the very many sacriflees which you must necessarily have made in becoming the poor man's advocate. Your reasoning and your votes in the British Senate have ever been on the common necessaries of life." But take the district that even your political foes award to you the plain the side of justice; and of this we can assure you but valuable title of honest Tom Duncombe—a title that the proudest Monarch in Christendom might indeed feel proud of.

"Dear Sir.-We again tender you our sincere thanks for this your courteous visit, and sincerely hope that that great power who holds the destinies of men, and of nations in his hand may long spare your life, and bless you with all the enjoyments of health and happiness to advocate the cause of the poor, the needy, and the oppressed."

By the unanimous vote of the inhabitants of New castle-upon-Tyne, in public meeting assembled. WM. COOK, Chairman.

Mr. K. having presented the address to Mr. Duncombe, sat down. Mr. DUNCOMBE then rose, and for several minutes the hall resounded with tremendous cheers and waving of hats, and handkerchiefs by the ladies; as soon as the applause had subsided Mr. Duncombe said-Mr. anything that I have ever experienced in my past political career-(cheers)-yet what a reflection is the honour done me by the people on the present House of duty-I have identified myself with the people because I know no country can prosper, no government can be it was in despair: but this day has proved to leaves a balance fer Mrs. Ellis of 12s. 6d.

and a country would not be governed as it should be until that document was the basis of the constitutiontremendous cheers, which lasted for several minutes). He presented the National Petition hearing the signatures of three and a half millions of British subjects. The Parliament refused your reasonable request to be heard through your agents at the bar of the House, in defence of any objections that might be raised against anything set forth in that petition. He (Mr. D.) would not present another petition praying for the same object. He would be no party to their degradation. Mr. Duncombe again declared his attachment to the people and their Charter-name and all, and concluded one of the most straight-forward speeches we have ever heard, amidst cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes. After which the band played, "The Conquering

The Chairman announced the next sentiment to be The People's Charter, and may it speedily become the law of the land," and called upon Mr. Kydd to

respond to it. Mr. KYDD rose smid great applause, and reviewed the different points of the Charter in an able manner, and was loudly cheered throughout. Mr. K, concluded an excellent speech by declaring his attachment to the people and the Charter. He said the Charter was engraven on the heart of every honest working man; it was the keystone to our social happiness, the means a needless jewel or Court dress, the sacrifice of half a by which the country would be regenerated; and the dream of the poet would be realized when man and woman should sing in one universal chorus-

> "Oh happy earth, reality of heaven." The band then struck up, "A man's a man for a'

The CHAIRMAN announced the next sentiment to be. The health of W. P. Roberts, Esq., and the illustrious patriots of all nations who have suffered persecution for their power or influence would permit. When speakthe cause of liberty"; and introduced Mr. Roberts to ing of England, a line of distinction should always be have one, it was out of the question. This is a terrible

respond to the sentiment. Mr. ROBERTS rose, and the Hall rang again with the together in masses out of sight of almost every one but thunders of applause with which he was greeted. As themselves; but that plea cannot avail them for not soon as the applause had subsided, Mr. Roberts said, men of England; and the very same feeling which many of his friends might suppose that as his profes- induces the Irish people to demand self Government by sional duties prevented him from mixing so often in the Chartist ranks as he desired, that he was not a zealous us to stand forward for the accomplishment of 'THE supporter of the cause of Chartism; but he would take PEOPLE'S CHARTER,' without which we shall re- body and soul together. this opportunity of declaring himself for the Charter- main the slaves of wealth, and be used as mere mahow to begin? Do you require to be taught some mode the "whole hog, anout, bristles, and all"—(tremendous by which you can show that your apathy has been the cheering). He was born a Chartist; he was not a milkconsequence of mere ignorance? You shall not ask in and-water Chartist, who boggled at the name: he was unprincipled usurers. vain. Take the houseless outcasts of the Parks under a Chartist before Complete, unchristened Chartism was your protection at once. You can have no hesitation in born; and was determined to continue one until it be- of which you are deprived by the "Convention Act"; cruel and tyrannical a set of fellows as can be found in believing that they are in want. Men, women, and came the law of the land. He might be called to defend and as that act has been enforced by the consent of children do not pass their nights on the bare earth at the oppressed pitmen from the tyranny of their mas- the middle classes of Ireland, it behoves you to take this season of the year in England from any cause but ters; but he never would rest satisfied until the whole care that a Repeal of the Legislative Union does not carried out to the fullest extent, in open defiance of law. that of irresistible necessity. Take them up. Provide of the British empire should be fully and fairly reprethem, ragged, filthy, starving, sick, and homeless, with sented in the making of those laws which they were clothes of the coarsest materials, with some of your called on to obey. Mr. Roberts went on in this strain mere cast-of garments; with food of the plainest kind, for some time, and concluded his eloquent response amid httpsing to the working classes.

thundering peals of applause. The band then played "The Exile of Erin."

Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, and was several minutes is the present legal provision for the poor-how utterly happy at having an opportunity of addressing persons impossible it is for anything but private beneficence to on both sides of the question, as was evinced by the call be relied upon, under existing circumstances, for pro- of "name, name," when one of his friends had truly tecting against the extreme of indigence these who are said, as sure as a man honestly advocated the cause of your ewn hands to the work which your parochial in- O'C.) would mention the name-the whole of the middle clasess, who live upon the blood and marrow of the labouring classes. But thank God, if our burden is Refermation of the old monastic doles; it is for you heavy our shoulders are broad. A certain party now ne almsgiving, no religion without charity, and that they would have seen that the people still adhere to "He that giveth to the poor shall not lack; but he that principle as much as ever they did. Mr. O'C. said he would bet a wager that if a meeting was to be held on the town moor, that the moor could not hold all that hold more than adhere to the PARTY humbug. Mr. the wreck of the Columbia, on Seal Island, state that wages for a fair day's work. He said that portion of Mr. L.'s arguments were of the most convincing characteristic and the columbia of the Columbia, on Seal Island, state that wages for a fair day's work. THE STRANER COLUMBIA.—The last accounts from the hireling press because he advocated a fair day's been on the rocks more than two months, and done to advocate the cause of true democrecy and fight ments taken one after another and floored like so many the band played up

"Rob Roy M'Gregor."

The Chair announced the next sentiment to be-The immortal memory of Hunt, Cartwright, Beauillustrious dead of all nations."

with acclamation, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and W. evening, the 20th instant, at six o'clock.

P. Roberts, Esq., for the honour of their presence that

on Sunday evening, 1,064 in this district. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The Chartists of this locality held their weekly meeting as usual on Monday evening, Mr. Gibb in the chair; Mr. Smith moved and Mr. Seed supported a vote of thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his able services in the

mously. It is requested that a meeting of all the Chartist members of this locality take place on Mon-Cloth Market, for the purpose of nominating office bearers, &c., under the new rules. NEWTON (MONTGOMERY SHIRE) .- On Wednesday the 18th inst, a public dinner was given to Mr. Thos. recitations given. The evening was spent in joyous and rational biliarity to the satisfaction of all present. It

amongst the working classes. We wish the project back part of the week, their pence was short. Mr. Repeal, and the meeting separated. O'Connor intends paying us another visit on his return

more enlisted in this glorious cause. BATH-The first exchange of local lecturers, in accordance with the resolution of the late western delegate meeting, took place on Sunday last-Mr. Charles Bolwell, of Bath, lecturing in Bristol, and Mr. Rogers, of Bristol, lecturing in Bath. On account of its being Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I assure you the the first Sunday evening meeting held in Bath for the pleasure I feel on the present occasion far surpasses last two years, and the very unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was not so numerous as might have been desired. Mr. Twite presided,; and an interesting discourse was delivered, at the conclusion of Commons! As one man I have done no more than my which a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and lecture on Sunday, the 22nd Oct., at the Democratic

BURY-On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered secure, except its enactments are for the interest of the in the Chartist Association Room, by Mr. W. Dixon, of

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met at their Rooms, No. 14, North Anne-street, on Sunday last; Mr. Joseph Brierly in the chair; Mr. the Association having been read, and the last day's proceedings confirmed, Mr. Patrick Moran proposed Mr. Charles Taylor for admission. Mr. Clark seconded the motion. Mr. Taylor having been admitted, Mr. TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM Moran read a most excellent address from the Chartist Painters of Manchester to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which was received with lond cheers, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes. Mr. O'Higgins moved that Mr. Samuel Barnes and Mr. John Stanton, of Norwich, be admitted members. Mr. Rafter seconded the motion. Mr. Barnes's letter stated that sixty Stars had been sent from Norwich for the use of the Association (cheers). Mr. O'Higgins moved "That Mr. Thomas Rouse, of Salisbury-street, London, be admitted a member." Mr. Dyott seconded the motion. It was then moved and seconded, "That the fellowing address from the Chartists of London, denominated 'Emmett's Brigade,' be inserted on the minutes:"-

"TO THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. " Brothers,-Having read your patriotic address 'to the Chartists of Great Britain,' we take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you the assurance of our warm esteem and sympathy. We hail you as coas such we tender you the right hand of friendship and brotherhood.

"We are feelingly alive to the manifold grievances inflicted on our Irish brethern. We have not been cracy. About seven o'clock your humble servant was heedless of the injustice which has rendered their called to the chair. The evening's business commenced homes desolate and driven them to foreign shores to seek that sufficient sustenance with which their own fertile and beautiful country abounds. Your sufferings are deeply deplored by the working millions of England, who, no matter what may be said to the contrary, have proved themselves the steadfast friends of REAL "JUSTICE TO IRELAND," as far as always remembering that the power which oppresses Ireland, also enslaves and tramples on the working a REPEAL of the INFAMOUS ACT of Union, causes chines for the purpose of adding to the already enormous incomes of manufacturers, landed aristocrats, and

"It is true we have still a vestige of liberty remaining confer exclusive privileges on the upper and middle

We hail the establishment of your patriotic assocasion in the metropolis of Ireland as a proof of the Feargus O'Connor, E.q. and the democratic press"; cordially co-operate with you in every measure calculated to deliver not only Ireland, but the whole human family from despotism and its attendant miseries. With a sincere wish for the speedy establishment of

before he could proceed for the thunders of applause the 'RIGHTS OF MAN,' and complete justice to cause of freedom. "Signed on behalf of the Chartists of London, deno-

> "THOMAS ROUSE, Sub-Secretary." The reading of this admirable address elicited several bursts of applause. Mr. P. M. Brophy, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. P. Moran, Mr. O'Higgins, Mr. Manning, Mr. Bergin, Mr. Doyle, end Mr. Dyott having severally spoken upon the present prospects of Chartism, its progress in rate Chartists in the town, and if they had a room England, and the best mode of promoting it in Ireland, of their own, the principles of democracy would Mr. Manning was called to the chair, and thanks having

minated ' Emmett's Brigade,'

been given to Mr. Brierly, the meeting separated. MANCHESTER.-CARPENTER'S HALL.-The Chartists of Manchester held their usual weekly meeting in the above Hall, on Sunday evening last. Mr. T. Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair. adhere to principle; whereas he would undertake to Mr. Grocott read the article upon the Repeal question O'Conner went on in this strain for a considerable the immense congregation. The Chairman then intime, refuting all charges brought against him by troduced Mr. James Leach to the meeting. Mr. Leach upon rising was greeted by the most rapturous applause. this country.

CARLISLE. MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE hats and handkerchiefs. As soon as it had subsided, a committee of seven persons was then chosen, to make the neccessary arrangements for Mr. O'Connor's reception in Carlisle. The large and commodious lecture room of the Atheaneum will, if possible, be engaged. mont, Emmett, Wilson, Baird, Hardy, and the seated, and we have no doubt of the meeting being a bumper on the present, occasion.

DISCUSSION ON A REPEAL OF THE CORN ing was, through the activity of Mr. Finlayson, LAWS—According to announcement the following captured and lodged in Tain gaol. The man Holm. The Band then played "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace question was discussed on Sunday evening, in the an elder of the Free Church, and a ringleader in the opened the debate, and was followed by several other and seizing the rioters, many of whom are wander-

LONDON .- UNITED BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS .evening, and for their attachment to the cause of the This members of the above body met at the Cannon Coffi : House, Old Street, on Sunday evening. Oct. 22. Mr. O'Connor proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair- to re veive their new cards and enrol themselves afresh. man for his conduct in the chair, which was carried by Mr. Sa muel Clark was elected Secretary in the room of acclamation, and handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Mr. Riley, who resigned; Mr. Richards. Tressurer. and T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., FEARGUS Cook, when the vast assemblage separated highly grati- Mr. Mi.'ls Chairman for the quarter. The question, "Are tractes' unions calculated to improve the con-Mr. O'Connor enrolled seventy-two names after the dition of the working classes?" having been advertised meeting, making in all, with eighty which he enrolled for discussion. was opened by Mr. M'Carthy, who was followed by Mesers. Greenslade, Clarke, King, Riley, Langwith, and others, who delivered their sentiments in a very able and creditable manner. This locality bids fair to prosper and flourish. STATE OF IRELAND -A crowded and enthusiastic

public meeting was held on Thursday evening at the City of London Institution, Turn-again-lane, to protest cause of the democracy in this district. Carried unaniagainst the recent Government outrages in Ireland. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Rathbone was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. day evening next, at eight o'clock, at the Goat Inn, Davoc moved, and Mr. Cowan seconded, in excellent speeches the following resolution, "That this meeting views with feelings of the atmost indignation, the despotic attempt of the Government to silence the expression of national grievances in Ireland. and to crush the peaceful efforts of her people to obtain the Repeal of what they deem an uniust Act of Parliament: this meeting therefore expresses its cordial sympathy for the sufferings of their persecuted Irish brethren, and ardently hopes is intended to form a society for mutual instruction that they will continue in their present career of energetic and determined agitation, until the iniquitous Union is severed, and the Legisla-SUNDERLAND. MR. O'CONNOR AT SUNDER- true of Ireland restored;" which was ably spoken LAND .- Thursday, Oct. 19th, being the day of Mr. to by Massra. Mantz and M'Cullock, and car-O'Connor's visit, great excitement prevailed throughout ried unanimously amid the most triumphant the town. The hour for opening the doors was cheering. Messrs. Goodfellow and Dwaine proannounced to be seven o'clock; but long before that posed and seconded the second resolution as follows: time the stairs and staircase leading to the room was — "That it is the opinion of this meeting that Ireland. crowded. Shortly after seven o'clock the room, which can entertain no hope from the Imperial Parliament is capable of holding eleven hundred people, was as at present constituted, than a continuation of that crowded almost to suffication, and hundreds had to go system of tyranny and misrule which has characterised away that could not gain admission. Shortly after its legislation for the last six centuries; and furthereight o'clock Mr. O'Connor arrived, accompanied by more, this meeting considers that the wrongs of Ireland Mr. Roberts; as soon as they appeared on the platform will remain unredressed until she has a local legislatremendous shouts of applause were given from all parts ture in which the whole people are fully and faithfully of the room. As soon as silence was obtained, Mr. represented." Mrssrs. M Grath, Clark, and Wheeler George Charlton was called to the chair, who introduced supported this resolution, and were greeted with enthu-Mr. O'Connor in a short but effective speech. Mr. stastic applause, and the resolution carried by accla-O'Conner was again received with loud acclamations. mation. Mr. Allan Davenport moved and Mr. He spoke for nearly two hours in his usual strain, in Baker seconded the following resolution, which was the course of which he was rapturously applauded. also carried without a dissentient voice: "That all After Mr. O'Conner's address, Mr. Roberts delivered a personalities and angry expressions that have at any short speech. At the conclusion he was loudly time been made use of by individuals or parties in either applauded. Mr. O'Connor then moved a vote of thanks country be for ever buried in oblivion; and that henceto the chairman, which was responded to. A vote of forth the English Chartiets and Irish Repealers do thanks was then proposed to Mr. O'Connor and Mr. march onward together, hand in hand, in the glorious Roberts for their services in the Chartist cause, which cause of justice, liberty, and humanity; Repeal for was given by six hearty cheers, and clapping of hands, Ireland; and the People's Charter for the whole United which lasted for several minutes. After silence was Kingdom." A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. obtained, Mr. O'Conner said he was now ready to enroll Dwaine, and seconded by Mr. Baker, on behalf of the members, when two hundred were enrolled. A great Repealers of London, to the Chartists, for getting up many more would have taken out cards, but it being the the meeting. Cheers were given for the Charter and

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION. SUNDAY EVENING. from Scotland, when we hope to have some hundreds -Mr. M'Grath lectured to a crowded assembly. The chair was occupied by Mr. Cowan. Many members were enrolled, and a spirited discussion ensued. MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Clark lectured to a large

audience on Sunday evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, and was received with great applause. SOMERS TOWN.-Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening. The chair was filled with considerable ability by Mr. Hodges. Many members were enrolled.

and much prejudice dissipated. BRISTOL.-Mr. C. Bolwell, of Bath, delivered a Chapel, Bear-lane, Temple-street, Bristol. His subject was, the present state of society. Mr. B. gave general

had been taught to believe that you had given up the which makes in all 18s. 3d.: 53. 9d. was deducted for progress of Repeal. The meeting was announced for struggle for the Charter; I knew if you had done so the expenses of the lecture, and bills posting, which twelve o'clock at noon, at a time when the working classes generally were unable to attend. Messrs. Cobden and Bright delivered their usual harrangues, and were replied to by Mr. Dickenson, who ably exposed their fallacies. Much good has resulted from this dis-William H. Dyott, Secretary. The rules and objects of cussion, a large number having been convinced, by Mr. D's, arguments, of the superiority of the Charter over every other scheme of amelioration or reform.

AND SOUTH DERBY.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS -On Sunday, the 15th instant, I proceeded from Nottingham to Borrowash, by the nine o'clock train, a.m., but found, to my great curpise, the good fellows of the village knew nothing whatever of my coming, they not having received a letter or seen the Star. Consequently no meeting was

In the evening of the same day, I delivered a lecture

o the Chartists of Derby. My subject was the present state of my unfortunate country. I took a view of the Repeal agitation during the last twelve months. Chartism is reviving in Derby, many having lately joined the ranks. The Council have sent for fifty cards to the Executive. This looks well and speaks well. On Monday, I proceeded from Derby to Ilkeston, to attend a Chartist tea party and ball, which took place in Mr. Stocks' commodious room, Bath-street. The room on the occasion was very tastefully decorated workers in the great cause of human regeneration, and with beautiful garlands and festoons, and the walls literally covered with splendid portraits of Hunt, O'Connor, Duncombe, M'Douall, and many other of the leading political characters in the ranks of demo-

with singing the "Star of Freedom," after which several excellent toasts were proposed and ably responced to. On Tuesday, I proceeded from likeston to Tutbury a distance of twenty miles, and unfortunately found. when I arrived, there could be no meeting, in consequence of the lads having no room of their own; and as to any other party either Whig or Tory, letting them drawn between the Government and the people; barrier to the progress of our movement; for where there is no room to meet in, there can be no proper or efficient organization. I am sorry, heartily sorry for it, but I cannot, for my own part, see how it can be avoided in small villages, especially such as Tutbury is, where the people are in such a wretched condition that

they can hardly by incessant toil, get what will keep

On Wednesday evening I delivered a lecture in the New Inn, Greasley, upon the alarming state of the country. Mr. Richard Auley, a sterling friend to the cause, occupied the chair. The masters, with a few honourable exceptions, in and around Greasley, are as any other part of England. In the village of Wooden Box, about a mile from Greasley, the truck system is The working people are colliers and pot makers; and classes of Ireland; as in such case it will, like the it is a positive fact, that when twenty shillings worth boasted Reform Bill, prove to be a curse instead of a of work is finished, the master stops three shillings for discount out of it, and the remainder or the greatest portion of it is swallowed up in truck. There are men there who, I am informed, have not had twenty shillings The CHAIRMAN announced the next sentiment to be onward progress of democratic principles; and we shall in ready money, during the last twelve months. The colliers in Greasley are quite willing to join the union and I know of a fact that seme of them have contributed towards the fund. I feel convinced that if a delegate was sent by the executive committee of the Collier's

Union, he would be well received. On Thursday I proceeded from Greasley to Burton, but could get no meeting, the Chartists of this town being similarly situated to those of Tutbury. Burton is horribly Tory ridden; and another thing, the people know nothing, or next to nothing, of distress; their bellies have not begun to cry out "cupboard," and some of the people think they never will; but if the present system continues much longer the poor fellows will be woefully mistaken; yet there are many first-"extend."

On Friday night I lectured in Derby upon the Land and its espabilities. I find there are two of the friends to the cause in this town excellent agriculturalists: one of them told me that for four years he had produced. on an average, forty strike of long pod and Windson beans, from 100 square yards of Land-not the best procure as many omnibuses in the town as would and O'Connell's conduct from the Star of Saturday quality, mark you, of Land. Now 40 strike would be last, which at the conclusion was loudly cheered by the immense congregation. The Chairman then in. peck, which is about the average price, they would bring him £2 13s. 4d. You will bear in mind that he has done this for four years together. We'll suppose again (and I have a perfect right to make the supposimade to purchase it—and to swamp it; but if the who heard it that Free Trade in corn without free trade in votes, would be a positive injury to the people of that will certainly be under the mark; however I would rather be under than over : even then it would amount to £97 12s. Hear that, ye who say the land of England is not capable of supporting its inhabitants, and blash at your ignorance.

I remain, as usual. Your servant and fellow worker in the vineyard of Chartism, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

Kendal Election. - We are informed that the Tories have brought forward a Mr. Bentinck, a Norfolk landowner, as a candidate for the borough, who has stated his determination to contest the election. THE RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE. On Monday morning which will accommodate nearly 1000 persons comfortably the soldiers stationed here proceeded to Fort George, and every thing is now going on, in our usual quietness. One of the ringleaders in the Rosskeen riot-Votes of thanks were likewise proposed, and carried gentlevien. The discussion was adjourned until Sunday ing for shelter apart from their families and friends, Ross-shire Advertisor.

The Irish Mobement.

(Continued from our first page.)

every man of you to rally for Repeal; I would even my to the young women, 'Marry none but Repealers' (Cheers and laughter.) Let every man, therefore, not only be peaceable but persevere. Peace and Pirseve-Lance' is my motto."

Well may the Monitor ask "what would the Liberator be at"-WHAT DOES HE MEAN? Does he mean both REPEAL and FEDERALISM or neither ! We think neither: for if he did, he would surely be consistent with himself for twelve hours together? He would never make the pitiful and contradictory exhibitions to establish a kindly feeling between all parof himself that we so constantly see !

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Meanwhile, the country is " profoundly tranquil:" as tranquil as O'Connect could possibly wish it to was offensive to England. The request was granted, be, to save him from the necessity of meeting attack but what was his (Mr. O'Neill's) reward? Why, he with the threatened physical resistance. But amidst a writer in the Mail could find for an Irish patriot. all the tranquility, a DEMONSTRATION of an unusual (Groans.) Nay more,—he was called by that writer character has been made throughout the counties of "a corrupt dog," who sold himself to the Repeal the north, Ballynahinch and Antrim, before the So- the office of a lecturer in the place of Mr. John Berry, in opposition to the Prussian Government, has likewise Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry: a continuous continuous and survey and survey and survey and survey as forced on other parts of Wigan, who has resigned that situation." The obtained a full confirmation. The settlement of the Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry: a say, that if he had sacrificed his fortune seeking for of the country. It was a shame for an Englishman, their old and true friend, who addressed them for a England and Germany, deserves in itself full attenof alarm.

The following extracts from the Irish papers to the presence of military at the Clontarf meeting, will explain its nature, though the object of it is not. Mr. O'Neill remarked, that Ireland was not to be

less twenty miles. The scene was really beautiful only estranged from the movement because they got

o'clock. the entire country was literally covered with would benefit men of all religions and parties-(hear, tinued cheering). fires. From every eminence throughout the counties of hear). He would have no connexion with a party Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, a fire blezed, and all which would act oppressively towards Protestants. ahot into light almost simultaneously. In several instones the fires blazed on the public roads, the torches were to be seen borne along by the people ness the exactness with which each fire, for miles The meaning of those fires we cannot ascertain."-Tipperary Constitution of Friday.

"We understand that in the direction of Donoughmore, the hills were all 'ableza' on Thursday evening. The lighting commenced about ten o'clock, and soon after scores of fires were seen flaming round the country. What is the object? Are there any illadvisers erging on the unfortunate people-urging them to deeds which they will by-and-by bewail in blood?"—Cork Constitution.

"On Thursday night the whole country surrounding L'merick, for an area of many miles, including portions of the counties Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, and the banks of the Shannon, on either side of the river, furnished, almost simultaneously, glowing indications of 'a demonstration,' the real meaning of which did not transpire. Fires were blazing in all directions, far as the eye could reach, and the illumination was general. The alarm to many families residing in and beyond the suburbs was extremely painful, and such fearful indicatons are regarded with anything but pleasure in the present state of the country. The formidable signal fires referred to, we since learn, were seen to spread into the counties of Cork and Kerry, with almost magic rapidity." —Limerick Chronicle.

MORE SYMPTOMS OF ACTION.

fully perfected, will place a very large force at the insignt command of the anthorities.

The two extra companies of artillery from Woolwich arrived here last night by the city of Dublin steampacket, the Birmingham, and marched into Portobello. barracks. So unexpected was the arrival of these troops that a company of the 60th Rifles, who occupied quarters in Portobello, had to vacate at an hour's notice. The Royal Dragoons are expected to arrive here from Liverpool by to-morrow morning. The destination of the regiment is as yet unknown, but it is supposed that it will proceed to Newbridge, to replace truth, that there is only one way of obtaining a was done in the hurry of business, and without any Pemberton, 18s 6d; Angel Lodge, Scholes, £1 10s; the 4th Dragoons, ordered to Longford, which is again to be head-quarters for a regiment of cavalry.

There is a visible appearance of renewed energy on the part of the authorities, and everything betokens preparations for some unexplained and mysterious emergency.—Times, Wednesday.

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION

OPENING OF THE CONCILIATION HALL-MONDAY.

was held in the Conciliation Hall. This building attacked, shall be defended and protected by the occupies a considerable extent of ground, being 60 strong arm of legal vengeance—(loud cries of hear, feet in front along the quay, by 100 feet in depth. hear, and cheering). I promised the master butchers, The first story of the front is composed of six plain as they gave me the largest sum, that I would hand pilasters, surmounted by a belting course, and con- in their money first. I therefore beg leave to hand trins three entrances. Over the centre or larger from them £160—(hear, hear). I am now about to also addressed by Mr. Tindall, from Cumberland. The forences: and the delegate meeting immediately crown and harp, and over the two side doors are Irish wolf dogs, in stone. The upper story consists also of six pitasters, with ornamented capitals, and having fac-similes of Brian Boroimhe's harp and crown in the centre of the foliage. The spaces between the pilasters are pierced for windows, having alternately raking and circular pediments, supported by lesser pilasters, and enriched consols, had been an anti-Repealer, but events had shown ture and cornice, with raking pediment; the delta He was honest as an anti-Repealer—O! he was being occupied by a wreath of shamrocks, encircling the inscription—"The Repeal Year, 1843." (cheers.) Referring to the distinction which had The whole is surmounted by a bulastrade, with two reverse consols and cornucopies hanging from the Legislature, Mr. O'Connell declared that it was an and heard those statements, and resolved that the agents from being elected delegates to the forthcoming Merthyr Tydvil volute. A pedes al is placed on the spex of the pediment, having in front the crest of O'Connell, sur-

rounded by a wreath of oak leaves in relief. The interior of the building will, when finished. have a very beautiful and striking appearance. It vided into two parts—one towards the front being free for ladies, having the entrance in one of the front doors; and the other, to which admission is gained through the Corn Exchange, being appromittee of the Repeal Association for 109 guineas, will be placed immediately behind the cnair. The neighbourhood of Dublin, and the slates from the length, and thirty-feet in height.

Popular excitement never attained such a height in the metropolis on any similar occasion. From an early hope crowds flocked round the building, and every avegne leading to it. At one o'clock the doors were threan open, and in a very few moments the entire place was filled. The hall is made to accome. O'Brien on account of the period at which he chose date 3,000 persons, and consequently there was that number present, not taking into account the hundreds that were obliged to remain outside, unable to gain admission. There was a Government reporter present. The gallery appropriated for the ladies was densely thronged; there were at least 1,500 respectably dressed females in it. At a few minutes after ane o'clock,

Mr. O Cannell presented himself on the platform, and was warmly appliended. The Hon. Gentleman said it was his pleasing duty to begin the proceedings is the Consillation Hall, by moving that the "Philalethes," in the Morning Chronicle. The word shair be taken by John Augustus O'Neill, Esq. of had been correctly stated to mean a "Lover of truth" Bunewen Castle, a gentleman of the most ancient but the person who assumed it as the writer of those lineage, large fertune, and unquestionable patriotism

John A. O'Neill, Esq., then took the chair, amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

(hear, hear),—and that "every Repealer would supties; but he was abused for doing so, and even accused of sedition. If he had been guilty of sedition, it was not for the Mail, but her Majesty's Attorney-General, to accuse him of it. Through a spirit of conciliation he requested the Liberator to abandon the use of the word "Saxon," because it done, he should not be ashamed to become a pensioner upon public gratitude-(cheers). Referring intimidated by soldiers. No, - and let the press note will—(cheers).

MR. O'NEILL then largely quoted from the speeches

in every direction. It was really wonderful to wit- of Fox, to show that the struggle of a nation for selfgovernment, although laborious, was seldom ineffecround, blazed into light, almost at the same moment, tual, referred to the conduct of Wellington and Peel on the question of Catholic emancipation, to show that he, like other men, might change his political opinions without sacrifice of principle, vindicated the present agitation from having injured the tradesmen of Dublin by preventing the visit of the Queen, from doing so till handed over to the police; and in-explained the meaning of a federal Parliament, and sinuated, as the ballad was better printed than hill, 5s. 2d.; Captain Fold, 17s 6d; Stand Lane, Pilk-between the son and his father, and the former, described the manner in which the Belgian revolu- usual, that it might be some person sent by their ington, 3s 7d; Hind's Colliery, £1 5s 8d; Duken- on the abovementioned day went about a mile from tion had been effected. Belgium," he said, "had enemies to create disturbance among the people. He field, £2; Farmers' Arms, Darcy Lever, 6s 2d; Col- Mount Tabor, and took a gun out of the house of succeeded accidentally by foreign intervention—but hoped Mr. Anderson, the printer, knew the name of liers' Arms, Hyde, 17s 6d; Lane Ends, Aspull Moor, a man whom he knew, but who was not at home, Ireland would depend upon Irishmen and on God"—the person who sent the ballad to him—(cheers). 81 8d; Jolly Carter, ditto, 2s 3d; Victoria Mine, and having purchased some powder and shot, re-(cheers). If it should be the pleasure of a rash mi- Let the people look out for Paddy M'Kemmis—(cheers Dukenfield, £2 5s 5d; Bixendale Colliery, £1 19; 1d; turned home, and deliberately shot his father in nister, forgetful of the law of God and man—and and laughter). That was the sort of rat he wished Queen Anne. Little Lever, 12s 8d; Westhoughton, the presence of his wife and two or three children. such a forgetfulness he by no means attributed to the them to catch—(renewed cheers and laughter). It 5s 1d; Clayton, 8s 4d; Bradford 7s 4d; Old On first presenting the gun it missed fire, but being Duke of Wellington, who always during his campaigns was most careful of human life—but if, for a
moment, he should think of steeping in the blood of
Irishmen the laurels which Ireland's sons had placed
Irishmen the laurels which Ireland's son on his brow, there still remained for them an inter- some further observations, the Hon. Gentleman berhead Green, bs; Black Bull, Pemberton, £1 1s; dropped dead on the spot. The perpetrator of this posing power between him and the nation—they announced that the Repeal rent for the week was Duke of York, near Wigan, 16 6 dd; Gibraltar, Scholes, horrid deed of blood immediately made his escape; could look to the Queen. Should the Duke resolve £2284—(cheering which lasted for some minutes.) 11s 3d; Rope and Anchor, ditto, 5s 10d; Rose Bridge and though great search was made for him, no to act as he had described, of which from his soul he He then moved that the association should adjourn Tavern, Ince, 8s; Crofter's Arms, Wigan, £1; Hand traces could be discovered as to where he had gone. acquitted him, one might imagine the Queen, in the till one o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of bring- and Heart, Hindley, 4s 5d; Balcareas Arms, Scholes, A coroner's jury sat on the body of the murdered words of Shakspeare, exclaiming to him—"Beware, ing forward the two motions of which he had given take heed how you awake the slumbering sword of war; I charge you, in the name of God, take heed?" reports connected with Repeal, and to shape an order of shape and the slumber of friends, 200 of low price and heavy quality the demand is very than the standard for the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very than the standard for the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous, and for goods of low price and heavy quality the demand is very the control of the week previous. His opinion was, that if repeal was held back too long it would create national bankruptcy, while if at once conceded, it would be productive of peace, prosperity, from all the parishes of Ireland, each petition with Inn. Ringley; 10s 2d; Horse Shoe, ditto, 3s 10d; elude the officers of justice until Friday ast, when he is there any longer a doubt that for goods of British The twelve staff officers who were lately engaged in & indissoluble connexion with England: but if a col- not more than 1000 names, signed separately, pre- Dixon Green, £1 4s. 2d; Hanging Bank, £2 16s; was apprehended by a working man named Speight, manufacture, and domestic consumption, a large the basiness of emolling the Chelses out-pensioners in lision should take place—if the Almighty in His an- pared to transmit to England, and to have simul- Good Intent, £1 5s; Pendlebury, £1 8s 1d; Edge at Huddersfield, in the neighbourhood of which town England, arrived here this morning before that object ger withdrew His protection from the empire, the same taneous meetings of all the parishes for that purpose. Green, 5s; St. Helen's district, £29 5s Id; Top o'th he has been working for a few weeks as a weaver. was completed in the sister country, for the purpose of Gozette which proclaimed the victory of England He had no doubt 5,000,000 persons would sign them. effecting it with all possible despatch in this. So great over her twin sister, would announce that one nation (Cheers.) appears to be the emergency, that this day they enrolled was depopulated and the other tottering on the at Kilmainham upwards of 2,000 of the out-pensioners brink of ruin. (Hear.) He cautioned them against of Dublin, and intend going without the slightest delay committing any acts of violence which should lay all through Ireland for as similar purpose, which, when the ruin at their doors. Dearer interests than their own were involved in the present movement. Their that Lord Cardigan has instructed his law agents to children's interest were invelved in the success of move for a conditional order for a crimical informathe repeal. Let them not peril the prosperity of tion against the Times, for the publication of certain their offspring by rashness and their own souls by extracts from letters, under the heading of "Lord committing wrong-(hear) - and, with the blessing of Cardigan and his Officers," purporting to have been

they had raised to national independence and imperial concord.—(Lond cheers). Repeal of the Union, and that is, by using none but | malicious intent. peaceable and legal means—(hear). My second senchiefs, &c). Yes, Repeal is certain, provided you tional Repeal," and the seeking for a Local Legisuse no other than peaceable and legal means-(cries lative Body in Ireland, for strictly local purposes. through motives of the purest allegiance, has warned Down, the seat of William Sharman Crawford, Esq. Government the least pretence for using it. Let not Monitor. a single act of violence be committed in town or country by any portion of the people. If violence To-day the meeting of the Repeal Association be attempted by anybody else, the party unjustly

liberty of Ireland. I shall not say one word in support of it. It is, "That W. S. O'Brien, Esq. M.P. for the county of Limerick, be admitted a member of the Association—(enthusiastic cheering). Mr. O'CONNELL then read the letter in which Mr. O'Brien assigned his reasons for joining the association; and having concluded it, said, that Mr. O'Brien The pilasters of the second story support an entabla- him that there was nothing but Repeal for Ireland. honest and brave now that he was a Repealer- allow the men to work half a day, compelling them to (cheers.) Referring to the distinction which had do twenty-two "gange" for half a day's work. The been made between a federal and an independent agent of the colliery happened to be at the meeting, independent Legislature he was looking for-(hear, hear.) He did not mean a Legislature independent longer, so next day he went down the pit himself, and of England or the British Crown, but dependent on, and united to, England by the golden link of the day's work. At Harrishead, a public meeting was Crown. To the continuance of the connection is entirely surrounded by a large oval gallery, di- between the two countries he was firmly attached, provided it were continued on fair terms; one of which, he insisted, should be the revival of that Parliament of which Ireland had been deprived by the meeting. It is nine weeks since the men were paid fonlest means. This language might be held to be here; the reason is stated to be to prevent the men priated to ladies who have paid £1 to the funds of inconsistent with what he said on the support of a living the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to ladies who have paid £1 to the funds of inconsistent with what he said on the support of a living the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meet the meet the meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the meeting a public meeting the Union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the union. Stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be to prove the union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be union. If any man is known to attend a stated to be union. If any man is rounced by railing, at the extremity of the hall declined an overture of support on the part of the opposite the principal entrance. In front of the Whigs, if he consented to limit his demand to a chair are two enclosed spaces, one for the secretary, federal Parliament; and that, in reply to the offer and the other for the reporters of the public press; of support from England, he merely said that he and on either side are raised seats for members, would give every guarantee that separation was not having a partition between the subscribers of £1 and his object. He also referred to the admission of Dr. former class will be admitted through the Corn admit Mr. S. Crawford (both federalists) as a mem-Exchange, and the latter at the emrance from of the Association, to show that previous to the pro-White's lane. Mr. O'Connell's seat is to the right secutions he was as ready as now to unite with the 18th, 1843—The following sums of money, to the of the reporters table, on a small slightly raised men who did not go as far as himself. He would amount of £101 16s 12d., have been received this applauded. Mr. J. Thorley proposed the second resorices towards the entrance. The hall is lighted by the five windows in front, and by eight semicircular windows at the sides and rear. The ceiling is right before the country, and to show that, although elightly curved, and is divided into compartments, which, when completed, will be rightly ornamented with succo work. The panelling in front of the gallery will likewise be beautifully ornamented with paintings. Mr. Harvey's full-length picture of Mr. Daintings. Mr. Harvey's full-length picture of Mr. Which has been recently parchased by the Catholic Association, conviged again—that there never would again he an Wallottle. \$2128. A ricew's House of the Sums received from the several himself and the Association to put themselves in the sums received from the several himself and the Association to put themselves in the sums received from the several himself and the Association, to put themselves in the sums received from the several himself and the Association, to put themselves in the sums received from the several himself and the Association, to put themselves in the sums received from the several himself and the Association, to sum of £60 for the Cumberland men. The follow, himself and the Association, to put themselves in the sums received from the several right before the country, and to show that, although that they never disposition to conciliate, they had not received from the several right before the country, and to show that, although that they never disposition to conciliate, they had not received from the several months back he had not received from the several months back he had not received from the several right before the country, and to show that, although that the sums received from the several months back he had not received from the several right before the country, and to show that, although that the sums received from the several right before the country, and to show that, although that they neveral months had personed in the sum of £60 for the Cumberland men. The follow.

The sum of £60 for which has been recently purchased by the Com- Ireland again—that there never would again be an Wallbottle, £1 13s; Andrew's House, 7s 6d; Back, the Association, and a copy of it transmitted to every member of both Houses of Parliament, and that it be placarded through the cities and towns of England, in order that the people of England might begin to know the real state of the question. Their thanks

> Agreed to. Amongst an immense nutrber of sums of money here handed in, were £107 from the Post-office ward (the result of yesterday's meeting), £150 from Philadelphia, £65 from Waterford, £100 from Washington, and £170 from the north of Ireland-(Great New Bociety; en Tuesday night, Amblethorn. It was

to come amongst the n-a period when they were

sword uplifted at one side and the lawyer's tongue

or pen on the other.

Philalethes," in the Morning Chronicle. The word night, Elland; on Friday night, Amblethorn again letters loved truth only at a distance—(l'ear, hear). letters loved truth only at a distance—(h'ear, hear). and Miners of the following places have been held He might have an abstract admiration of ruth, but during the week, which have been attended and he felt had been conterred on that in assignment the links, and named at Saturday, a meeting of the asso- for some time in the Indies, were he was laughed at Saturday, a meeting of the Colliers of the different

O'Connell). Mr. O'Neil then entered at much | but what was the conduct of the Whigs towards | Public Meeting of A Public Meeting of Miners took place last TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS. length into a defence of himself and the speech he delivered last Monday, which he complained had been too briefly reported in some journals, and too letters immediately after the issuing of the proclaviolently attacked in the Evening Mail, the editor mation. The ms.n himself admitted that he came was thought advisable to adjourn to the large room masters of this district, after treating their men to good of which he called upon to say whether he believed that he (John Augustus O'Neill) would or would not the association—(hear, hear). The principle passes of his speech, the omission of which he complained of were, "That no earthly consideration plained of were, "That no earthly consideration of the steps taken by the ment to good over here with the grossest prejudices; and the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the proval of the steps taken by the men, have agreed to adjourn to the large room occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, who defend the peo-occupied by the Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne, would induce him to embark in the Repeal movepreserve O'Connell—(Great laughter). He (Mr. our wages, at the present time, are not aufficient to
ment, if he for one moment thought that it would be O'Connell) believed that he was the man who circuprocure to us and our families a sufficiency of the cominjurious to any man upon account of his religion"- lated the ridiculous story of the duel between Mr. monest necessaries of life." The motion was seconded port the Protestant succession as by law establish- about Mallow, making enquiries regarding every- Mr. Berril, from Maryport, in Cumberland. The meet-ed"—(cheers). That day week he endeavoured thing, when two friends got up a conversation in his ing was then addressed in the most effective manner by resolutions, the first relating to the preparation of meeting. The following resolution was then put and ance from this circumstance, that it must be conpetitions from every parish in the kingdom, and the carried,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be sidered as the forerunner of a number of alterations other proposing that a conciliatory address to their given to Mr. Wm. Dixon for his untiring exertions to in the tariff of the Zoliverein, all of them calculated his words—for although 28,000 men were sufficient forthwith prepared and issued. For his own part, his visit to us upon this occasion." "That the best of English produce and manufacture in Germany, "The hills through the counties of Limerick, Clare, to punish the rebels of Ireland, 100,000 would not he solemnly assured them, that he would not take thanks of the coal miners of Lancashire are due and and thus to assist German industry in competition Find Tipperary, were illuminated last night by large be sufficient to put down the cry for repeal—(great repeal if it gave Catholic ascendancy—(hear, hear.) are hereby given to the Proprietor and Editor of the with the English. It is evident now that the manufacture, which ahed their light over a circumference of at applause.) Their Protestant fellow-countrymen were Mr. Nugent, R.A. (which means not Royal poer man's newspaper, the Northern Star, for the noble jority of the Zollverein members have emancipated

Mr. O'Connell rose and make some remarks upon the great confusion which existed in the assembly, MR. O'CONNELL.—We never did, and we never and the frequent disturbancess created by disorderly persons passing out of their places. He said he would A MEETING OF DELEGATES connected with the APPREHENSION OF A PARRICIDE.—Our readers

The meeting adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow

LORD CARDIGAN AND THE PRESS.—We understand God, the sun of Irish prosperity, which was already received from a Dublin correspondent. His Lord-above the horizon, would soon illuminate the temple ship has also commenced proceedings against the ship has also commenced proceedings against the 2s 7d; Lumberthead Green, £1 5s; Duke of York, Freeman's Journal, for the publication of an anony- Wigan, 15s; Gibralter Tavern, Scholes, 8s 5d; Rope mous letter reflecting on his character as an officer and Anchor, Wigan, 13s 6d; Whalley's Men. £1; Mr. O'Connell then rose and said,—The first sen- and a gentleman. The Freeman has expressed its Rose Bridge, Ince, 4s 6d; Pack Horse, Pemberton, tence I wish to utter in the Concilliation-hall is this regret for having published the letter, which, it says, 68 5d; Balcarre's Arms, Scheles, 48 3d; Goose Green,

MR. JOSEPH STURGE.—This gentleman arrived in Gibralter, Scholes, 12s; Brewers' Arms, ditto, £1; Stones, Darley, 503 to 6 tence is, that the Repeal is certa n-(loud and long- Dublin last week, and had an interview with Mr. Upholland, 16s; Queen Anne, Dean Church, £2 3s 6d; continued cheering, waving of hats, handker- O'Connell relative to the abandonment of "Uncon- From the Landlord, 1s; Bowling Green, Halshaw of "we won't"). My excellent friend the chairman, He is now on a visit at Crawfordsburn, county Eige Green, £1: Fleece Lodge, Bolton, £2 8s 6d; the Government against using force against the M.P., whose opinions on this subject, we are happy people. I warn the people against giving the to say, are the same as those we advocate.—Dublin

The Colliers' Mobement.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE - Messra. Swallow and Pyle have been holding very successful meetings at the Wednesbury, in the People's Hall, on Friday the 13th; Messrs. Tindall and Thomason also addressed Monday, the 17th; Messra Stevenson, Scott, (a Cumberland Miner,) Lomax, &c. addressed the meeting. Mr. L. detailed the oppressions of the Miners, and instanced the case of the Norton men. At this place, thirty gangs (i. e. waggons) is a day's work; but as there is not employment for a full day's work, the Butteys only sent the men up when they had done a regular half tion of power." held, at the White Horse, on Wednesday, the 18th; Messrs. Scott and Lomax addressed the meeting. A public meeting of the Kidd Grove Colliers was held in Green-lane; Messrs. Scott and Lomax addressed the

eight members were enrolled. Miners acknowledge the receipt of £50 from Lancashire

on the 14th inst. MR. JOHN TOFT lectured last week at the following places, with good success :- On Monday, at Birstal : on Tuesday, at Gildersome; on Wednesday, at Beeston; on Thursday, at Churwell; and on Friday, at under prosecution by the Government, who had the Hunslet Carr.

MR. JOHN TOFF will lecture at the following places next week :- Flockton, on Tuesday night; Clifton, near Brighouse, on Wednesday night; and Lockwood, near Huddersfield, on Thursday night.

MR. S. DAVIS lectured at the following places last week, with good success :- On Monday night, Halifax, there resolved that the Society take the Northern Star every week, for the use of the members. On Thursday and en Saturday night, Halifax, Old Society.

MID AND KAST LOTHIANS.—Meetings of the Colliers remainder of Ireland's bloodless battles were to be this country, for his absurd statements—(hear, and elected to represent Mid and East-Lothian in the forthfought-(cheers, and a cry of "Brayo," from Mr. cheers). Some persons spoke of a Whig coalition; coming National Conference of Minera

Croker and Mr. Creagh, of Cork. He was going by Mr. Chadwick, and supported in an able manner by presence, by which he was led to believe Mr. Croker a working miner, whose name we understood to be had been wounded in a duel with Mr. Creagh, caused by a difference regarding him (Mr. O'Connell). Off and Mr. Price seconded, "That we, the Miners of the he posted at once to Cork and put it in the news- Ashton district, consider it to be our duty to immedipapers, and the gentlemen whose names were men- ately become members of the Miners' Association of tioned had the trouble of publishing contradictions Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. D. Thompson, from -("hear," and laughter). He complained also, Newcastle, supported the resolution in a truly elo-lion; when it was well known, that in its origin the following resolution was then put to the meeting amount of fifteen silver groshen (about 18d.) per owt. leading men were Presbyterians and Protestants and carried without a dissentient:-" That Mr. G. The circumstance that this measure was agreed to -(hear, hear). There were two battles fought in Ramsey, of Padiham, is a fit and proper person to fill by a great majority of the members of the Congress, that manner. He concluded by giving notice of two short time, and sat down amid the plaudits of the tion; but this measure derives a still greater import-Protestant and Presbyterian fellow-countrymen be better the condition of the coal miners, and also for to render more difficult the importation and the sale Academician, but Repeal Arbitrator), on handing manner in which they have defended our cause, and themselves from the domineering influence of Prussia.

King William, Ince, 12s; White Swan, Hindley, Rose Standish Gate, 8s; Amberswood Tavern, £1 2s; Meor, £1 15s 6d; Grapes Inn, Ringley, £2 2s 6d; Horse Shee, ditto, £1 3s; Pendleburg, £1 10s 91; Hurst Brook, £1 15s 8d; John Auty, 1s; Top'oth Lane, 11s 6d. Total £47 1s 3d. The following resolutions were then agreed to :- "That John Auty lecture In the Bury district until the next delegate meeting." That Mr. Burrell go into the Bolton district." "That Blackburn Messra Garner and Ramsden be appointed as lec-That the County Secretary's wages be advanced 3s. per week, on account of the great increase of business devolving upon him." "That a public meeting of of November, the chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in Merthyr, for Victims

after, at the King's Arms, Chorley." "That there be a public meeting at Moorside, near Bury, on the same the meeting, which was very enthusiastic. Norton; a day, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock at noon." public meeting was held at the Bell and Dragon, on There will be no delegate meeting at Bury. The delegates then proceeded to discuss the conduct of the Truro, per Longmaid 0 3 Miners' Executive Committee, relative to the resolution recently agreed to by that body prohibiting the autho- Bloomsbury rised agents of the Association from being elected as Camberwell rised agents of the Association from being elected as Camberwell delegates to the forthcoming Conference, and the following resolution was agreed to without a dissentient: -" That we, the delegates representing the Lancashire Fox and Hounds, Bethnal-Green ... 0 Miners, do enter our solemn protest against the deci- City of London sion of our Executive, relative to the prohibition of the Kingston Butters should not rob the Colliers in this manner any Conference; and we impress upon our representatives the necessity of strenuously opposing any such assump-

> NAMES OF THE PERSONS ELECTED FOR LAN-CASHIRE, TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE OF MINERS Henry Dennett, Wallace Edge, Thomas Leatherland, John Parkinson, William Melling, and George Har- the recent City of London Election.

Nelson Arms. Messrs. Scott and Lomax were the meeting was by far the most numerous meeting held. A RENCE PITKETHLY'S System of Emigration, will speakers. At Tunstall, a public meeting was held on in the Potteries since the present movement. Mr. Jos. be held in the Chartists' Hall, 38, George's Street, Saturday last. Mr. Lomax delivered an able address Ball was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Wm. on WEDNESDAY, November 15th. Doors to be opened on behalf of the Cumberland Miners. Messrs. Swal- Wilson moved the first resolution: "That we, the at Eight o'Clock, p.m. low and Tindal attended at the Plough Inn, Hanley, Miners of North Staffordshire, in public meeting aswhen seventeen members were enrolled. Mr. Scott sembled, pledge ourselves to stand by and support, as at the close of of the Meeting. the collectors of twenty associates shillings. The Kennedy Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, and the offer to visited the Lane-end society, when one hundred and far as we possibly can, our brethren the Miners of West Cumberland." Seconded by Mr. Geo. Hudson. THE CUMBERLAND COLLIERS.—Newcastle, Oct. Messrs. Swallow, Scott, and Tindall severally addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution, and were loudly platform, which as well as the platform containing not reject the assistance of any man who week from the Colliers of the Tyne and Wear. From lution: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the chairman's seat, is carpeted. The space in front, would go any part whatever of the way with this was deducted, for the men of Blaydon and Percy Messrs. D. Swallow and Thomas Stevenson are fit comprising about three-fourths of the entire hall, is him. He would be glad of the assistance of every Main, £36 1s. 10 d.; for the two delegates from Cum. and proper persons to represent the Miners of reserved for associates, and is elevated by a step of man who was for Repealing the Act of Union; as berland £3 12s., and 17s. for their expenses home. North Staffordshire in the forthcoming Conference."

nine inches in height at the distance of every twelve after that he would obtain the best Parliament he Some smaller deductions were also made, leaving the Seconded by Mr. Elisha Kinesley, who delivered an leaving the Seconded by Mr. Elisha Kinesley, who delivered the Mr. Elisha Kinesley and Mr. El feet towards the entrance. The hall is lighted by could for Ireland-(hear, hear). He owed it to net sum of £60 for the Cumberland men. The follow. excellent address. Mr. K. stated that for several

A DELEGATE MEETING was holden at the Plough attack on the part of the people-(cheers). If the worth, £2 2s; Darwincroch, £1 6s; West Townley- Inn. Hanley, that same day. The amount collected for Government chose to continue the present contest, £2 2s; Pemberton, £4 7s 61; Felling, £1 4s; Win- the District Fund was £19 and some few shillings; for materials of which the hall is built are, as far as there was sufficient determination amongst the gate, £9; Tanfield Moor, £2 2s 8d; Wallsend, £2 8s; the Cumberland brethren, £6 2s. Mr. Henry Thomas possible, Irish—the stone and lime being from the people to continue it also, rather than resort to vio- Benwell, £1 2s 64; Sheriff Hill, £5 1s 64; Willing. was unanimously elected District Secretary, at a salary lence. The Hon. Gentleman then moved, that the ton, £3 3s 6d; Farsu Acres, £1 6s 6d; Sleekburn, of 8s. per week; and Mr. Bailey, of Burslem, Treaquarries at Killaloe. The hall, exclusive of stair thanks and gratitude of the Irish people be offered £1 18s 3d; Gosforth, £3; Heartley, £2 11s 6d; surer. The following resolution was also adopted:

Case, £c., is fifty feet in breadth by ninety-four in to Mr. W.S. D'Brien—that his letter be printed by Biagdon Burns, £2 12s 6d; "That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Elisha documents, and Mr. Balley, of Burstem, treating that Mr. Balley, Tawdon, 19s; Kibblesworth, £1 10s 6d; Spittle Kinesley is a fit and proper person to become an agent Tongues, £2 5s. Total, £101 16s 14d. The Cumberland for the Miners' Association, and that the National Conference, be requested to appoint him as one." All communications to the Secretary must be addressed to Mr. Henry Thomas, Peel-street, Burslem, Staffordshire.

Potteries. MESSRS. LOMAX AND SCOTT'S route for the ensuing week :- Cheadle, Saturday, October 28th, at four o'clock; Knulton Heath, Monday, October 30th, at four o'clock; Andley, Tuesday, October 31st, at six o'clock; Chesterton, Wednesday, November 1st, at six o'clock, Kids Toye, Thursday, November 2nd, at six o'clock: Talk-o the-null, Friday, November 3rd, at three o'clock; workingman to become possessed of it; No. Bradley Green, Saturday, November 4th, at four o'clock; Four may be said to contain all the practical instruction. Burslein. Monday. November 8th ... Public Meeting, Burslem, Monday, November 6th, at tions necessary for carrying out the plan, together three o'clork. A Delegate Meeting to be held at Joseph Bailey's, at nine o'clock in the morning.

BARNSLEY .- Two meetings of the Colliers was held during the last week, at each of which votes of thanks tions. were passed to the Proprietor and Editor of the Star .-The following resolution was adopted :--" That this meeting deeply sympathises with the Cumb grland men. who have been deprived of their employment by their he scorned to work it out into practical detail—thear addressed by Messrs. Daniells and Hammond, namely, cruel task-masters, for daring to unite with their a Mr. Trevelvan, a secretary of the detail Monday, Whitshill; Tuesday, Trenent; Wednesday, fellow-workmen to protect, themselves against the fellow-workmen to protect, themselves aga, ust the Mr. O'Neil returned thanks for the honour which a Mr. Trevelyan, a secretary of the Treasury, who he felt had been conferred on him in having been was brought into office by the Whigs, and had been conferred on him in having been was brought into office by the Whigs, and had been links, and a second meeting at Treaten; and on masters. That this meeting pledges itself to use, every Preston Links, and a second meeting at Trenten; and on masters. That this meeting pledges itself to use (every elected to preside over the different exertion to require the by the people, as he was now by the inhabitants of districts, held at Dalkeith, where Mr. Hammond was possible in their noble conduct against their oppressor. exertion to render them all the pecuniary assistance A subscription was entered into for the Cumberlan d men, and 5s 7d collected for them.

week, at Charnock Green, near Chorley, which was addressed by Mr. Berry, of Wigan, and Mr. H. Dennett We are glad to inform the Miners generally that the masters of this district, after treating their men to good old English fare, and otherwise expressing their and otherwise expressing their and the state of the sta

October; Braian Moor, Oct. 19th; Silkston, Oct. 20th; Town. Barnsley again, Oct. 21st; Rawmarsh, Oct. 23d; Greasbreck, Oct. 24th. At each meeting a vote of thanks was given to the Northern Star and the Lecturer. THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND will be held in the Ridley Court, Long Room, Groat Market, New-

at nine o'clock.

FRANKFORT. - MORE "HOSTILE TARIFFS !"-It has now been officially confirmed that the Zollverein

conclude as he had begun. The REPEAL HAD MADE Lancashire Miners took place at the Colliers Arms, may remember that in the month of July last a A PROGRESS WHICH ACTUALLY STARTLED HIMSELF - Hurst Brook, near Ashton-under-Lyne. At the close horrible murder was committed at the village of (loud cheering). He called upon the people then not of the above meeting, there was a goodly number of Mount Tabor, near Halifax, Yorkshire. The victo check that progress by violence, although many delegates in attendance, and the reports they gave of tim was a man named John Dobson, a weaver, things would no doubt occur to provoke them to it the progress of the Association were highly pleasing. Who was shot dead in his own house on the 4th of -(cheers). The Hon. Gentleman alluded to a per- Mr. G. Harrison, the gentleman who had presided at that month by his own son, Joseph Dobson. The son singing "a most bigoted and improper ballad" the public meeting, was called to the chair. The fol- letter and his wife had gone about a week before in the streets a few nights ago, who would not desist lowing sums were then paid in as general contributions:- the lamentable occurrence to live with the father: demand has sprung up, of which there is every pros-Lane, 3s 10d; Fleece Lodge, Bolton, £1 11s 7d; Hurst He had cut his whiskers off, so as to prevent identi-Brook, 5s 10d; Mother Lodge, Bolton, 15s 6d; Glodwick, fication, and when apprehended denied that his 5s 6d; total contributions, £68 4s 6d. Special fund for name was Joseph Dobson; but on being given into men on strike: Ratcliffe. £1; Bank Top, £1 2s 6d; Farnbill the hands of Mr. Jonathan Leach, chief con-18s 6d; Stand Lane, Pilkington, £1 Is 6d; Dukenfield table, he acknowledged that he was the man, £1 14s 6d; Farmer's Arms, Darcy Lever, £1 15s 6d; and instead of feeling compunction for the Colliers' Arms, New Spring, £1 19s 1d; Lane Ends, crime with which he is charged, he gave ut-Aspull Moor, £1 15s; Jolly Carter, ditto, 6s; Vic. terance to expressions of pleasure that he had toria Mine, Dukenfield, 9s; Queen Anne, Little Lever, taken his father's life. On Saturday he was com-£3 15s 7d; Clayton Colliery, £1 12s; Bradford Colmitted on the coroner's warrant to York for trial at liery, £1 10s 6d; Old Mess House, Oldham, 8s 6d; the next assizes for that county.

> MALTON CORN MARKET, OCT. 21.—There was an abundant supply of all sorts of grain at this day's market, and a good clearance was effected. Wheat sold freely at an advance of 33 per qr. In Barley and Oats no material alteration. Flour 33 per sack advance - Wheat 60s to 64s per qr of 40

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. FOR VICTIMS. Shrewsbury Hebden Bridge, near Halifax ... 1 0 0 Oldham...

MONIES RECEIVED FOR MR. O'CONNOR. following places :- Oldbury, in the Tabernacle School- Miners be holden at Chorley Moor, on Monday, the 6th Mr. Gifford, Norwich, for Executive ... 0 10 0 Receipts of the Executive for Cards, from Oct. 18th to Oct. 25th, per General Secretary. Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane ... 0 Mottram, per Crowther 0 10 0 Charter Coffee-House, Edgeware-road ... 0 2 0 1 ••• THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secretary.

P.S.—The members of the Executive return their

EMIGRATION,—ABERDEEN.

N.B. A Collection to defray Expenses will be taken Aberdeen, 1843.

In the Press, and will be ready in a few Days. THE CHARTIST PENNY ALMANACK FOR 1844.

Published by Cleave, London; Hobson, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; France and Sinclair, New. a large supply of Wheat from the growers! but, the castle; Oliver, Darlington; Davison, Stockton; seed as well as speculative demand still continuing, Davison, Bishop Auckland; Williams, Sunderland; a clearance was very early effected at an advance of Tweddale, Stokesley News and Clevelund Reporter Office, Stokesley; and Railton, Barnard Castie. It transactions occurred during the week; tor, in addi-

Threepence,

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION, FOR 1844. NONTAINING a mass of Statistical and other matter, bearing on the Political and Social BY JOSHUA HOBSON

The day of Publication, with a list of contents, will be duly set forth in future announcements.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS,

is now published and completes the work. The desire of the author being to furnish a valuable compendium at such price as would enable every

with PLATES, describing Farm House, Offices, Tank, Farm Yard, &c.; while the whole contains all the information requisite for carrying out all the opera-

That portion of the press which has condescended to notice the above work, expresses the opinion that it may be made pre-eminently useful as a means of elevating the working classes from their present degraded condition.—Price Sixpence each Number.

THE "STATE OF IRELAND," By ARTHUR O'CONNOR, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, is now on Sale, and may be had or Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and of all Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HOLDGATE lectured at Barnsley, on the 18th of | Lord always having paid the highest Wage of the

Jockey Tongues, 3s. 3d. Finishing, 3s. 9d. Wellingtons..... Cutting and the usual extras castle, on Monday, the 30th October, to commence Cross Tongue MAKING.

> Boots, New or Old, and all the usual extras... 5 0 Cloth Boots (black) 3 (coloured)...... 3 WOMENS.

SHOP WORK READY TO LAST.

Stuff, Kid, Patent, or Morocco. Plain Sewrounds, (Shoes) 1 Spring Pumps
Spring Channels Spring Welts
Top-piece Heel, (extra) 0
Plain Black Leather (less) 0 Welts (bespoke) Ditto, (shop) EXTRAS UPON THE ABOVE.

All the usual extras upon Silk, Satin, &c. Gentlemen's Pumps " ready to last" 3 Sewrounds 2 All the extras upon Silk Linings, Frenching, &c.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, OCT. 24TH.-The arrivals of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. There has been a feir demand for New Wheat, and Is per qr. higher, in Old very little improvement. Fine heavy Barley has been full as dear, and a better demand for other descriptions. Oats and Beans have made rather more

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1843.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rue. Beans. Peas Qrs. 326 Qrs. £ s. d. 2 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$ 1 13 7 1 0 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 1 13 0 1 11 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 1 14 $2\frac{1}{2}$ LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS -The amount of busi-

pect of a continuance. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY. Oct. 23. -The supply of cattle at market to-day has been much the same as that of last week, without any alteration in prices. Beef, 42d to 51d; mutton, 42 53d per lb.—Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23rd October. Cows 2,512; Calves 68; Sheep, 6,991; Lambs, 6; Pigs, 7,427; Horses,

YORK CORN MARKET, Oct. 21.—Farmers being employed with field labour, we have but a small supply of Grain to-day. Wheat is ready sale, at an advance of 2s to 3s per qr; Oats 1d per stone; and Beans, 6d per load andvanc.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—There has been a steady sale for every article for consumption during the week, and the aspect of the trade in all our leading markets has been that stones. Barley, 30s to 32s per qr of 32 stones. Oats, of progressive improvement. Supplies both from Iteland and by way of Wakefield have been tolerably extensive. At Liverpool yesterday, all articles bore some advance upon the prices of Tuesday; whilst Wakefield improved 2s to 3s per qr. for Wheat upon last week's rates. Our Corn Exchange £ s. d. is fully attended to day. As regards Wheat, the demand runs principally upon new Irish, which realizes 3d to 4d per bushel advance upon the rates of our last; the same improvement is quetable upon English: old, ld to 2d per bushel higher. Good superfine flours, both English and Irish, are ... 1 0 0 ls to ls 6d per sack dearer, with a steady sale at turers for the county of Lancashire, and that they take Bowling Green, Yorkshire 0 10 0 the advance. Common supers and fines are only in succession the Oldham and Poynton districts." A few Chartists, Great Horton, near Bradper sack. Oats are held firmly at fully the rates of ford, Yorkshire 0 14 3 our last. Meal excites some attention, and there is more inclination to purchase at a small advance upon previous quotations. Beans are very scarce and fully is per qr. higher. Malt steady at late

> STATE OF TRADE.—The recent fluctuations in the price of cotton at Liverpool, have produced some effect upon this market here. The demand, both for goods and yarn, was limited, yesterday, and the prices showed some little unsteadiness, though the greater part of the spinners and manufacturers still decline to sell, except at the extreme rates of the last fortnight.-Manchester Guardian, of Wed.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, Ocr. 24. -The week's arrivals of Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal, to this port from Ireland, are of large amount; and a few small cargoes of free foreign Wheat have been brought coastwise. The duties on Wheat and Flour are now at the maximum-20s per qr. and 12s 03d per brl. respectively. We have continued to experience a good demand for Irish new Wheat from the millers and dealers, and several further purchases have been made on speculation; good runs of red have brought 6s 10d AT NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE.—Messrs. John Berry, thanks to Mr. Cleave for his gift of 2,000 of the tract to 7s the best samples 7s 2d to 7s 4d per 79 lb, "What is a Chartist?" which they distributed at being 2d to 3d per bushel over the rates of Tuesday last. Rather higher prices have been required also for foreign Wheat; but this description has not sold so freely as the new; 8s to 8s 2d has been paid for Lower Baltic red, and 8s 6d to 8s 8d for MEETING of those favourable to Mr. LAU- middling Danizig; fine qualities of the latter are held at 9s per 70 lb. Sack flour has met a free sale at an advance of 1s per 280 lb. Some Canadian sweet has been disposed of at 31s per brl: 33s to 34s per brl. are the rates demanded for United States, free, at which, however, the vend is

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 21. -The weather this week has been for the most part highly favourable for seeding operations, in which considerable progress has been made. This morning however, we had a few hours' rain, but towards midday it cleared up, and has now a dry, settled appearance. At our market this morning, we had tion to our millers being free buyers, we have to note the purchase of about 4000 quarters for shipment coastways, which operation has had the effect of imparting much firmness to the trade, and to induce our holders to demand an improvement of fully 2s per quarter to-day, which, however, in only partial instances, was complied with. The arrivals of flour being trifling, a ready sale has been experienced for Norfolk households, as well as whites at full rates; and, as our millers at the conclusion of the market came to the determination of advancing the price 2s per sack, it is probable the next arrivals from the south may command a corresponding improvement; but much will depend upon the aspect of other markets, whether the rise be sustained. Rye must be called 1s. per quarter higher, with a good inquiry at the advance. Malting barley in demand, more especially the choicest Norfolk quali-THE Fourth Number of Mr. O'Connon's Treaties such sorts only met a limited inquiry. Malt without change. Beans firm, with, however, not much business doing. Grinding peas in good request, and looking higher; but boilers remain stationary. Having only a short supply of oats from the country. sales were readily effected at full former rates.

> LEEDS:-Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua. Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5. Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

> All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, October 28, 1843.)