TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

M. Beloved Friends,—It is now sometime since your position justified me in addressing you by your political name, nor should I now resume it, after three years and a half very culpable apathy, had I not discovered to my entire satisfaction, during last week's sojourn in Lancashire, that the principle but slept until there was a foe in the field worthy of its antagonism. It is not long since the Whig press ventured to ask where Chartism was now? Nor was I long in reponding, on your behalf, that I would speedily let them know. I am now in a situation to do so. I have visited the head quarters, and many of the outposts of Chartism. I have had communication from aimost every garrison in the kingdom, and I proclaim to the world, that Chartism NOT ONLY LIVES, but is prepared once more to fight the battle of freedom. It is not so long since a miscalculating Attornev-General boasted that he had killed Chartism. nor was it long before Chartism killed his party and buried it in that grave which he had prepared for us. I have often told faction that the rock upon which

Whiggery split was the vain endeavour to conceal public opinion by withholding any mention of our name, our principles, or our triumphs, from the than world. They treated us as a new sect not looking for equality, or even toleration, but as if we merely struggled for such notoriety as the law condescended to extend to us. The old party who thus treated us is now in the field once more looking for political power, and the subject upon which I address you is to ask, if, after having routed, defeated, and destroyed them, they shall now walk into office as if in reality we had ceased to exist; or shall we not rather give them to understand that there are other parties besides the League, other principles besides free trade, to be taken into account, before we consent to a restoration of the Whigs to power. However, there are some questions for the country to answer before those whom you have appointed to conduct your movement can be in a situation to decide. We have called a representation of all the towns in North and South Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, 'Leicester, Derby, Norwich, Birmingham, and London, to meet at Manchester, on Monday next, and there to deliberate as to our future policy and course. Let every town then answer the following questions through its delegate:-Are you still resolved upon remaining a party distinct from all others in name and principles? Is your motto still " Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall."-" The People's Charter and no surrender ?" " Better to die a freeman than live a slave." " We will abandon our principles only with our lives." "We will die or conquer." "The land is our inherisance." "The Charter is our birthright." "United we stand, divided we fall." "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work." "The Charter is our right, and we will have it." Let those questions be answered by all. And if your resolution is fixed and firm, let us understand if we are all prepared, once more, to brave the dungeon of the transport, in honour of

Whether, if necessary, you are once more prepared to light the SILENT MONITOR (the torch), not to burn. as our foul-monthed enemies charged us, not to destroy property, but to light us at that only hour allowed for our gathering by the system, to talk over our grievances and our mode of redressing Brother Chartists, I am the same, the very same

that I ever was. I am ready to face the dock. the has been so lukewarmly supported by those for whose benefit its advocates have suffered so much, I AM THAT MAN: and by this appeal to you I prove that I know you better than your enemies know you. That in your some-time apathy I do not recognise the abandonment of your principles, but, on the contrary, I believe that there are ten Chartists now, ten have since then weeded the field, we have win-Sir Robert Peel proclaimed his tariff in 1841, I then announced that it was a measure so wise, so grasping, so luminous, just, comprehensive, and stateseffect. His career for the last five years, let scribblers, mountebanks, and factions write, and ridicule, and denounce as they may, has been, when all the circumstances of the case are considered, the most brilliant, the most astounding, the most daring, and statesmanlike, of which the annals of the country bear record, and his resignation at this moment is the most terrible blow this country has experienced for many years.

We are not only to consider the gigantic changes he has effected, but we must also bear in mind the strength of the faction from whom he has exterted them. His was indeed a strong government; and yet, when dirty work was to be done, when a Masters' and Servants' Bill was to be carried, we never erect the houses; thus, two months labour, of the working, without cessation, since nine o'clock this find Peel defiling himself with pitch, or lending his most judicious labour, will have been expended upon morning, and that it is now near ten at night, you strength to the purposes of faction. In such cases | the allotment, and when the occupant takes posseshe has confined the struggle to the refuse of his party, sion he will find himself in a garden instead of a before I say "good night," I ask you to picture to and the strength of public opinion. How easily he wilderness, while the value of the thing to be mort- yourselves what an England it will be the day a might have carried the Masters' and Servants' Bill. if he had consented to lend it his aid. No; even in and thus a greater impetus will be given to the dred farms; and what a procession we'll have, and the height of the revolution of 1842, he allowed Gra- society. It is to be distinctly understood that the what a dinner we'll have, and what a tent we'll ham to state what was the power of the police, but Peel would not confer that power upon them by law. True, the middle classes made him prosecute us, but he gave us a just judge, a mild, an honourable, and humane Attorney-General, and I speak from authority when I assert, that he gloried in our delivery. Not so the Whigs. They followed us with a bloodthirsty vengeance. They refused all our appeals for an act of simple justice to Frost and our other friends; they gave us no quarter, except what our own courage forced from them. And yet I am ready to forget and forgive the past, in the hope that their future conduct will prove sorrow for the past, and will be altered in future. But this I am resolved upon, that they shall acknowledge us as a party, admit our strength, and concede our just demands.

I do not mean that any cabinet, formed out of the present turmoil, will concede our Charter; but I do mean that they shall confer upon us the legal legitimate means of achieving it for ourselves. I look to mate means of achieving it for ourselves. I look to achieving funskilled persons to damn the act of one-ring it something to the project through their own disappointment. Now another election as the ground work of those means; and I look to the proper exercise of the power we I will show you the working of this plan. The all until the Friday night previous to her death, when shall then achieve to accomplish our object. For my-shall then achieve to accomplish our object. For my-self, I cannot see the possibility of forming a cabinet each man knows his own plot. The directors the finger upon which she had received the bite. However, it was not until the following evening that take the necessary medicine. Gentlemen, from the finger upon which she had received the bite. However, it was not until the following evening that has gathered together for the purpose. New blood, fresh blood, vigorous blood, Peel's blood, and the democratic blood, must be infused before anything permanent, or representative of the present mind, can be established Hitherto the Whigs have been the legislative plaything of the people. We have been able to snap them in pieces by our own single strength. We do not want such a government; we want a government with some stability in it; a government that will concede what is right to the growing mind of the age, and not a plaything for the amusement of children. We want a government, in the words of Lord John Russell, that will concede "ALL PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS CONCESSIONS," and no more; but we require full latitude for the public mind to declare and decide what those "PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS CONCES-810xs" are to be; and we require a government to surrender its own caprice to this national judgment.

It is for you, then, to say whether or no you are satisfied to be slaves, or whether you are determined to be freemen. You will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest every sentence of the Executive's message, and you will be prepared to say, through your representatives, whether you are prepared to carry out the policy recommended in that message. By the duty that you owe to yourselves and your farnilies. ment we should be enabled to get nearly as much eruntion.

TIONAL TRADES' JOURN

VOL. X. NO. 423.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

by the allegiance you owe your country, by your bond upon mortgage as we could realize by sale, and every to those whose rights you are bound to defend though yet unborn, by your valour as Englishmen, by your suffer- about sale now, as I feel as firmly convinced, as I am of ings as Chartists, by your duty as Christians, by your my own existence, that Leach's two propositions will pride as freemen, by your love as fathers, by your duty be the means of putting every man in possession as husbands, by all that is dear, by all that is sacred, by all that is just. I invoke you to buckle on your armour for the good fight. It will be a moral fight. a glorious fight-and a valuable triumph. It is the battle of right against might, of knowledge against bigotry and intolerence, of justice against injustice, of liberty against oppression and misrule. Are you READY FOR SUCH A STRUGGLE? IF SO, SAY SO; and none will be found more ready to do one man's part

Your faithful friend And unpurchaseable servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE LAND.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION. My Friends,-In my desire to place your association upon a stable and permanent footing, you will not expect me to forget those principles which would £18 15s. an acre, a house that costs £30, and £15 make your association national. The land is what I capital; and if the land cost £28 15s. an acre, the aim at the Charter is the means by which I seek to tenement will have cost the society \$20 more, and achieve it. I shall now however, confine myself to the occupant will pay 5 per cent. for the additional the social branch of the subject—the land. You will £20, or £6 for the tenement. If it costs £40 more, read, in this week's Star, the conclusion of our deliberations in conference, and now it is my duty to £10; and the man who pays £10 will be better off comment briefly upon the proceedings—not upon the changes made in the Rules-for, actually, there were estates will be purchased at less than £18 15s., and none, except in such details as would confer upon you the entire benefits presented in the original Rules

of the association. My Friends, you may well imagine what my suspense was, what my fears were, and the anticipations, to wheih my too sanguine mind had given birth. I confess that the Dewsbury resolutions made me tremble for the safety of my child. Otherwise, I and now let no booby presume to misunderstand it. doubt whether I should have left a sick-bed to have perilled my life in its defence. However, no man is more satisfied to do justice than I am; and I am now proud to say, that it appeared to be the desire of the divided them into twenty, for our object is to deck conference to co-operate with me to secure the triumph the face of the earth with as many model farms as of the principle. I shall now briefly sketch for you possible—to open as many free labour markets as the main features of the week's work. Hereafter I practicable—and, depend upon it, that land bought shall select each important branch for a separate in a district now, where the plan was never heard of, letter, showing you the advantage of every alteration | would very speedily furnish a sufficient number of that was made. It would have been utterly im- paid-up members to populate it. possible, long as the hours of sitting were, to give you a faithful report of what was done; however, that mode of selecting occupants, and nothing can be which appears in this week's paper will be verbatim, more fair, impartial, or satisfactory. If a thousand as there was more time for its arrangement.

The first question to which 1 shall call your attention is the Enrolment, and so indispensable is that, be numbered from one to a thousand. If a hun. If the habit of ringing his bell for hot water; but dungeon, or the scaffold, rather than abandon my that I now tell you boldly that it shall be enrolled. principles, or forfeit my right to advance them. I though we were obliged to give it the title of the principles, or ioriest my right to advance them. I should be a surface the door, and upon drawing have gained experience from the past, which may hell-born devil. The enrolment is for you and not according to priority of numbers, that is, No. 1 will the curtains I saw the deceased lying upon his better enable me to protect you against the law's for me; if I wanted to rob you I would have stuck have the first, they will have their choice of allot quirks and quibbles, but if I lived till every hair of up for the introduction of your principles, your ob- ments. Suppose No. 5, No. 7, and No. 9 would not my head was grey, I should never learn to lisp the jects, your means of carrying them out, and then I wish to remove to the district where the land had word "surrender." If any man in my situation of might have tickled your excitable enthusiasm by been purchased, then No. 101, 102, and 103 would life could be justified in abandoning a cause which telling you that the law refused its protection, and take their places, or the rotation would go on until asking you what I should Do with the money in HAND. The great hitch in every association is the waiting for a more suitable opportunity of locating difficulty of having the monies applied to the legitimate purpose. When the project is ripe for action: then there is some conscientious demur amongst the conscientious trustees and directors, as to whether they essential, that I shall only say of them, if I ever had can legally and honourably apply the funds to such a a doubt of success, which I never had, the adoption existence in the days of Chartist froth. We purpose. Now I shall say no more about enrolment of those two auxiliaries would at once have removed further than that it SHALL BE ENROLLED, and with it. If a man loses his pig or cow, or if his house is nowed the chaff from the corn, and the millions the name if possible; if not, I will take all the reponhave more confidence than ever they had in the sibility upon my own shoulders, and I honour the leaders that have remained stedfast and firm. When men who had the bravery to contend for enrolment under any circumstance.

The next question is, the payment of 5s. a-year, by those who shall receive the £15, until the last manlike, that I doubted if the first Chartist Parlia- member is located. This is so just, and such a nement would have ventured upon so sweeping a pro- cessary link between those who are located and those position. From that moment to the present every who are not located, that it requires no comment. single act of Peel's has gone to establish his belief in | The man who is located first will thus feel that he is the necessity of those changes that we sought to not discharged from the obligations of brotherhood until every man is located, while those who pay but sixpence and threepence a-week will have the advantage of the measure.

The next subject, and the one of the greatest importance is the application of the £15 to its legitimate purposes, namely, to the cultivation of the soil. Now, I will state for you precisely what the effect of rectors, it is too little; but I did not wish to swim this measure will be. It will not keep any man a until I found that I had water enough to keep me single day from the occupation of his tenement. Be | up; if we hadn't directors, and good directors toofore the foundation stone of the house is laid, every just the very men we have-we should have no assoman will know his own allotment, and no man could ciation at all. But, thank God. the four honest occupy his house or leave his labour until the house working men possess the undivided confidence of was built. Say then, that it takes two months to their order. When I tell you that I have now been gaged will be brought two months earlier to maturity, hundred freemen shall take possession of their hundirectors will allow all that are capable to undertake have, and what music we'll have, and what dancing this preliminary work themselves, while it is also to we'll have, and what speechifying we'll have: but no be understood, that the wish of every occupant will drink, speed the space in milk, if you please, but be religiously adhered to in the management of his no drunkenness; and what a laugh we'll have at the little estate; and believe me, they'll be all there on crotchet-mongers, and what a triumph we'll have Sunday, by moonlight on Saturday, and at sun rise over the monopolists. And that triumph I promise on Monday morning, even if they have to run to and you before the 15th of May next. Now then. "good from their work.

My friends, we are fostering parents, not cruel taskmasters. Now, by this wise provision of James Leach's, we will be able to go on with our operations with an exactly doubled speed. We will be able to do in two months what otherwise it would have taken us exactly four months to do-two months to build and air the houses, and two months to cultivate the six months since the deceased was made a present of ground, instead of doing both at one and the same a young pup by one of her neighbours; after having time. So that without this we would have lost one half of the season, and hazarded the success of the as- in hopes by that means it might be induced to parsociation, by allowing Junskilled persons to damn take of food; and while in the act of offering it sometion, and the servants of those particular occupants. the first symptom of the horrifying disease made its I will presume the wages of an agricultural labourer appearance. It commenced by a violent shivering, and she continued in a dreadful state of agony until Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, when death put an end to her sufferings.—Waterford Chronicle. that is £5. Seed I over-estimate at £1; thus £6 of the £15 will have been expended, and £9 will re. Tuesday afternoon Charles Horsnell, jun., of Little main. With that £9 I propose that every man Easton, son of the park-keeper to Viscount Maynard, shall buy a two year old heifer, which he will get good for £5. I will tell him the breed hereafter, and where to get her for less. That makes £11. He will man about five feet eight inches in height, having on give £1 for a pig. He will then have £3 to live a black hat and velveteen jacket, standing in a game give £1 for a pig. He will then have been two months upon until the crops, which have been two months made towards him, and having advanced to within planted, begin to supply him, and if he requires more twenty yards of the stranger, Horsnell observed the money for his support, or even improvements, the bank of loan will furnish him with it; and, mind, we shall have a capital for that purpose of £1,000 the charge struck a tree, knocking off the bark to the or unwards, by the time possession is taken of the extent of six inches. Fortunately not a shot entered first allotment. Those who can buy a cow, of course will buy a cow for immediate use; and one of the will buy a cow for immediate use; and one of the principal duties of the directors will be to lay out alarm he naturally felt, he pursued the stranger, and every man's allotment according to the mode of life after running about twenty yards shot at him, but he intends to pursue, whether for grain, garden stuff, his gun missed fire, and the fellow escaped. or a mixture. The moment the houses are occupied, and the altered state of the land is seen, that mo-

year it will be improving. But I won't say a word of his land for ever, without rent. It will be a very beautiful thing to see a hundred agricultural labourers working for a hundred operatives, at 5s. 6d. a-week more than the Dorsetshire landlords give

The next question is the amount of rent to be paid, which, of course, will be according to the value of the land purchased. In my letters to the Irish Landlords. in my work on Small Farms, in every letter that I have written to you, I have distinctly told you that I would rather pay £5 an acre for land worth only £4 an acre, than pay 30s. an acre for land worth £2 an acre. No one supposed that he was to have swo acres of land that cost £50 an acre, a house, and £15, for £5 a-year. No one supposed that we could purchase every estate that we bought at the rate of exactly £18 15s. an asre; but everybody knew that some scale was necessary; and we laid down a scale that even a fool may understand—that scale is, that a man shall pay £5 a-year for two acres of land that cost he'll pay £7; and if it costs £100 more, he will pay than the man who pays £4 10s., as, of course, some then the rent will be less than £5 a-year.

If the society gives £60 for land, they will go on faster than it they gave £18 15s.; a good thing is always more saleable in the market. Again, if the society expends £50 upon a house instead of £30, the tenant will pay £6 instead of £5, or 5 per cent. upon the additional £20. So much for the scale of rent: The next subject to which I shall direct your attention is the division of the country into districts. We have divided them into five. I wish we had

The next question to which I shall advert is the shareholders have paid up, or any other number, when the ballot takes place, the thousand tickets will dred are to be located, those who draw from number one to a hundred will be entitled to the prizes, and they were filled up, those who rejected the allotment tnemselves. Nothing can be more simple than this. The next question is the Bank of Loan and Insurance Company. These are so crowning and so burned, he'll have another house, another cow, and another pig; and I also hope to see a benefit society established amongst the members of each district in case of sickness, though I don't anticipate the presence of a doctor in any one of them.

As to the question of a penny a month, three farthings a month, and a halfpenny a month levy, I don't condescend to mention it. It's a nothing. It is a shilling, ninepence, and sixpence a-year. Two pots of ale, a pot and a half of ale, and a pot of ale a year As to the localities defraying their own expenses, it wisely originated in Glasgow; and if it wasn't made general, ten secretaries would not do the work in a very short time. It's a division of labour; and if the shareholders pay it in meal they have it in malt, and they won't see it in the secretaries' list of expenses. As to the thirty-five shillings a-week to the di-

will think that it is time to say "good night," but

Ever your faithful friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. -- On Wednesday a poor woman named Mary Garrett, aged 60 years, residing in Kezars-lane, in this town, died from the effects of the above dreadful and fatal malady. About ta few days in her possession it refused to eat, whereupon the poor woman brought into it the dam.

DABING ATZEMPT TO MURDER AT DUNMOW. - On

SUDDEN DEATH

ENGLISH OLIGARCHY

On Thursday, the 11th of December, considerable excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Apsley House, in consequence of a rumour that the English Oligarchy had committed suicide. Throughout the day many relatives and friends of the deceased repaired to the scene of the mournful occurrence to ascertain the facts of the case. By twelve o'clock, however, the worst anticipations were confirmed by all the windows of the house being closed, together with the announcement, that although deceased had died a natural death, the public anxiety was about to be satisfied by holding an inquest upon the body. On the circumstances of the case being made known to the parish authorities, the necessary steps were taken for holding the inquest. Accordingly, T. Wakley, Egg., M.P., appointed Friday last, at twelve o'clock, as the time for holding the inquest, and summonses were accordingly issued for the attendance of the jury at the Cnown public-house, Half Moon-street. By one o'clock the jury had been sworn, and the necessary arrangements made for the soroner and jury viewing the body of the deceased.

THE INQUEST.

A considerable time clapsed before the return of the jury to the crown, in consequence of the awful stench that proceeded from the body, and the disinclination of many of the jury to undertake the task. At two o'clock precisely the witnesses were in attendance, and the proceedings commenced with the examination of deceased's valet, which was as follows:-Had been in the service of the deceased for many years, during which time he had been more or less indisposed He had observed a great alteration in the habits and manners of deceased since 1841, and especially since the middle of August last. He frequently started in his sleep, and at intervals appeared considerably excited.

By the Coroner: Used he to speak or mutter anything in his sleep, or during those moments of excitement? Answer: Yes, sir. Of late I have observed that he muttered "the sliding scale;" and, latterly, he has mentioned the words "free

trade" and "Dr. Peel," with great bitterness. By a Juror: Who attended deceased? Answer: I did, sir. Juror: No; I mean as his physician. Answer: Oh! Dr. Peel, sir.

By the Coroner: When did you last see de-Answer: On Wednesday night, sir.

What state was he in then? Answer: Much as usual, sir; but rather more excited, especially after Dr. Peel had left him. When did you first see the deceased dead?

Answer: Yesterday morning, sir. His usual nour for rising was nine o'clock, when he was in not hearing the bell ring at eleven, I tapped several times at the door, and not receiving any answer, I opened the door, and upon drawing back with his face quite black. By the Coroner: Had you any suspicion at any time that deceased would commit suicide? or have you any reason to suppose, now, that he

Answer: None whatever. The Coroner: The reason I ask the question s because the appearance of the face presents strong symptoms of strangulation. Witness: That may arise, sir, from the full habit of my late master. He always eat and drank vora-

By a Juror: Had you, at any time, any reason to think that the deceased was subject to aberrations of mind. Answer: No, sir, none whatever.

Dr. Peel was the next witness examined, and gave his evidence as follows :- Had been the medical attendant of the deceased for many complication of disorders, all tending to create considerable nervousness. Deceased was a person of very full habit, and though not subject to apoplectic fits had recently, especially since the latter end of August, manifested some symptoms which required a change in his medicine to prevent apoplexy. Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, was the last time he saw de ceased alive, he offered him this alterative, but, upon tasting it, deceased fell into a violent passion, spit the medicine out, and declared he was poisoned, saying that it was the same as that damned "Russell Purge" that he had taken once before. After a little persuasion deceased became more calm, and was at length prevailed upon to go to bed, but was very much excited, and heard no more of him until the melancholy

day morning. By the Coroner: Pray, Dr. Peel, how old do you suppose the deceased to have been? Answer: Oh! God only knows; he had the reputation of being a second Methusaleh. Hi friends said he was as old as the hills. Pray, may I ask what was the state of de

tidings of his death was communicated yester-

ceased's mind, and had you reason, at any time, to think he was not capable of transacting his business? in short, that he was not of sound mind? Answer: For many years he has left the saw any change in his mental faculties. The Coroner: You think, then, that he was perfectly sane ?

Answer: Why. I think he was as sane as ever he was to the last; but my impression has always been, that deceased was born an idiot, and I invariably treated him as such.

Do you think that the alteration in the medicine you offered him the last night you saw him, and his disinclination to take it, was calculated to produce apoplexy, in the state of excitement in which you describe deceased to have been. Answer: Yes; I think that not at all unlikely: especially as deceased was of very gross habits, and remarkably obstinate. To what, then, would you attribute the imme-

diate cause of his death? Answer: Decidedly to apoplexy, arising from repletion, brought on by gross living, which led to impaired digestion, added to an unconquerable obstinacy.

Have you seen the body of deceased? and have you any reason to suppose, if you have made a post mortem examination, that the deceased died a natural death? Answer: That's not only my impression, but

my conviction. The deceased died from the causes that I have described. A Juror: Mr. Coroner, I think we have heard quite enough to enable us to give our verdict. The Coroner: Well, gentlemen of the jury, ordinarily called upon to decide in this parish :

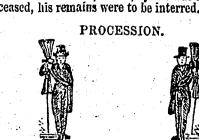
this is a case widely differing from those you are for the most part, the cases that have been brought before you are those where the deceased has died of want and starvation, whereas, in the present case, it appears from the evidence of the you may naturally conclude that he had been attached to life; and, therefore, you may discharge your minds of all notions of suicide while in a state of insanity, as, gentlemen, there is a great difference between idiotoy and insanity. However, gentlemen, I think, upon the whole, you have sufficient grounds to return such verdict as will, at one and the same time, satisfy the friends of the deceased and the public at

The room was then cleared, and the jury remained in consultation for about fifteen minutes, when they returned the following verdict:—
"We find that the deceased died by the visitation of God, manifested in a blight on the 19th of August last."

FUNERAL OF THE ENGLISH OLIGARCHY.

It being determined that the funeral of the English oligarchy should be as private as possible, four o'clock on Wednesday morning last was appointed as the hour for this melancholy ceremony. Long before the hour, however, a number of the triends and relatives of the deceased had arrived at Mr. Cobden's, undertaker, Fleet-street, where the body had been removed. Shortly after four o'clock the mournful procession was formed, and proceeded in the followir,g

order to St. Paul's, where, by the will of the de



Richmond Newcastle. Manchester.

Buckingham, Tenants at Will of the Deceased,

carrying flambeaux Fifty-pound Tenants at Will, in scarfs and hat-bands.



The coffin was covered with a magnificent pall of black velvet, upon which was emblazoned the arms and motto of the deceased, as

THE BIBLE AND SWORDS And underneath-Fee, faw, fuzz, I smell the blood of an Englishman. CHIEF MOURNER. Colonel Sibthorpe.

Then follows a long and mournful train in the ollowing order :—

Twelve Poor Law Commissioners, Two and Two. The Paupers of St. George's Parish, Two and Two. Six Mounted City Police.

Carriage of Dr. Peel going h

Upon arriving at St. Paul's the coffin was deposited in the choir, where the service was performed by the Bishop of London; after which a pathetic sermon was preached by the chaplain of the deceased, from the following text-"They who die by the sword are better than they who perish of hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the

Precisely at six o'clock the remains of the deceased were deposited in the family vault. and the mournful procession returned to Apsley House, where they partook of an excellent

## Foreign Intelligence.

in Paris by express on Friday. An immediate fall in all species of securities followed, of course, the knowledge of the fact. As the business of the day proceeded the decline continued with every indication of further progress. The Paris papers of Saturday announced the "resignation," The National, after a brief review of the subject, concludes by predicting that the change of Ministers in England will infal libly occasion a similar proceeding in France: Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, has arrived in France. A letter from Perpignan, of the 8th inst. describes him as more worn than advanced in age. His features, half concealed in thick mustachios and a long white beard, are handsome. He walks with difficulty, and it appears that his malady, although nearly cured, has left his mouth tender. He abstains from all spirituous liquors, and drinks wine diluted with water. The officers of his staff are not so abstemious. The French newspapers contain a notice of the death of Rouston, the Emperor Napoleon's favourite Mameluke, who died on Sunday (week), at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise), where he had been living upon a small income of 5,000f. to 6,000f., derived chiefly from the sale of the presents from Napoleon and his family.

SWITZFRLAND. A LETTER FROM LAUSANNE, of the 11th, says :- " I having been rumoured that the Conservatives would attempt on Sunday an attack against the government, arms were secretly brought from the arsenal of Mosges, and placed in several houses of the town. In the tined for the exercise of the college. A sharp struggle ensued, and several persons were wounded. In the morning the place was covered with blood."

ment he has endured at the hands of his persecutors.

GERMANY. RUMOURED CONSPIRACY IN PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, DEC. 6.—For some days past strange stories have been in circulation of the discovery of conspiracies. They have most probably been occasioned by the certainly extraordinary audience which a private soldier has had of the King, and the revelations which he is said to have made to the King of a secret which was suddenly entrusted him to by a person unknown. The soldier had been obliged to promise an oath to the stranger to communicate the secret to the King alone. The story is certainly founded on facts. The audience took place, and the King is said to have appeared very thoughtful after it. As may be supposed the most conflicting reports are in circulation respect

ing the secret disclosed by the soldier; the most likely is, that it is connected with the fermentation in Posen, which spreads more and more, and has given occasion to the arrest of several persons. According to this account, a military plot among the numerous Poles in the Guards in this city was shortly to break out. The stranger is supposed to have been one of the conspirators, whose conscience troubled him, and who desired to ease his heart without directly becoming an informer.—Relaturefero. (Hamburg paper.) ALGERIA. The following are some new details respecting Col.

St. Arnaud's last expedition, contained in a letter occupation of land, which we shall feel severely as long as we shall not be able to fill it up by European colonists, and before thinking of establishing them, we must secure their personal safety; otherwise the villages and centres of population are only sources of embarrasment, for, in order to protect them, numerous posts must be left, which reduce our columns materially and melt them away as we

THE UNITED STATES. The Britannia, Royal Mail Steamer, arrived on Tuesday morning, bringing New York papers to the 30th November.

THE OREGON QUESTION still continued to be the great subject of discussion. Mr. Packenham, the British Ambassador, and Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Settlements, kept up is expected to reach Liverpool by the 21st inst.

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. clamation, commuting the sentence of death passed riots and murder of Steele, the sheriff, to imprison- neighbourhood, neither of whom, it appears, could be ment for life. It is a lengthy document, occupying induced to reciprocate her love.

three columns of the Albany Atlas. The reprieve was issued the day before the executions were to have Accounts from Mexico are of the most pacific cha-

racter, the southern republic thinking it best policy to spare at once their dollars and their territory, both of which would, in case of hostilities with their neighbours, be lost to them. The Mexican government now desires to have a boundary defined, to acknowledge Texas as one of the United States, and to continue on the best terms possible with the sister republic. Generals Paredes and Arista, who together hold the reins of government at Mexico, are both favour-able to the treaty, and had issued a proclamation that they would suppress any opposition that might be nunde to it.

e n ande to it.
The last advices from the "army of occupation" in Texas represent the existence of a great anxiety to return home, there being no fighting in prospect, not much to at, and no pay forthcoming. An immediate recall was looked for.

The Britannia brings home the Governor-General of Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe (who leaves his government on account of ill health), family, and suite. Lord Cathcart is Governor of Canada till another is appointed.

We learn from the commercial accounts brought by the Britannia that the greatest excitement had prevailed in the New York and Montreal corn-markets. in consequence of the accounts from England. Flour had risen to the extraordinary price of T dollars 25 cents in the farmer place, and to 7 dollars 6 cents in the latter. It had sussequently declined to 6 dollars 75 cents.

THE RIVER PLATE. Recent accounts from the River Plate state that the united English, French, and Monte Videan forces had ascended the River Uruguay as far as the falls of the river at Salto, and that it its progress up they had expelled the troops of Rosan from the towns of Paysandu and Mercedes. Their object in ascending the river is understood to have been to open a communication with General Paz, wheris at the head of a force of from 5,000 to 5,000 men, cavalry and infantry, in the province of Corrientes. If it should become necessary these forces may be brought down to Monte Video, in which sase the unised strength of the Correntino army, of the garrison of Monte Video, of the French and English Marines, and of the regiment of British infantry just landed at that city will be sufficient to sweep away the army of Oribe if it should not break up or surrender of its own accord, as it is confidently expected that it will. Since the capture of the Buenos Ayrean feet, neither the army of Oribe not that of Urquiza can have received any sort of supplies from Buenos Ayres, and now that Mercedes and l'aysandu have been occupied by Monte Videan garrisons, their retreat from the Monte Vidcan territory is nearly impossible.

The joint declaration issued by the Ministers

Plenipotentiary of England and France, on declaring the city and territory of Buenos Ayres in a state of blockade, is an eloquent and well-reasoned state paper, and fully justifies the course taken by the representatives of the two nations.

MASACRE IN SYRIA. We take the following from the Times: - At Giubisihir, near Tripoli, in Syria, the Ottoman: troops wishing to force the inhabitants to deliver up their arms, a revolt had taken place, and 900 of the Turkish troops had been massacred.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM .- ALEXANonia, Nov. 30.—On the morning of the 28th wereceived from Cairo the melancholy news of the death of Bishop Alexander, of Jerusalem, who, it appears, died only five miles distant from Cairo, on the desert.

Me was accompanied by his lady and daughter. FRENCH PROFITMONGERS. - A considerable sensation has been created in Faris, by the announcement that M. Gabrielde Ison, a brother of the stockbroker who has just failed, has committed suicide by blowing out his brains, at Grenelle. It was also stated at the Bourse that a very large speculator has become insane in consequence of heavy losses.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Whatever may be the jealousies which exist between: France and the other great Continental powers, Austriaand Russia, there are strong symptoms that, as far asthe power of this country is converned, there existsa mutual understanding between the Czar and the French Government, and that the United States of America are a party to this "triple alliance." Let us not be misunderstood nor our meaning distorted. We have no intention, not the slightest, either of saying or insinuating, that any treaty with provisions of this tendency exists between these three powers. Far from it. We believe it an understanding merely, based upon such treaties of a commercial nature as may exist between the parties. But though not engrossed upon paper or parchiment, signed, sealed, and delivered, it is not the less virtually a tripartite alliance amongst these three powers, to cripple, wherever they can, the power and influence of England by their joint action, and especially her naval

We may be asked what evidence we have of this? We answer, there exists much evidence, though it is to be sought for from a distance, and does not lie exactly at the surface. In the first place, there can be no doubt that in Greece and in Egypt the French and Russians are united closely at this moment to destroy, as far as it may be accomplished, all British power in the Mediterraneau. When the Greek revoit against the power of the Portefirst broke out, England was seduced into it by the specious pretext of establishing constitutional liberty there, whilst the Russians aided in this work of freedom, as it. was cunningly called, for the sole purpose of weakening and of alienating the Turkish power. For Russian purposes the battle of Navarino was fought and won, principally by British skill and courage, and whilst by that 'untoward event" French and English blood were spilt, Russia reaped the fruits. The Porte was alienated from England as well as from France, and, as it were in despair, resigned herself to the fatal arms of the Russian as a friend and protector. In the meantime. Greece was made a kingdom, and Otho, of Bavaria, a heavy German, arbitrary and stupid, sent to reign in Attica, as the successor of Pericles and Alcibindes! What is the result? Otho has got a huge loan from England, of which he will neither pay principal nor interest; whilst France and Russian influence are supreme, and Coletti, notorious for his hatred of England. is made Prime Minister. In Egypt the same result has followed. Russia cajoled Austria and England into the fatal treaty of 1840, which at once insulted France, and threw Mehemet Ali, the Egyptian ruler, into the arms of that power. Thus France has, as it were, the bribe of Egypt (the great object of her cov. tousness) in hand, in order to induce her to wink at Russian aggression on the night a band of Radicals seized on the cannon des- other side; and to balance the possession of Alexandria, and an open over-land road to India, against the spectacle of a Russian army in Constantinople, and the Dardanelles blocked up by Russian fleets and batteries. On the Ame-Dr. Casimir Pryfren has written a lengthy letter rican continent we see the same game playing. France to the Morning Chronicle, rebutting the charges of sells Louisiana to the United States as the keystone of a his enemies as to his complicity in the assassination friendly alliance to be directed against the naval supremacy of M. Leu, and describing the unjust and cruel treat- of England. They begin by resisting the English right of search, whether in the case of slave-trading or hostilities. They proceed by shutting out virtually, and setting at naught all the claims of England upon any portion of the west coast of the North American continent. Russia, in furtherance of this move, claims downwards to latitude 54 deg. 40 min., whilst Congress asserts that their claim overlaps that of Russia, and extends to latitude 55 dec. In China the same tactics are proceeding with. France and the United States are both negociating treaties of commerce with the Emperor's commissioners. The American treaty, it is known, violates the conditions of their commercial engagements with Great Britain; whilst France, it is believed, is struggling hard to obtain the cession of the Island of Chusan, a prize which, if obtained, will probably be shared between them and the-Americans. The whole of the insidious plot is the result of a.

tacit determination on the part of these powers tocripple the foreign trade, and break down the naval power of England. They know this naval power alone has given England the preponderance which she hasattained. Her military power is trifling; but well dothey know the truth of the aphorism of the great Bacon, the power of the seas is the abridgement of a monarchy," The discovery of steam navigation has rendered the adventure of destroying the English "abridgement," an easier task in their estimation. Hezas the insidious system, under which France, Russia, and the United States, by building steam frigates, under the guise of "packets," are secretly trying to collect a navy, the united force of which may be an over-match for all that from one of the officers, dated Nov. 25 :- "We have England can muster. That these three navies will, in. killed 603 persons, taken 2,000 head of eattle, the event of a war, be united against that of England, destroyed the Rebta and the Beni-Madoun, and made let no man doubt. Whilst Louis Philippe lives, it is prorazzia on the Hennis. We set out again this evening to attack the population between Tisi-Salai, Rissa, place; but his family can only continue to govern by yield. the peculiar old age of deceased, I think that and Tifilitis. Unfortunately these successes lead to ing to the ruling passion of the French people, which now is no results. The emigration of the western tribe to break up, by means of this condition, the hated sucontinues. This emigration prepares for us a non- premacy of this country. The designs of Russia on India. are no secret. In Hindostan they are as well known, and as openly admitted, as any other political truth; whilst in America the determination of the Republic to sway the whole continent, from Labrador to the isthinus of Dazien, is not concealed. We would counsel all concerned, that to hope to buy off this animosity by exeminercial concessions, is hopeless and suicidal. They will take all they can get in that way : and when concession has found its limits, and weakness gets fairly ashamed, force will be applied to obtain the rest. That the rulers of this country are becoming alive to these truths, is now tolerably evident, and if they want further demonstration. it will soon be afforded them.

> FIRE ON CLERKENWELL GREEN. On Wednesday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, an an active communication with the Government, but alarming fire broke out upon the premises belonging nothing certain had transpired as to the nature of President Polk's Message, or the intentions of the American Government. The President's "Message" selves to the utmost, and by two o'clock they happily selves to the utmost, and by two o'clock they happily succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

> A Young Damsel, near Plymouth, who attempted. "The governor of New York State has issued a pro- without success, to poison herself, declared she wis impelled to attempt self-destruction in consequence on Van Steenburgh and O'Connor for the anti-rent of her ardent affection for two young swains in the

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.

MARE ON SPINAL DISEASE. THIS day is published, price 2s. 6d., CASES and OB-SERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance in some of the most chronic and unpromising instances of spinal deformity; with eighteen engravings on

WOOD. By SAMCEL HARE, N.R.C.S. London: John Churchill, Princes-street; and may be FOR STOP PING DECAYED TEETH. had of all booksellers.

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS, SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE

Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and with case, as full directions are enclosed. last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel. The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am

-letermined, in my opinion, that the collowing are their true properties:-"First-The increase the strength, whiist most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lesting strength to the body.

experience their effect; the dissuse upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the

"Thirdly—They are foundafter giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious

instead of beneficial. Fourtily-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Balton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'I beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public for their esicacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with females as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a hox of these pills will at once prove the truth of this assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnicial us by mious individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvelleus, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellowcreatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd,

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4 Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhalleffected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farring con-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. Edinburgh-J. and R. Raimys and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wiedesale Druggist. Glasgow ton, Church-street, and Ross and Nightingale, Chro--Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed nicle office, Liverpool; Ferris and Score, Union-street, by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and

Sold in boxes at 1s. 13d., 2s. Od., and in family packets, 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARWS LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, passed round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are zelso requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped would each box, without which none are genuine.

Beware of Imitations.

RAT'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Gonorchoea, war-Y ranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours: in the majority of cases twenty-four, if arising

by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Barclay and Sons, 25, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between the Lours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's Celebrated Balsanda Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuissance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the Ioins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect | suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or incure in the space of a few days; they have also been found heriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. one 11s. bottle is saved. By post free, Ss., Ss., and 12s.

"A mild diuretic—a soothing balsamic—a powerful tonic—and an excellent invigorating pill." - Sunday

Wray's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain specific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet.

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bundages, well adapted for anitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with clastic springs, tain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting

doubles, 10s. cd., 15s., and 21s.

Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven till one, and evening from seven till nine.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., coloured plates, WELL'S NEW GUIDE, for 1845, to all the Night Fun and vigour.

Of London; also may be had, Marriage and Courtship, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; Garrick's Head New Love and Flash Songster, price 5s., coloured plates; Seduction Inveiled, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; New Coalhole Flash Songster, 5s., coloured plates; Venus's Schoolmistress large curious coloured plates, £2 2s.; Hints to young Married People, 2s. 6d., plates; forty song books, 1s. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeyeach; Life and Intrigues of the Earl of Rochester, Ss., lanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Ve-

Just published, price 2s. 6d. eack, parts I. and I with coloured plates,

TENUS' ALBUM, a lot of amusing Tales, Adventures, &c. Rich and Racy. Also may be had, Life and Intrigues of Betty Ireland, 7s., coloured plates; Cause of Consumption, 1s., plates; How to make Love, 2 vols., new Love and Flash Songster, with Toasts and coloured lied on. plates, 21s.; Nymphomania, 2s. 6d., coloured plates; Conjugal Love, 2s. 6d., plates; Onanism Unveiled, 3s. 6d ,

Sold by John Wilson, SG, Wardour-street, Oxford-street. Letters containing remittances attended to. - Catalogues gratis of the largest collection of curious and amusing French and English prints, books, songs curiosities, &c.

spurious compoun ds under the same names; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials of the o riginal Thomas's Succedaneum. It is, therefore, I ighly necessary to see that the words Thomas an d Howard" are on the wrapper of each article. All others are fraudulent imitations.



II ghness Prince Albert, her Royal Lighness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, To Medicine yet officed to the world ever to rapidly his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, ble if there be now any part of the civilise's globe where and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCLEDANDUM, for its extraordinary healing virtues have not ocen exhibited. | filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is This signal success is not attributable to any system of superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and Tage Pill's have now in their possessi on upwards of fifteen will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering exhundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of Church of England, many from distinguished issenting decay, and renders them again weeful in mastication. All

Prepared only by Messrs, Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, described by an eminent physician, who says, "After Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co. Stafford, Faulkner, Boncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; disease. After you mave taken eix or twelve pills you will Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge alby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proprietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any

> part of the kingdom. LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Thomas and Howard continue to supply the loss of teeth without springs or wires upon their new system of self-Adhesion, which has procured them such miversal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth kitherto invented. They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, they will continue the same moderate charges.

Messrs Thomas and Howard, Surgeon-Dentists, 64 Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from ten till four.

Those interested in the subject will find this statement of their superiority over all others to be entirely and scrupulously correct. Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the fol-

lowing eminent physicians and surgeons:— Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma jesty. The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her

Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. Dr. Merriman, Physician to Ler Royal Highness the

Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D.

Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D. Dr. Chambers.

Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson.

Dr. Conquest. And numerous other members o the medica profession

Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and full-length engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a scaled envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. Ed.

THL SECRET COMPANION,

MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

By R. J. Brodie and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London Published by the Luthors, and sold by Sher wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble street, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; Jeyes, Northampton; Parker, Here ford; Turner, Coventry; Slatter, Oxford; New-Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham ; Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth : Mendham Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, Southampton; and by all booksellers in town and country.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.

London Mercantile Journal.

The authors of this valuable work evidently well under stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young mar to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or Nature's Frand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of Sold (in bottles, 4s. Gd. and 11s. each, duty included) at nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu-118, Holborn-hill, and \$34, Strand, London. Sold also larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, its, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath,

and inward wastings. This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 123.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should end £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit

of such advantage. BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, insportsmen, gentiemen, hunting, riding, waiking, suffering eluding genorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, stricfrom disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy, the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or Best Jean, Is. and Is. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, &s. 6d.; hindrance from business. These pills, which do not concure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perse-Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, pro. verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs, perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbuti affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re store weak and emaciated constitutions top istine health

> Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Mesers. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.

Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication rich coloured plates, 22 2s.; Philosophy of Pleasure, 10s., must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of Coloured plates; Julia, 10s., coloured plates; Out-and-Out £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be re-

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's coloured plates; Life of Madame Vestris, 10s., coloured Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London.

Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent

Observe! -27, Montague-street, Russell-square, Lo. don.

CAUTION:-Unprincipled individuals prepare the most UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

> TEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES .- A Remedy for all disorders of the Pulmonary Organs in Difficulty of Breathing in Redundancy of Phlegm in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail. Keating's Gough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by | medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while some of them have derived from their use, as they have the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find | been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irrita- of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentletion incidental to vocal execution, and consequently a man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running powerful auxiliary in the production of Melodious Enun- ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Che-weeks, and be is now, by their means alone, quite restored mist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdonstreet; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the King-

LOCAL AGENTS. Ashum-undev-Lime .- Mr. Stanfield, druggist.

Aberdoen .- Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggists Mr. Peter Williamson, druggist; Mr. John Jamieson, druggist. Belfast.—Messrs. W. Marshalland Co., druggist. Belper .- Mr. Riddy, bookseller; Mr. Charles Brown druggist.

Burnley .- Mr. J. W. Anningson, druggist. Blackburn .- Mr. W. B. Slater, druggist; Mr. L. Fish, druggist; Mr. W. Lonsdale, druggist; Mr. James Pickup, druggist.

Bradford .- Mr. M. Rogerson, chemist, Darley-street; Mr. J. Pratt, chemist, Ivegate ; Mr. F. M. Rimmington, druggist, bottom of Ivegate. Birmingham.—Wood, High-steect. Burstem .- Wm. Pearson, druggist.

Birkenhead .- Mr. William Higgins, druggist, Chesterstreet, and 1, Claughton-road; Mr. R. Smith, druggist Mr. J. La French; druggist, Hamilton-street. Bolton .- Mr. George Dutton, chemist, &c., Market-place Mr. G. La French, chemist, Cheapside; Messrs. H Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers. Bury.—Mr. W. Bowman, druggist.

Chectham Hill .- Mr. W. T. Walmsley, druggist. Chester .- Mr. John Grindley, druggist; Mr. S. Davies, druggist; Mr. Thomas Worrall, druggist; Mr. Henry Platt, druggist; The Courant Office; The Chronicle

Chesterfield. — Mr. J. Roberts, bookseller, Derbyshire Courier Office; Claughton and Co., druggists; Mr. Bettison, druggist. Dublin .- Messrs. Bewley and Evans, Lower Sackvillestreet; Mr. John Glinton, druggist; Mr. William Rud-

kin, druggist, Merrion-row. Dewsbury .- Mr. T. S. Brooke, druggist; Mr. Thomas Gloyne, druggist. Derby .- Mr. J. T. Hassall, druggist, Victoria-street; Mercury Office; Mr. R. Bryer, druggist, Corn-market and Friar-gate; Messrs. Jones and Hewett, druggists,

Iron-gate; Mr. Lawrence Greensmith, druggist, 45, Queen-street; Mr. Ridley, druggist. Donoaster .- Mr. Dunhill, druggist, French gate. Durham.-Messrs, Trueman and Thompson, druggists,

17, Sadler-street. Edinburgh .- Mr. H. C. Baildon, druggist. Eccles, near Manchester .- Mr. Booth, druggist. Grantham.—Mr. Ridge, druggist. Gateshead.—Mr. Bell, chemist.

Gainsborough .- Mr. Marshall, druggist; Mr. Lansdale, druggist; Mr. Smith, druggist; Mr. J. F. W. Bowden, bookseller. Glasgow.—Messrs. Fraser and Green, druggists; Apothecaries' New Cempany, 57 and 59, Glassford-street.

Hanley.—Charles Jones, druggist. Hall .- Mr. Reinhardt, druggist, 22, Market-place; Mr. J. Simpson, chemist, Whitefriargate; Messrs. Ross and from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I Burton, chemists, 45, Lowgate; Mr. J. A. Burrell, did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. Ryder, Patent Medicine by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my Warehouse, Scale-lane; Messrs. C. and T. Hammond, chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten druggists, Witham; Mrs. Noble, stationer, Market- again in the morning, for about three months.

Ualifax.-Mr. W. Jepson, chemist, Silver-street; Mr. J. Lofthouse, chemist. Unddersfield.—Mr. Jacob Fell, chemist, Market-place

Mr. H. Fryer, chemist, New-street; Mr. J. Hall, druggist. Horncastle .- Mr. Cartwright, druggist; Mr. Babington, druggist; Mr. Caparn, druggist. Longton.—George Sibary, druggist.

Lecds.—Messrs. Reinhardt and Son, druggists; Mr. Smeeton, druggist; Baines and Newsome, booksellers; Mr. Hall, druggist, Briggate.

iverpool.-Messrs. Thompson and Sons, druggists, 12, Church-street; Mr. Robert Clay, druggist, Bold-street; Mr. John B. Johnson, chemist and druggist, 37, Scotland-road; Apothecaries' Company; Mr. Heath, drug- by the use of the Ointment. gist, 1, London-road; Mr. Thomas Green, druggist, Edge-hill; Mr. Robert Lathbury, druggist, Castlestreet; Mr. Edward Pearson, druggist, Fair Viewplace, Toxteth-park; Mr. William Wagstaff, druggist, St. James's-street; Mr. George Bramwell, druggist, There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger 150, Park-lane, opposite Dickenson-street; Messrs. Johnson, druggists, Church-street; J. R. Mc. Guffie, druggist, 24, Old Hall-street; Messrs. Ross and Nightingale, Chronicle Office; Mr. W. Fisher, druggist, Bold-street; Mr. Geo. H. Rowell, chemist, 72, Dalestreet; Mr. Charles Wallwork, druggist, Bootle; Mr. John Brownrigg, druggist, Old Swan; Mr. Trumper, druggist, Rockferry. eicester-Mr. Goddard, druggist, Gallowtree-gate; Mr.

Palmer, druggist, Market-street. eigh.—Mr. James Kirkman Bennet, chemist. Lincoln .-- Mr. Drury, stationer ; Mr. Nettleship, druggist ; Mr. Edman, druggist.

Manchester.—Mr. L.Simpson, druggist, Princess-street; Mr. Oxford-street; Mr. Lett, druggist, oxford-street; Mr. J. Woolley, Stretford New-road, Hulme; Messrs. Woolley and Brown, Great Ducie-street, Strangeways; Messrs. Mottershed and Roberts, druggists, Market-place; Mr. Westmacott, druggist, Market-street; Mr. T. Hibbert Taylor, chemist, St. Ann's-square, and 45, Great Duciestreet; Mr. W. Holyonke, druggist, 18, Downing-street; Jewsbury and Brown, druggists, Market-street. Macclesfeld .-- Mr. Henry Hodkinson, druggist; It. and W

Wright, chemists. Nottingham .--- Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, druggist, Long-row 57, Long-row; Messrs. J. Dunn, and Son, booksellers. Newark. - Mr. Tomlinson, stationer; Mr. Cooley,

draggist. Vewcastle-upon-Tyne.-Mr. W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street Mr. Proctor, chemist, Grey-street; Mr. Naylor, chemist, Pilgrim-street; Tyne Mercury Office. Norwich.—T. B. Moor, druggist; George Stacey, druggist; William Cooke, druggist; Norfolk Chronicle Office.

Oldham .- Mr. James Hargreaves, druggist, Yorkshirestreet; Mr. William Braddock, druggist, Marketplace, and Yorkshire-street; Mr. J. Jackson, druggist, Green Acre-moor. Perth.-Messrs. W. and J. Gowans, druggists; Messrs. Dunean, Dandy, and Co., druggists. Preston.—Mr. J. Raw, druggist; Mr. George Sharples,

chemist, Fishergate. Rochdele .- Mr. T. Leech, druggist; Mr. J. Booth, druggist: Mr. E. Taylor, druggist. Salford.—Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street. Scarborough.—Mr. Andrew Scott, druggist.

Sheffield.—idr. Machon, druggist; J. and J. Wright, druggists; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers; The Lie Sieleubridge .- Mr. William Bevan, druggist. Stockport.-Mr. J. Rainer, druggist; Mr., J. Wilkinson

druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, druggists. Sleaford.—Mr. Smedley, bookseller. Spalding.—Mr. Milnes, druggist; Mr. Gilbert, stationer Mr. Speechley, druggist. South Shields .- Messrs. Bell and Co., druggists.

Sunderland .- Mr. W. Cuitt, chemist, 71, High-street Messrs. John Ritson and Sons, chemists, 4, High-street. Stoke-upon-Trent.-Wm. Dean, druggist. Sanbach,-Mrs. Peover, druggist. Tynemouth .- Mr. Bayley, chemist. Thirsk .-- Mr. C. J. Foggett, druggist.

Wakefield .- Mr. J. Dawson, chemist, Corner of Church yard; Mr. S Sydney, chemist, Market-place. Warrington .- Mr. William Barton, druggist. Wellingborough .- Mr. J. Chesterton, bookseller. Wigan .- Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist, Walsall.-J. II. Watkins, druggist.

Wolverhampton .- R. Fowke, druggist. York .- Mr. Flintoff, chemist, Castlegate; Mr. W. White druggist, Low Ousegate; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stone Wholesale Agents, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggists

Seel-street. Liverpool

RECENT TESTIMONIALS. Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

Sir,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them; but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone,-I am, Sir, SARAII FLETCHER. yours truly, To Mr. WALMSLEY, Cheetham Hill.

Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844.

that Drug.

ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. NATRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six (Signed) John Martin. o health and vigour.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT. -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed. Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other

direful skin diseases. June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes, ander the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected in London, of whom may be had be "Silent Friend."

In a quantity of the Colland Balm of Sylvation, as the downcast during this day, and so a dispersion and some and support him. Brown was rather downcast during this day and his comrade M'Leish did what he could to encourage the most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses and his comrade M'Leish did what he could to encourage the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected in London, of whom may be had be "Silent Friend." of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population. Cancered Breget .- A Wonderful Circumstance.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker, Tatton,

near Southampton :---

February 9th, 1845. To Professor Holloway. Sir.—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonder-

ful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life. I shall ever remain,

Your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed) Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London April 25th, 1845:--

To Professor Holloway. Sir,- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common

to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable vendors of natent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and

N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and box

boxes, at 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Frailty. Price 2s. Cd., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical G. Danson, druggist, Piccadiny; Mr. Evans, druggist, energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful Woolley, druggist, Market-street; Messrs. Cartman and effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhoa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-thence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications; the whole pointed Mr. R. Sutton, bookseller, Bridlesmith-gate; Mr. B. S. out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to have effected, and I am now quite well,—I remain Sir, be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

dence of success. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell. 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow;

Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession. for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only re-

commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.
"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be the roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable bints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and

wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all deubt.—Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIAGUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have rained their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 93s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5, cases may be had

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, An anti-syphilitic remedy for scarching out and purifying

the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i apurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbic virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at arst eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and. although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs Sir,—I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the come to town alone, and would have been offended if stated that she did not know how she came to the skin, blotches on the these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, any of his family offered to accompany him and look nor on which side of the brook it was this she at the standard and face. from them. About twenty years ago I was exceedingly ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any
medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try

affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisshow hailed him at the southern and of Dalam.

how hailed him at the southern and of Dalam. medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indisthese LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperied street, and desired to be driven to King William-police, on Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the surgeons, but nothing they evidence of the disorder provided that the was caused with the most astonishing effects, in checking they were passing the corner of the body, which he found at the station-house the averages of the disorder provided that they were passing the corner of the body, which he found at the station-house the averages of the disorder provided the station and the station are station and the station and the station and the station and the station are station and the station and the station are station are station and the station are station and the station are station are station are station are station and the station are station physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
To Mr. Keating.

P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

To make the disorder, removing all scorbatic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of maximony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this predicted.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Uniformity to the cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the then appeared to him that death had been cales.

Sufficiently appeared to him that death had been cales.

Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the check-string, and bid witness step into a public check-str These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as but deceased died before his arrival there. Verdict—

These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as but deceased died before his arrival there. Verdict—

These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as but deceased died before his arrival there. Verdict—

These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as but deceased died before his arrival there. Verdict—

These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as but deceased died before his arrival there. more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife "Natural Death."

and 'offspring, from a want of these simple precautions than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhæa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imgonorrhea, both in its initia and aggravancesting further of the dwelling-house, and close upon a stone wall, form, the houndary or enclosure of the present progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the madder, period wedged into the well by parts of the rubbish, the wooden closely loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urin-

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, langled among the beams of wood; and Brown was the classed a small way down from him and was the Oxford-street, London.

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

tually, from Eleven till Two, and from Five till Eight. tually, from Eleven till Two, and from five till Eight.

On Sundays from Ten till Twelve. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

A N. Occurrent Description Personal Medicine would be sure to full and suffectual enables would be sure to full and suffectual enables. N.B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-

TEETH.

ASTICATION and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 1, New Bridge-street, corner of Fleet-street, continue to supply the pipe. A small hand-saw was also conveyed down to teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, and small aperture, and he cut through a beam of wood white fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the was lying across his breast, and thus got himself relieved old stumps, or giving any pain. A single touth, 5s.; a set, £5. Loose teeth fastened. Scurvy in the guins effectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., Davis's Hermastican: all persons can use it themselves, as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per

Tumours, unsightly Excrescences, navi materni, (or Mother's Marks,) noli me tangere, and indolent Ulcers remediable.

Just Published (third edition) price 3s. 6d. MANCER &c. EXTIRPATED WITHOUT THE of treating scirrhous and glandular Diseases. By P. fears were also expressed for the dwelling house given BATTYE, M.R. C.S., 5, Woburn Place, late 21, Finsbury way, since its foundation was somewhat endangered by Square. London:-Simpkin and Marshall, Paternoster Row.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION. COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters engineers. During the night the men were engaged of the world. The following will be read with interest :-CURE OF A FOURTÉEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC cougii.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Pretton, Coal Merchant, Huu. Dated April 6, 1845.

Sin .- Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was affected for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her and more easily cut through. We understand that It. surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of Leslie was also apprehensive of the building giving neg. those suffering as she did, &c.-Yours, &c., EDWARD

ANOTHER CURE OF RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL OF THE LUNGS, AND COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Albany-

Terrace, Old Tiverton Road, Excler. March 30, 1845. GENTLEMEN,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs bout three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every thing that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer taken when a fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and in-

stantaneous check. A lady also, a triend of mine (and who, by-the-bye, is

the relief she experienced, &c. (Signed) HENRY HUNTLEY. The following particulars of RAPID CURE of ASTHMA  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$ 

FOURTEEN YEARS STANDING, are from Mr. J. E. to Mr. Ledbury, Surgeon there :-September 6th, 1845. was impossible, and had been so for several weeks. The first dose (ONLY TWO SMALL WAFERS,) gave me

your most obliged. G. E. BIGNELL. IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichicld Cathedral. Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEMEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the lay) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes oright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. (Signed) THE ABOVE TESTIMONTALS ARE SELECTED

FROM DIFFERENT AND DISTANT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM. The particulars of many hundreds of cases may be had

rom every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the NOTICE. FICTITIOUS TESTIMONIALS to Medicines, are so ommonly published, that the proprietors of Dr. Locock's Wafers, will feel obliged to any one who will take the rouble to investigate any of the Testimonials published by them—this may be most readily done, as the cures are all recent, and the Names and Addresses are always and a single woman, in the water of a rounced, when the arther hear the Angel, at Edmonton. The accused, when the Angel is the Angel is the arther the Angel is th ticity of a case before it is published.) Any one may therefore, (if at a distance, for One Penny the Post,) prove the genuineness of any one of the 300 cases of cures of Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, &c.,

last Twelve Months. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are in-

valuable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness. and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 174. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. AGENTS .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet-

Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from Spurious Imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners bonnet and cap of her infant, which she place have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground, without which none are

Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ANTIQUARY IN A CAB .-- On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the not the child with her; has she not left it at Monday, Mr. Wakiey, M.P., held an inquest at the St. Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Wm. Francis Harrison, Esq., aged 57, a gentleman of Rochester, and member of the Royal Antiquarian Society. It appeared from the evidence of a young gentleman, deceased's son, that last week his father came to town to attend a meeting at Somerset House came to town to attend the meeting to the sound to the came to town to attend the meeting to the sound to the came to town to attend the came to town to or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of the above society; that he was subject to paralytic she stated that it was in the water. near where which this disease may have left behind in the form of which disease may have been disease may have be a subsequence of the form of which disease may have been disease may have been di which this disease may have left behind in the form of which disordered his intellect occasionally. He had into custody by Sergeant Harrison, K 32, when show; hailed him at the southern end of Baker- surgeon, Edmonton, said that he was called by

FORFAR.—On the forenoon of Wednesday, Dec. 10th, FORFAR.—On the rorenoon of recinescay, Dec. 10th, our community was thrown into an awful state of excite, ment, owing to a report having got abroad that william Brown and — M'Leish, two labourers here, bad leen while engaged in repairing a well on the Brown and sufficiently a well on the property of Mr. Barclay, writer, situate a small way to the perty of Mr. Barciay, .... On going to the spot we observed southward of the town. On going to the spot we observed a great concourse of people, consisting, we should sappose, of no less than 1,000. The well, which is about the centre of a small area to the pose, of no less than 2,000 of a small area to the lack ing the boundary or enclosure of the property. We Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the uring heard that both of the men were alive, though closely closely by parts of the rubbish should be used and the uring the u loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders with a work at the top of the well having fallen down, the wooden ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a work at the top of the well having fallen down. This short space of time, without confinement or the least exway. M'Leish was said to be uppermost. His body way quite free excepting his feet and ancles, which were the closed a small way down from him, and was forced into a stooping posture, though quite uninjured. Hundres, a stooping posture, should be then engaged in cutting Messis. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual large trench into the garden leading to the well, and about mid-day, when these operations were suspended and the day, who in the Procurator Fiscal, who in mediately proceeded to the spot. The stonework at the side of the well, and the staircase leading from the roat to the area, were taken down, so as to remove the pres sure from the top of the well. The people continued to Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually from Flavon will make any light of the torches, when it was proposed to a health from Flavon will make any light of the torches. another pit about six feet distance from the well, sy wood would be sure to fall and suffocate Brown, and was for a day, until they had digged down and taken 62generously volunteered their services to work during the night. On the following day (Thursday) the men Cun. tinued to dig in the pit by turns. A small gas pipe was inserted through the rubbish to Brown, and soup and stimulating liquors were conveyed down to him through Throughout Thursday Brown's spirits continued to rate while those of M'Leish, from the pain of his injuries, somewhat. Brown, in his turn, encouraged him. Through out this day the sheriff and our burgh authorities; mained upon the spot, stimulating the men in the humane exertious ; and to do them justice, they real wrought nobly. It was fondly anticipated throughout f day that the men would be extricated from their perilosituations by the afternoon. Afternoon came, and sa they had to penetrate further down, until they got a low down as Brown. By ten o'clock at night the workmen reached the necessary depth, but the now became apprehensive of danger from the boxin KNIFE: being a new, safe, and efficacious mode giving way and the rubbish falling down; and the process of digging. At this time we cannot fail notice the noble-minded and gallant conduct of our town man, Mr. Alexander Grant, coal merchant. He had co tinued to work night and day since the accident occurred and now, when every person was shrinking back from venturing further than they had done, he boldly voing. teered to go down and peril his life to relieve the men provided any of his fellow workmen would work with him by turns: but all shrunk back from the bold and rilous enterprise. By this time the Rev. Messrs. Conston, Stephenson, and Low, Sheriff Roberson, our bar authorities, and many hundreds of our townsmen, is thronged around the spot, all intensely anxious regards the issue of the operations. A consultation was held the sherie, ministers, and workmen, when it was r solved to suspend operations—to send expresses to Page dee and Glamiss, for Messrs. Eddy and Blackship supporting the lower part of the building. By for relock, Mr. Loslie arrived from Dundee. Mr. Black was from home. Mr. Leslie, on surveying the spot, g peared to have his fears regarding the success of their one tions. He immediately gave orders to send to Arbron with all expedition for iron screws to pierce the week tion between the well and the pit. The principal difficult lay in the nature of the soil. Had it been of a clayer sistency and not of sand, it would have been far safer and gave orders to get strong trees to support it. Men time, our community was in an awful ferment, work's almost suspended, and all are waiting with breathes suspense for the issue. We may mention that Brown and M'heish have wives and families dependent wa them, and none can tell the piercing anguish which the vomen are subjected to. God grant that the issue may be as we fondly anticipate. - Arbroath Guide.

MURDER OF SIR LAWRENCE JONES, BART.

The Impartial, of Smyrna, of the 28th uit., e tains the following account of the murder of S Lawrence Jones, Bart., by a party of brigands:-"On the 6th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two Ex lish gentlemen, viz., Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., and C. in her 66th year), is, or rather was, troubled wi ha hard tain Twopenny, left Macri for Smyrna; they were accomdistressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was panied by a Greek dragoman of the name of Nicoli, a also three conductors. On the night of the same d they all slept at Karghi, and the next day, at twe o'clock, they found themselves at the foot of the mou tain called Khassits-Bel, where they stopped to breakfas: during this repast one of the conductors observed to a BIGNELL, Holyhead Road, Wednesbury, and addressed dragoman that two or three Zhybecks were at a distant in front, but as he in a short time lost sight of them t voyagers were undisturbed and their route was continue Sir,-When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers | But they had not preceded more than six minutes rom you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of their journey, when they were suddenly assailed by asthma, to which I have been subject now, for about warm fire of musketry from behind one of the rocks fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the the mountain. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead as well neighbourhood could afford, including two physicans at the Greek Nicoli by this fatal discharge; Captain To Birmingham, and one in Wolverhampton, but with no penny was also grievously wounded. The robbers, wi success. My breathing was so very difficult that I ex- out the least fear of being recognised, approached pected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that began to take possession of everything which they co lay their hands upon. Captain Twopenny miracule escaped from being dispatched. One of the brigandship great relief-the second more so,-in short, the first box already pointed his pistol to the chest of the women laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes captain, when a fellow brigand turned the aim of pistol, and it went off in a different direction. Has remained for about an hour and a half upon the start the field of murder, the robbers departed. Captain In penny, aided by his conductor, with difficulty rememhis horse. It was not until after atwelve hours, it that the suffering gentleman arrived at Macri, welter in his blood, which was running from his numero wounds. He had done everything in his power to be with him the remains of his departed and unfortafriend, but could not succeed. He was satisfied the cutting off a lock of his hair, and taking a ring of finger (which had escaped the rapacity of the rolling as a sort of souvenir to his afflicted family. On his rival at Macri, his first care was to look after the best his companion, which was brought to Maeri on the as well as that of Nicoli; both of them were buth the Greek chapel, with all the ceremonies and rise that faith. This affecting news has produced them. melancholy sensation amongst the English residents

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER, AT

MONTON .- On Friday night, December 12th, a his

respectable jury was impanelled before Mr. Ille

coroner for the Duchy of Laneaster, at the pull

Smyrna,"

station-house, Edmonton, to investigate the circulstances connected with the death of Emily limit man, aged five months, who is alleged to have let drowned by its mother, Eliza Huntsman, agel and a single woman, in the water of a running he was in the custody of the police of the N drista-had been charged at the Petty Sessions, on her use confession, with having drowned her child. She was present during the inquiry, and was supported by ite mother, the wife of a respectable tradesman in parish, both of whom were accommodated with the left of &c., which have occurred, and been published during the chairs. The evidence of the discovery of the was to the following effect :- It appears that the cused had been living with her aunt, Mrs. Willis Lower Edmonton. On Wednesday afternoon called upon her cousin, Mrs. Stacey, the daughter Mrs. Willis, with whom she had tea. The derest was with her. About half-past seven o'clock the decast cused, after Mrs. Stacey had put on the child's uiselected to the child' clothes, took it away. On leaving, she went toward ler home; but she afterwards proceeded in a co trary direction, towards the brook, which is it lonely spot in Stanley lane, where she took off the bank, by the side of the bridge that here pass over the brook, near which spot the body was vered. She reached home about eight o'co Soon after, Mrs. Stacey called with the decention day clothes, and observed, hearing that the need was upstairs, that she supposed she was putting in deceased to bed. Mrs. Willis observed. She had the

prosecute.

# g Christmas-Garland.

" Welcome, Christmas-welcome, Christmas. Oh! a reveller bold art thou! With the misletoe and holly Wreath'd around thy jocund brow: Though the blast is bitter piercing, And the year is well nigh dead, Frankly smile thy frank rough features

Out among thy berries red." West inopportunely for our Christmas reflections. Most morphitudes in the control of the political world is just now agitated by the old the political world is just now agitated by the old the partonium, "The Ministerial Crisis; or, for his and the Out's," which, though often perform his his and the Out's," which, though often perform his performance of the control of formed, and always terminating in giving dissatisfacformen, and assistance of Joan Bull's family, nevertieles, when reproduced, is sure to be immensely attractive—for a time. The movements, meetings, and trickowies of White College. inigues, and trickeries of Whigs and Tories-"A plague on both their houses"-

at present form almost the only subject for report and comment in the press, daily and weekly. We might "as well be out of the world as out of the is hion," and, therefore, the Northern Star is conraised to, in some measure, devote its columns to the "absorbing topic" of the time. Not, however.
"all-absorbing," for there is one other matter which the largely occupies our columns this week—the proceedings of the Chartist Land Conference. The there of our contemporaries on the meeting and doing of that "Conference" is a remarkable proof of generally. The great majority of our contemporaries see just now chanting their songs of triumph over the downfall of the Peel administration, each, also, labouring to outvie the other in fierce denuciations of what they call the "Landlerds' monopoly," each devoting column after column. and page after page, to the doings and sayings of inderso of public opinion" are thus aiding and interesting an agitation which they know has for its object not the benefiting of the people, but the transferring the monopoly of power from by amos horseman, the mill box. one class of oppressors and schemers to mother class equally the relentless enemies of abour; at the same time they pass over, as utterly mworthy of notice, the proceedings of a body men who really belong to the people, and these constituents are of the people. The difference between the Chartist co-operators on the one hand and the Whig League agitators on the other, is, that the former are honestly bent non destroying the "Landlords' monopoly," and other monopolies, while the latter only aim at the transfer of monopoly from one class to another, erecting the despotism of money in Les of the despotism of hereditary privilege. Therefore it is that the precious "anti-monopolist" journals, the tools of the profitocracy, will not report the doings of the really honest and consistent "antimonopolists." Hence, too, a reason why so much of this paper should be occupied with the proceedings of the Manchester Conference. The which proceedings being reported at great length, renders it imperative that we should, on this occasion, be as brief as pos-

If we have no sympathy with the sham "anti-monopolists," we have as little with the avowed "monopolists," and if, as the "signs of the times" betoken, their fall is near, we shall hail it with exultation, more especially as we shall then have but one enemy to combat with, an enemy strong and insolent, bu who will present the last obstacle between us and fraedom. Well would it be for the millions if the hour of that last combat had come. Crucified between the conservative land-robber on the one hand. and the ambitious money-juggler on the other, Ciristmas time presents gladsome associations to but few of the unhappy toiling people, and the time "A merry Christmas," sounds honoured greeting, a mockery in the ears of

THE SHELTERLESS POOR! There's joy in the palace, there's grief in the cot, The rich have abundance, but poverty's lot Is fugitive hope, ever chased by grim care, Till the vision dissolves in the gloom of despair! There's sport for the squire, for the lords of the soil, But what is to solace the children of toil? Where revels are ries in the mansion and Court, No sport is for their—they're of fortune the sport! There are laws the swoln wealth of the rich to secure, But the "Poor Laws" alone are the laws of the poor. Sern winter approacheth, he rides on the blast, and Myriads must perish before he hath pass'd; The ragged, the wretched, must shiver and die, Ere the ice-crested monarch, stern Winter pass by let the vule-log shall blaze in the homesteads of mirth, Finic penury droops o'er its emberless hearth, And the storm-gusts rush cold thro' the windowless shed, And pierce the gaunt inmates—unclothed and unfed. A: is there no pity, for those who endure The sharp-biting season—the shelterless poor ? Let the poet Souther answer the two last lines of

"Petitioning for pity is most weak, The sovereign people ought to demand justice." And, let us add, ought to take it. What spectacles of miscry this huge metropolis presents! What a may be seen any hour, in the great thoroughfares where the rich exhibit their splendour to gratify their vanity, and the destitute make public their loathsome wretchedness to obtain the miserable means of colonging the burden of life. We happen to be eculiarly well or ill situated for observing these reolting contrasts—tho bloated idler and the destitute tiler, the pampered lady and the female mendicant, the petted lap-dog and the famishing child-the icu indifference, the brutal cruelty of the one class, and the despairing misery and spirit-broken demeanous of the other. Our London readers must all be con-

versant with the reality of the following sketch:-"STARVING!" 'Tis a cold and gloomy winter's day, Heavy and damp with fog; And a squalid wretch on the pavement way Is croucking down like a dog; Like a poor and famished dog that, now, Neither cart nor truck may draw, That squalid wretch with care-worn brow, Puts forth his skeleton paw.

On the surface flat of the pavement stone-Cleansed with his ragged cuff-He chalks, he chalks, with moan and with groan, Sketching his work in the rough. Chalking-chalking-chalking away. Characters fair, in colouring gay;

A record of misery, talent, and want, With hungry belly and fingers gaunt. Passengers hurry, hurry along, With sorrowful hearts, or gay; Rich and poor-a motley throng-Pass over the pavement way:

But none save the needy, slacken their speed, To gaze on the writing there; None but the wretched can tarry, to read That famished wretch's prayer He has chalked and chalked all his chalk away, Making the very pavement pray;

And show us how stones may come out in print, To soften with pity men's hearts of flint. Mockery !- cruel mockery all ! In a land of mocking and groans Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall, While Men starve on the stones !

One word, one only-appears on the stone! In characters bold and fair; But oh! that word is of skin and bone! " Starring" is written there. Starving, in flourishes chalked on the ground, Starving in colours so gay, Like the rich who can revel in luxury round

Our famishing forms of clay. Starving-starving-starving! With maddening hunger and cold, While the holy bishop is carving llis viands on dishes of gold! Oh, the shir'ring wretch may hide his head, And his eye so hollow and dim,

For life to the fat church livings has fled, And Death may grapple him. Oh, land of mackery, wealth and wo A land of riches and rags, There the idler rides in pomp and show,

And the toiler starves on the flags!-Mockery—mockery—mockery all! A land of mocking and groans, While men starre on the stones.

Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall, London has its hundreds of churches and chapels,

and its thousands of parsons, priests, ministers, and other "religious teachers;" all sects, at least all Christian sects under the sun, are to be found here, 50 that the "Irish gentleman in search of a religion might very well have accommodated himself without extending his travels beyond the "great wen: vet, despite this array of priestcraft's forces, London is the best place in the world for bringing all religious systems into contempt. We defy any man who has I heart to feel and a brain to think, unless he be a wretched coward, who dares not think,—we defy any such man to witness "life in London," and not as's himself the question of the Leicester stockinger If a God existed, would be permit such a state of things?" A state of things in which the men who have tilled the land and grown the food are landless 23d foodless, and, therefore, wander through London streets starving; in which those who make the cloth-Ing are destitute of all needful raiment; in which those who build the houses are themselves houseless, the foxes have holes, and the birds have nests, but the sons of men have not where to lay their heads. We think it is WEITLING, the German Communist, Who, in one of his discourses observes, on the home: le setate of the English poor—homeless, and exposed

their nests, which the sparro ws take possession of for their own comfort. Why should homeless, naked school!

THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE TORY. furnished all these nests? Have they not a greater And how we cambolled in the lanes, on many a breezy George Johnstone, late master of the Tory from Hong

question, and answer.

We have before us a host of poetical favours from correspondents who have offered their as sistance in twining our garland, to each and all we noturn our thanks, at the same time, we must confess that our friends' contributions offer but very little st itable for the occasion.

'Christmas Ode to Liberty." The first of these is really good, and, though not suited for the "Gar- And you kissed meunder the sycamore tree, and I kissed land" shall be inserted at a future time. The "Ode" is not so good, it contains many good ideas, and some good lines, but there is no perfect verse but the first:

Arise, ye sons of Freedom, Chartists, rise! 'Tis jolly Christmas pays her visit here, Behold she comes fresh from the Eastern skies. And claims a merry portion of the year. Arise, and with heart-pleasing Baechus cheer Her glad approach. Let all be joy and glee, Lo! happiness and mirth with her appear. To drive away each trace of misery, Giving the jocund season to festivity.

Mr. Johnson can write if he will only take a little doings of that controlled is a remarkable property that corruption and partisanship of the public journals trouble; a very little would enable him to furnish But aye, you looked at me and sighed, and aye, looked as me and sighed, and aye, looked in the cup. Perhaps we may hear from him before next Christmas.

Amos Horseman, the "mill-boy," sends us "a piece of humble and original poetry," accompanied by a very sensible note. We are desirous to give our friend every encouragement, and it affords us pleasure from page the page, to the usings and sayings of the control encouragement, and transfer us pleasure to observe that his present is superior to his former party parasite, who, "at this crisis," mumbles by the hour, against the minute, or harangues by the hour, against the minute, or harangues by the hour, against the or harangues by the hour harangues by the hour, against the or harangues by the hour, against the or harangues by the hour harangues by harrid bread tax." While the "teachers and somewhat too lengthy. The following are fragments

How pale! how meagre is my haggard frame!

Horrid my prospect, hated is my name! I live, 'tis true, yet living scarcely know, Or feel the gifts of heaven to man below. But in this noisome cell I draw my breath, Worse than the charnel house, the abode of death; For there no hunger haunts the sacred gloom, No wretchedness invades the silent tomb.

I drag of life the length'ning toil, And as day follows day in misery moil, Destroy my happiness and waste my health To appease the insatiate, greedy gorge of wealth: While idlers filling high the sparkling bowl. Their worthless limbs on Tyrian purple roll, And drink to welcome this their Christmas Day, That comes, they say, to "drive dull care away." Welcome: oh, heavenly time, to this dark cell, And from my soul each cloudy thought dispel. #

Thou dos't before me a clear mirror place, Which shows the past, when many a merry face, Sprightly with happiness and joyful glee Around me smiled away sad misery. Behold the loving partner of my life, Too plain I see my ever faithful wife; And as I gaze through Time's sad looking-glass, Methinks I watch her wretched by me pass, Hungry and ragg'd, but no one to assuage The pangs of famine or fierce winter's rage. I lov'd her dearly, yet would hasten by Her death, attended by the Poor Law spy; How from her wasted form they shut me out, When Death on dismal pinions play'd about. They heeded not her death-bed's last request :n my arms once more she might be prest; That I should close her eyes in quiet death, And with a kiss receive her latest breath. Yearly remembrancer to me of grief, Thou bring'st no soothing comfort, nor relief. Time was, when seated near the merry blaze, My children form'd the joys of happier days: Three lads, robust and str. ng, were then my pride, Two daughters chaste my chief delight supplied. Woe pierces deep my heart since they are gone, And I thus destitute am left alone. Some o'er the glassy face of ocean's wave Have crossed, themselves from England's ills to save;

Have torn the tender ties that bound them here To seek on foreign shores a land more dear-Where bastiles ne'er arise for misery's sound To groan within, nor signs of want are found; But bread to fill the starving poor is given, And on them smiles the favouring face of heaven. Others, but why with sorrow rack my heart? Why pierce my soul with undeserving smart? But list! the solemn sound breaks on my ear . Of our church bells; by heaven, 'tis sweet to hear The peals which draw us to the house of God, And bid us tread the steps which he ne'er trod, With holy sanctity and reverence due, The wolf, who from the pulpit dares to view And blame the poor, and preach contentment': lot To him who starves beneath a straw thatch'd cot, Darest thou, O impious wretch, thou tool of gold, By whom heaven's precepts ever have been sold, Insult the poor ? Did'st ever thou proclaim To great and wealthy in God's holy name,

That they should give from their unbounded store Of mammon's heaps to fill the starving poor ? Did'st ever thou proclaim the lesson grand? "They should enjoy the fruits who till the land." The variegated web that they who weave An ample wage should for that web receive. Ah! no; the fatten'd parsons no such creed believe. But bursting the thick mist of tyranny, I see the glorious form of liberty.

Beware, ye people, lest the glorious light Of liberty be veiled in dismal night Of never-ending tyranny again. Beware, And like the golden-belted bees, prepare To drive each drone far from the honicd hive. That those who labour hate may never thrive On the rich produce of your toiling hands. Cling to the brilliant boon, herself commands That ye now raise the flag of liberty, And on this island gem let all be free, The people's rights and Charter your grand motto be.

J. E., Derby, is quite right as to the species of friendship, to abide. W. B., Doncaster, is but fifteen years of age—a very reasonable excuse for writing unpoetical "poetry." We advise our correspondent to read and think for the next five years, by the end of which time he probably may be so indifferent. of which time he, probably, may be no indifferent a thousand means will present themselves to him, by rhymester. C. A., Stalybridge—The subject and aim the exercise of which he may at least alleviate the sorrows he cannot wholly dispel, and thus earn the

other and more suitable occasions. But it is time we said something about "Christ- but realise the poet's dreammas." Happily, the poets have not left us altogether unprovided with the means of gratifying the expectations of our readers. The piece we are about to give we extract from that talented periodical, the "Dublin University Magazine" for the present month. It is not too much to say that, beautiful as is Burns's "John Anderson my Jo," Mr. Palmer's mortal Scottish bard. We must find fault with its title, which is certainly a misnomer; it would, unimmense supply of toasts and sentiments suitable doubtedly, have been more properly called "The for public dinners, convivial meetings, harmonic aschristmas Song of a Happy Old Wife to her Hussemblies. and private parties. Not the least im-

the song of his happy partner :---HIS WIFE JOAN, AT A CHRISTMAS FIRE. BY F. P. PALMEB.

Come! Jock o' the wood, my jolly old man! get up and moor; With a whoop and a call, in every hall, the Christmas sports abound. And ditties are sung, and the sweet bells rung, the simple

You shall be the king of the feast, and I shall be the queen. And we'll drink good rest to the merry old times! we'll living in the above street. It appeared that a few chirrup of kith and kin,

came in.)

wife warm. Gaffer! my joy! how many a time, we ne'er shall see agaiu, I pressed my chubby cheek to thine, at yonder glistening

And beckoned you in to the sanded floor, with infant love and glee, And lured you with your blushing face, to laugh along with me:

twined your locks with the dingle flowers, whilst wild berries you prest Unto my lips, then sank to sleep upon my baby breast.

Look up my dear old charming chuck! and never turn askew! sumers fly to the south, their warm nests left empty: Your not ashamed of me I trust!—I'm never ashamed of "The swallows also fly to the south, leaving ompty

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Creatures, in sight of splendon r and luxury, slowly And how I screamed to see you stand, a dunce !—upon the FIFTH EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE. sent for them, and I sent down three only. Thomas Gair morn,

> the thorn !-And how we went, with coat and hood, to sing the carols on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Sitting before the vicarage door, at moonlight we were found,

And will and nill! they dragged us in, and made us dither and stare, William Johnson, Knaresborough sends us two To have to sing our songs again, before the lady's chair. pieces cutitled "The Chartist's Grave," and a Your gatherings all you gave to me, full twelvepence was

the gain, you again.

Loud waved the flame in the winter's wind, the winking glades were red. My mother nursed the baby dear, my father was in bed, When, oh for shame! that night you came, with misletoe bough to call,

none at all"); and sighed

were tied. Mother she brewed the buttered quart, and bade us drink You never nestle so near to me—or play such antics now! You always drink your measure up. God bless your

dainty brow! Think of the gay December time, you took me for your bride!

And we danced beneath a holly-bough, in all our Sunday clothes. Lord help me! how you twirled me round, and made my colour rise! And I can't tell which were brightest then, your buckles or your eyes. The squire he gave a thumping goose, your that sent a

My lady sent a silver pound, tied in a silken purse ;-Heaven forgive your wicked face, and all your youthful Next Christmas eve, the parson came, and blessed our lovely twins.

Soon, soon the honey-moon unwilling was to bide. Father and mother went to dust, our pretty children A famine came, the labouring men committed crime for You hinted once of doing so; I wished that you were dead ; "Struggle on bravely!" still I cried. You did, my dear and won, 'Twas bitter strife well ended, and fortune well begun,

dren three, And merry we danced each first of May, around the hawthorn tree; mad. The cradle always squeaking—the children always glad.

We're grey old people, Jock o' the Wood! but grieving won't avail. We've seen our younkers settled, so we'll sit and drink Come, take your fiddle from overhead, and never you whisper nay, I'll show you the lilt I danced for you upon our wedding

too, And you've the self-same smiling face, which looks good as new." Strike up! strike up! my lithesome lad, twang out lusty strain!

I've got the same blue kirtle on, the same red kerchief,

I'll foot it on the Christmas hearth, around and round again. There's music! music! in my heart, and mirth upon my tongue, You never played so well before—I never felt so young.

Give me a dozen, you Jock o' my heart! dost love thy old wife well? You bring the tears into my eyes, and burn my heartstrings too.

can tell!

But why should I weep? sweet lad of my love! Let's drink a drop with you! For my cup is out, and I think I hear, or the wind talks over the moor, There's some one tittering, yirking, whispering, joking at the door.

Sure it must be our children's sons, coming with wonted rather. The ball went through my thigh and through rhymes To sing a carol round the hearth, and wish us happy times! I guess they've heard our silliness. I'll set me down and

I' good faith this heartsome song has, with its sails. This is all I have to say. sweets, not a little mitigated the sourness of spirit in which we commenced this "thing of shreds and how he spelt his name, and to write it if he could. patches." What would we not give to see the reality of the above happy picture? What would we not could not write, and that Joseph Morris was a borrowed give to be listening to the song of some "cantv auld wife" pouring forth her hearts overflowing feelings in the words of Mr. PALMER (a genuine and right) worthy son of the muse)? Even the imaginary picture is enough to almost make us unmindful of the sin and suffering, wrong and sorrow, so rife in this best of all possible worlds." But a truce to moral-

ising--"Come send round the bowl and be happy awhile; May we never meet worse in our prilgrimage here, Than the tear that enjoyment can gild with a smile And the smile that compassion can turn to a tear."

For this week we must pause; next week we hope to give the second wreath of our "garland." Reader, in all sincerity, we wish thee a "merry Christmas." Would that we could become possessed of the "four-leaved shamrock," a "merry Christmas" we would ensure thee. But though even SAMUEL LOVER, himself, might search in vain "In all the fairy dells,"

and not find the "charmed leaves," still there cannately, he has failed in his attempt to work out his not be much difficulty in cultivating that charm of good intentions. W. C., Derby, is thanked for his enthusiastic letter, but his "poetry" is inadmissible. We should be but deceiving him were we to encourage him to "try again." He writes very sencible and but he wites very sencible and but he writes very sencible sibly in prose, and by that we would advise him, in all his inability to entirely banish the sufferings of his

"For we would play the enchanter's part,

In easting bliss around, And not a tear nor aching heart, Should in this world be found."

Mackenzie's New and Improved Toast-Master .--Song" is a vast improvement on that of the im- At this festive season this little work will be found was a rascal. Then he cut me in three places with a highly useful. The purchaser thereof will find an cutlass. places it within the reach of all, and to all we recommend it as a most agreeable and useful com- at them.

FATAL EFFECTS OF "GOOD FORTUNE,"-On Mon-Untether and fling the curtain down, and cuddle in the day Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Old George, Stanhone-street. Clare-market, on the body of Henry Solomon, aged 73, for many years a respectable tailor. days since deceased was the successful candidate at (The nut-brown ale I brewed myself, before the frost an election for pensioners in the Holborn Estate Charity, and that ever since he displayed great excame in.)
So bow to the rule of reverend Yule, in sunshine and in storm,
And thrust your shoulder next to mine, to keep your old almshouses, when completed. He received the first instalment of his pension on Wednesday last, and this augmented his excitement, and on Friday evening last he was found in an apoplectic fit in his bed-room. The attack terminated fatally in a few hours. Mr. Lovett, the parish surgeon, who attended him, and afterwards opened the body, attributed death to sanguineous apoplexy, produced by great mental emotion. Verdict—"Natural death."

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. BRISTOL, TUESDAY .- An accident of a melancholy description occurred to the guard of the goods down train, which left Bristol at twelve last night. Upon Unto my lips, then sank to sleep upon my baby breast.

My mother stayed her whispering wheel, and gave us kisses sweet,

She loved so much to hear the sound of our little dancing missed his footing, ar d his head striking against the millar of the carriage here the same through the preceding the four little dancing missed his footing, ar d his head striking against the millar of the carriage here the same through the preceding the four little dancing missed his footing, ar d his head striking against the millar of the carriage here the same through the preceding the four little dancing missed his footing, ar d his head striking against the millar of the carriage here. pillar of the carriage, he was thrown under the train, which passed over is leg, tracturing it. The poor He then asked the captain if he should go up and rig a fellow was taker, to Weston, where it was found whip to hang Thomas Gair. I dont know whether the

those of the swallows?" Reader, ponder on the And how you kept my kirtle wide, and dragged it from Thames Police-court, charged with the wilful murder of William Rambert, William Mars, and Thomas Reason, of England.

The prisoner was in a very weak state, and was lifted out of the van. Soon after twelve o'clock he was assisted into the court, and accommodated with a seat in the dock, when he resumed his old position-resting his head on the edge of the dock, and grasping it with both hands. He occasionally raised his head to listen to the more important portion of the evidence when it affected him.

The voluminous evidence relating to the murders of be needless to recapitulate it. No additional testimony was gone into relating to the deaths of the three men, and the case, as far as' the alleged murders were concerned, may be regarded as complete. The proceedings of Tues-With bungling words (and "a lame excuse is worse than day related entirely to occurrences which took place in the British Channel, and were of a most appalling nature. And aye we sat in the brave old screen, and aye we looked | The witnesses (with one exception) who appeared yesterday to charge the prisoner with wounding, cutting, and Alack! our simple hands were free, our cunning hearts maining, exhibited scars and wounds, and the faces of several were disfigured by repeated discharges of gunfirst time. He is lame and disabled for life. The evidence of the wounded man in some areasure implicated another person, named French, who, after the death of that the captain was frequently intoxicated on and after the 23rd of September, when the disastrous occurrences which afterwards took place commenced.

> to take away the life of French, one of the crew. I was in irons eleven days. On the 7th of November the caprain sent for my into the cabin. Upon entering the cabin I found Andrew Nelson and Burton there. The captain ordered me upon my knees directly I entered the cabin, and then commenced cutting at me with his cutlass. He ordered the man French to load his pistols and fire at me, and to put a double charge of balls in the pistols. The man put no balls in, but he fired at my face and head several times with charges of ponder. The captain said if he did not load and fire as quick as possible he would take his life. After that the captain cut me several times on the head, and then placed the point of the cutlass to my side, and his dip against the hill of it,

intending to thrust me through. Mr. Symons: State what he did, not what he intended! Gair: He said he would run me through. He was intoxicated and staggered, and the sword made a slip and went through my cibthes inflicting only a slight wound on the side. He then took the cutlass and hove it at me. It went through my clothes and entered my shoulder. He then took the cutlass in his hand and ordered French to fire at me again, but he did not do it that time. He We'd a cow and a nag, a pig and a cart, and hearty chil- then ordered me on the table, and when I got upon it he shoved me off with the point of the cutlass. Swortly after that the carpenter called out to pump the ship: I went upon deck, but was not able to man the pump! I tried Ah; then came happy Christmas, they almost drove us to do it, but could not. A very few minutes afterwards I was ordered down into the cabin. I stopped there some time, and as the captain did not make his appearance. I was taken up and put in irons, and put into the lower

forecastle. Mr. Symons : How many cuts did you receive ?- Witness: I received eighteen cuts on my head and face, and two stabs in my left shoulder, two in my left breast, tweed and kitts, in this town. The mill in question is an lleynolds, of Frankerly, Lancashire, cowkeeper—James old mill, to which, in the year 1833, a new end was linding, of Manchester, paper dealer—Thomas Ibbetsons built, and about 259 hands were employed on the Hellawell, James Northeliffe, and John Beaumont Hella—

vas now brought from that place for the first time.

was called down into the cabin, and the captain asked me if I had heard the crew say anything about him forward, to fragments, falling principally inside, and burying Give me a kiss? you Jock o' my heart! as sweet as love I was upon my knees. He said to me, "You know all about it, you son of a b---." At the same time the captain was striking me with the cutlass, and here is in the old part of the mill being completely astounded

Mr. Broderip: With the flat or the edge of the sword? the cabin-boy, and ordered him to bring a loaded pistol. out at the lower windows. Many of them were much He aimed at my stormach, but the pistol missed fire by hurt in their endeavours to escape, but it is quite burning the priming only. He then called the boy to bring him more powder, to prime afresh. He then fired, tion to their injuries. turning his head avide from me, and dropping his hand my leg, as I was upon my knees. I then ran upon deck as soon as I was wounded. The cook then caught me, used their utmost exertions until midnight to extriand brought me down again. When the cook took me below, he said, "This man is wounded." The captain answered, "Take him away." I went then upon deck, Jock! hide the fiddle on the rack, and let the darlings in! and stowed myself away under the long boat, under some

Mr. Broderip directed the interpreter to ask the witness

Mr. Broderip: What is his real name !- Mr. Beyerman : Joseph Rueleou. The witness was immediately taken so ill, that he was obliged to leave the court, and Barry Yelverton, an apprentice, was called, and told

to confine himself to what occurred in the English Channel. He said the day the pilot came on board, the captain was speaking to me and French about the men being cut so, and said, "Now, boys, we will send them all aft, and swear a mutiny against them." The night before that he took me into the cabin and took a strand, tore the shirt off my back, and leathered me for the space of an hour or two. The next morning my eyes were black, and my neck all swelled, and he said to me, "Yelverton, I am sorry for what I have done to you; it's wonder I did not kill you," When the crew came aft, got up and went into the larboard after cabin. They

were firing away with pistols. Mr. Symons: Who was firing ?-Yelverton: The captain and French. Sometimes the captain fired, sometimes French.

Mr. Symons: In what state were the crew ?-Yelverton: They were all quite sober. Sometimes they were standing and sometimes kneeling, as the captain ordered them. When I went into the cabin, I saw French and the captain shoot at Nelson and Gair, and cut them a good deal with a cutlass, but French cut the most at that time, more severe than the captain. Well, sir, I was in the cabia when Morris, the Frenchman, was shot.

William Burton, a seaman, deposed. I performed the duties of second mate after the death of Mars. On the 7th of November I was put in irons. About ten o'clock a thousand means will present themselves to him, by on that day the pilot came on board. The captain and pilot went down below. In about half an hour they came up again, and the pilot took a parcel on shore, but I can't of your lines do you nonour, but the lines are not sorrows ne cannot whony disper, and the self-approval of poetry. W. C. S., Arbroath; J. B., Durham; blessings of the unfortunate, and the self-approval of say what it contained. About half-past one or two o'clock his own heart. Reader, again wishing thee a "Merry several other correspondents, have our best thanks, Christmas," a happy home, a blazing hearth, a well-although their contributions are inadmissible. The loaded table, a "friend and a bottle to give him," we loaded table, a "friend and a bottle to give him," we me. I told him I knew partly what was in it, for it had been a produced the contributions are and before I told him I knew partly what was in it, for which and the self-approval of say what it contained. About half-past one or two o'clock the captain sent for me into the cabin to read the log-book. He said he wanted to read the log-book over to loaded table, a "friend and a bottle to give him," we favours of one or two other friends we reserve for wish thee to act toward thy fellow-creatures in the been read over to me, and before I told him the evidence spirit in which we would act towards thee, could we I had to give was, that Rambert and Mars came and pulled me out of my berth to come aft and secure the cabin doors. He said that was not what I told him, and that they came to bring me aft. I related to him the evidence I had given before. He took a soup plate he was drinking soup out of, and threw it at my head, but it did not strike me. He ordered French to put me in irons. About seven o'clock that night he called me into the cabin,

Mr. Broderin: Where you in irons at the time ?- Bur-

Mr. Broderip: Where did he cut you!-Burton: He band," seeing that the husband does not sing at all.
Like "John Anderson," he is merely a listener to the song of his happy partner:—

the song of his happy partner:—

semiones, and private partners. Not the feath fine that the least fine cut me on the ear and divided it. He run the sword right speakers when required to give a toast, or return through my cheek, and he inflicted a wound on my wrist.

the song of his happy partner:—

the song of his happy part A SONG OF A PLEASANT OLD WOODMAN AND a loss to "say his say" when "called on." An im- mercifully. He ordered Dunn, the cook, to go upon deck mense addition to the oratorical force of the country and bring the crew aft, and he brought Nelson, Allison, cannot fail to be the result of Mr. Mackenzie's and Tucker. They got to the bottom of the cabin stairs, 'hints." We had intended to have given several when the light was extinguished. The captain and

Mr. Broderip: Now had the crew anything in their hands at that time ?-Burton: None, sir. There was no | but how caused there was no evidence to show. mutiny going on. There had been no threatening or mutinous language used by the crew. Mr. Broderip: Did the crew make use of any threat

ening gestures ?- Burton : None, sir. A light was brought, and he began cutting at them for his own pleasure. They were on their knees at the time. He ordered French to load his pistols and fire them as quick as he possibly could, and said if he did not he would have his life. French began firing at Gair and Nelson. He fired four or five different times, and then he put the pistol to my ear, and said, "You ---, I'll shoot you." Mr. Broderip: Who said that ?- Burton: French, sir.

Mr. Broderip: Were you in icons at that time ?-Burton: Yes, sir; in handcuffe, French put the muzzle of the pistol to my ear and Fired. It was loaded with powder only. He struck ne two blows with the lock of a pistol on the head. About half an hour afterwards the carpenter called out, to pump ship, and we were all ordered on deck. I went into the long-boat, where I was ordered, and there I stopped all night. Henry Slack, an apprentice, confirmed the evidence of

Burton. William, Dunn, the cook, in addition to confirming the evidence of the preceding witnesses, added some particulars respecting the conduct of the monster French.

but we were both called i'uto the cabin again. The men was one. The captain was in the water-closet asleep at the time, and I told the three wen to go upon deck. Thomas Gair was put in irons again'. I can't say at what time Gair came out of irons. No more injuries were done

afterwards. Mr. Broderip: Were you in the cabin when the French man who shipped as Joseph Morris was shot !—Witness: Yes, sir. Mr. Broderip : State what took place. The witness confirmed the statement of the French-

Robert Thompson deposed: On the day the pilot came on board, I was at the wheel. The top-gallant sail was carried away, and the captain sung out for his cutlass and pistol, and told the men if they would not look sharp and that a few drops of oil of lavender will ensure their my knees, and he asked me what made me give my arms from injury by the same agency, told him I did not. He called for Richard French, and mills in Preston are now only working from light to said, "Did not this fellow give up his arms to the chief dark. A cotton mill in Moor-lane, and another in mate, to take my life?" "French said, "Yes he did; if Whittle, are also running short time. Notice is it was me I would take his life this minute." The captain given of a reduction of the weavers' wages at Mr. F. held up a cutlass, and was going to run me through, but he altered his mind, and struck me on the arm with the handle of it, and struck me with the point of it on the powder. The scaman described as Joseph Morris, who arm and on the side. He sent for David Johnson, and was conveyed on board the Dreag nought hospital-ship the began cutting at him too. He began kicking both of us day the Tory arrived in the river, was examined for the with his feet, and after he had been doing that for some time he told us to kiss the sole of his foor. Mr. Humphreys: Stop-did you kiss the sole of his

foot ?-Witness: Yes, sir; both of us. I was ordered to Rambert, was appointed chief mate, and it also came out the royal mast-head, and David Johnson was ordered to bend another topsail. In about an hour I was sent for into the cabin again, and he sent for William Beresford, confirmation of the statements of the other witnesses. describing the cutting and wounding of the crew generally in the Channel, and the shooting of Morris.

> dence of Thompson. This witness was also stabled by the Captain who cut him about in a dreadful manner. He received several cuts on the shoulders, and was stabbed in the grain. (The witness then turned himself round, and exhibited a large plaster, which covered the daily increasing. back of his head.) Mr. Broderip: Did the prisoner cut you there !-Nelson : Yes, he did. He cut my head open with a sword.

He cut and made slashes at me, and I bled most dread-The poor fellow, who was in a weak condition, was ordered to stand down. Mr. Broderip asked the prisoner if he had any thing to

ay in defence. Mr. Humphreys' advised his client to say nothing; and he exclaimed in a low tone, "No, sir." Mr. Broderip: Then it is my duty to remand you on itese several charges until Tuesday next.

The prisoner, who was in a very exhausted state, was hen assisted out of the dock, and, after partaking of some | sauenges. efreshment, was sent away in the police van to -Westmäster Bridewell, As the van drove away the mob outside gave vent to their feelings by a yell of execuation.

#### SHOCKING EXPLOSION AT BOLTON, NINE LIVES LOST.

Bolton, Turaday. Yesterday afternoon an explosion of a steam-boiler, attended by a frightful loss of life, took place at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Rothwell and Kitts, in this town. The mill in question is an arm, I had several more cuts in different parts of my premises in the various departments. During the dinner-hour yesterday, it is understood-for at present Joseph Morris, seaman, who has been on hoard the nearly all is conjecture—the engineer was preparing Dreadnought hospital-ship since the arrival of the Tory, to start the engine, for the purpose of the mill working hearly all is conjecture—the engineer was preparing to start the engine, for the purpose of the mill working cotton doubler, first dividend of 3s. od. in the pound, payafter dinner, when it was found that the air-pump able at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. On being desired to state all that he knew after the was out of order. At slittle past one o'clock nearly On being desired to state all that he knew after the was out of order. At a little past one o'clock nearly John Palmer, sen., and Thomas Topley Barker, of ship had arrived in the Channel, he said he was a all the hands were upon the premises, and every stapleford, Nottinghamshire, cotton doubters, first diviewer the premises.

Frenchman. exertion was being made to get the air-pump in order. The witness began to speak in English, but expressed himself so imperfectly, that Mr. Beyerman, an interpreter, was sworn to translate his evidence. He the engine at the work, when one of the boilers—an old one—situate inside the mill near the engine house, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The received was being made to get the air-pump in order, the disconnection of the overlookers, assisting at the work, when one of the boilers—an old one—situate inside the mill near the engine house, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The received was being made to get the air-pump in order, the disconnection of the overlookers, assisting at the work, when one of the boilers—an old one—situate inside the mill near the engine house, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The entire of the new end of the building was shattered of 3s. Sd. in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newgreat part of the persons employed thereabouts, and in the rooms above, in the ruins. The workpeople the mark. [The Frenchman pointed to a scar on his the explosion, and imagining that the building day of Romford, Essex, bankers, dividend of is, in the temple.]

was going to fall about their ears, rushed to the pound, payable at 1, Sambroek-court, Dasinghall-street, on the 17th instant, and any subsequent Friday. main staircase, but these being blocked up with -Witness: With the edge of the sword. He then called bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got preposterous to attempt any enumeration or descrip-

> Of course the report made by the explosion drew many people, including the county police, to the spot, and the good natured-people of the neighbourhood cate the bodies from the ruinous mass. The entire of the new end was a heap of rubbish, and the defective the yard of the railway company, on the opposite side of the mill wall.

Several surgeons, including Mr. Sharpe (of the Dispensary) Messrs. Ferguson, Hampson, and Chadwicke, were speedily on the spot, and many persons were extricated from the ruins, some of them severely njured, but we give a list of those found dead in the ruins, and the others who were taken to the Bolton Dispensary, where we understand they are doing

The following is a list of the dead and wounded. so far as is known to the authorities of the police. the street adjoining the mill, by some missile striking

Alice Hampson, a young woman, taken dead out of the ruins. Peter Greenlialgh, the manager, taken out of the ruins quite dead. Priscilla Scholes, taken dead out of the ruins. Alice Edge, a young woman, taken dead out of the

Thomas Mort, a boy, about seven or eight years of age. Had taken his brother's dinner, and was warming himself at the boiler door. His brother Richard was also much hurt, and was taken to the dispensary. A young man, named William Fletcher, was also much hurt, near the same place; but it is believed that both the latter will recover.

Missing .- Agnes Coulston and Elizabeth Coulston, sisters; both buried in the ruins, and no doubt both dead. At seven o'clock last evening the groans of both were heard under the ruins. Mary Allen, also known to be under the ruins. Much Hurt .- In addition to the others above

seriously: The engine-driver likely to recover. acerated about the leg. A young woman named Farington, and two others

vhose names we did not learn. Mr. Kitts, one of the owners of the mill, who is much stunned, but is believed not to be much other-

an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Frances Allen, aged forty-five years, lately residing at under the following dreadful circumstances:-Freand said I was going to give false evidence, and said I derick Saunders stated that he lodged in the same limiting, of Swansea, woollen manhineturers. house as the deceased, who occupied a room on the first floor with her husband, a bricklayer. On the morning of Sunday last, about a quarter to one o'clock, witness was awakened by hearing loud cries of "fire, fire." Witness got out of bed and ran to the rolling her on the floor, endeavouring to extinguish the fire. Witness procured a jug of water, and threw specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of the specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, began to pull the crew into the cabin—the three persons of the specimens of That the deceased died from the effects of burns,

tion. Having goton the wrong side for air , carriage, next. he was about to cross the line, when receiving a carriage, riage coming in he became undecided, nesitated for a moment, and then attempted to ver reat. In doing so, he fell, and the flange of the wheel passed over his legs, crushing the left thigher the rail, and grinding the bone and flesh to a jet of the root was ing the bone and flesh to a yell the rail, and grindless severely lacerated. We was removed to the London Hospital, where was removed to the London Hospital was knocked down and literally enting man named Green, who happened to be on the down line, was knocked down same spot where York of the lose of the los

York of the loss of the ship European, Captain was rather late, and not being aware that. M'Br'de, which sailed hence on the morning of the strain was expected, kept on the down line, a last inst. for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of wheat, was no regular train to pass before eight o'clock,

## General Antelligence.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE OF THE SHIP TORY .- This individual, whose name is familiar to the whole king-dom, and by this time in many places beyond it, as being accused of fearful and appalling murders on the high seas, is a native of the parish of Dunner, in the county of Caithness. He served his apprenticeship to the sea, on beard the George Sinclair, of Wick, and since he had command of the Tory, resided, when home, at Liverpool. He is married to a cousin of his own, who belongs to Orkney. His father was long an elder in the church and parish of Dennet.—
John o' Groat Journal. Collectors of Books will not be sorry to learn,

stow the sail, he would blow their brains out. He gave libraries from mould. A single drop of the same will Rambert and Mars, the first and second mates, and Rea- me a cut on the head with a cutlass, and a cap I had on prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length son, able secunan, has been so fully detailed that it would was cut through. The fore-topsail blew away, and he of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by sent for me down into the cabin. He told me to go on this addition; and leather is also effectually secured up to Mr. Rambert, the chief mate, to take his life? I SYMPTOMS OF DECLINING TRADE.—The two woollen

Sleddon's mill .- Preston Guardian. EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—It was rumoured in Liverpool, a few days ago, that a large house in Yorkshire had failed-that the liabilities amount to nearly

South American trade, and that several houses, &c., in Liverpool are deeply implicated. WHITECROSE-STREET PRISON .- There are 130 prisoners in Whitecross-street for debt, of whom only seven bave been committed under the Small Debts' Act.

£500,000—that it was extensively concerned in the

PAISLEY .- STATE OF TRADE .- Trade here is, we and questioned him about a log-book one of the men was are sorry to say, in rather a languid state at present. keeping. The remainder of Thompson's evidence was a There is still a difficulty of obtaining constant employment experienced by many of the best tradesmen. On Moday last, Causeyside-street was literally erowded with workmen on the look out for employ-Andrew Nelson, a Norwegian, corroborated the evi- ment,-Renfrewshire Reformer.

Foreign Conn.-Leith .- Foreign grain, in anticipation of the speedy removal of the duties, is pouring in here in inamense quantities. Lefts and ware-houses are nearly filled, and the demand for them

VILLAGE MISERY .- A labouring man of the name of Hardon, of Stratton Andley, near Bicester, has, with his wife and child, for some weeks been residing in the cattle open pound in that village, with only such temporary covering as they could throw over themselves. This village, like most others, does not contain coltages enough for the poor .- Inlesburge

Bologna Sausaues.—The police of Brussels, says a Brussels paper, last week made a seizure at the shop of a carculier, of twenty killogrammes of horse flesh, in a very high state or putrefaction, which had been in preparation for making the famous Bologna-

### Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gozette, December 16, 1895.) William Kearton, of 13 and 14, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger—Michael Jones, of 48 and 19; Theo-bald's-road, grocer—Thomas Pool, of 9, Princes-road, Notting-hill, builder—William Gill, of Lendenball market, poulterer—William Humphryes, of 58, Haymarkes, hotel keeper—Frederick Cordaroy, of Everpool, hatter—James well, of Thornhill Briggs, Yorkshire; dyers.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

castle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.
William Reay, of Walker, Northumberland, ship builder, first dividend of Sd. in the pound, payable at 57, Greystreet, Newcastle upon Tyne; any Saturday.
Thomas Johnson, sen., William Johnson, and Charles
Mann, of Romford, Essex, bankers, dividend of 1s. in the

on the 17th instant, and any subsequent Friday. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Bunkruptcy, London. Edward Phillip Harding, of Gravesend, Kent, hosier-January 6, at twelve—Joseph Tinson, of Farringdon-Berkshire, inkeeper, January 5, at one—François Gautier, now or late of Gould-square, Crutched-friars, City, merchant, January 6, at eleven-William Detemer, of 50. Upper Marylebone-street, pianoforte manufacturer, Jan-6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, builder, January 6, at half past twelve—William Dutton Townsend, of 6, Little Russell-street, Covent-garden, the new end was a heap of rubbish, and the defective pawnbroker, January 9, at half-past eleven—John Spofboiler was hurled, torn in an indescribable form, into ford, of Chatham, Kent, lineadraper, January 20, at the yard of the railway company, on the opposite side eleven—Frederick William Engene Darandon, of 15, Philpot-lane, City, merchant, January 16, at half-past twelve.

In the Country.. John Pearson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fellmonger, January 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, New-castle-upon-Tyne — Charles Yates, of Stafford, banker, January 16, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Bir

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. Edward Phillip Harding, of Gravesend, hosier, January 8-Thomas Pemeller, of 31, Tysoc-street, Spaticids, coat merchant, January 8-Mark Barnes, of Woodbridge, Saf-Dead.—Edward Rothwell, aged 23, nephew of the late owner. His parents live at Carlisle. He was learning the business, and was instantly killed in the late of the late of the learning the business, and was instantly killed in the late of 5, St. James's-walk, Cierkenwell, printer, January 7— Hugh Jones Owen, of Madesey, Shrepshire, surgeon, January 16—Robert Shanklin, of Salford, dauggist, January 7-Alfred Lack, of 12, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, January 7.

> CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before January 6. George Luckin, of \$27, High Holborn, boot maker— John Dawson, of Spotland and Manchester, calico printer -Thomas Davies, of Liverpool, morehant-James Thomp-son and John Thompson, of Leeds, stock brokers.

PARTVERSHIPS DISSOLVED. John Stevens and George Alexander, of 6, Clement'sinn, civil engineers—William Mant and Thomas Jackson, of Leyton, Essex, bricklayers—Charles James and Arthur James, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, share brokers—George Taylor and William Foord, of Old Brentford, plumbers— Robert Foot and Robert Taylor, of Church-street, Stoke Newington, greengrocers—John Eawcett, Thomas Newman Bardwell, jun., and Frederick Bardwell, of Sheffield, stock brokers—Jonathan Swaine, John Swaine, William Wood, William Bell, and John Wilcock, of Goll-mill, North Bierley, Yorkshire, worsted spianers (50 far as regards William Wood)—John Barber, John Barber, jungalfred William Thompson, named, the following are much hurt, though not of Norwich, wholesale grocers-(so far as regards Alfred Willsen Barber)—William Melland and John Bradshaw, of Chesterfield, attorneys-John Walton and John Smith, A youth named Heaton, a mechanic. He had fallen from the top story of the building, and is much Francis Stewart Hall, and Robert Forkes, of Halifax. tinen drapers—John Bryan, Ingas and Charles Ireson, off Kingsthorpe-Jodge, Northamptonshira; lime burners— James Wyllie, Mary Wyllie, and Andrew Wight, of Long Island-mill, near Carlists-(sofar as regards Andrew Wight) Joshua Schofield and James Collin, of Oldham, machine makers-George Smith and Robert Worthington, of Man-chester, bankers - Robert H. Clark, and William Clark, DEATH BY FIRE.—On Tuesday Mr. Bedford held field Works, Bow, carriage builders (so far as regards. William Alexander Adams)—Timothy Genu and Danieli Genn, of Shefield, grocers—William Ward and Thomas. Borrow, of Manchester, shirt manufacturers-James Platt No. 6, Alfred-road, Kensall New Town, who died James Toole, and William Platt, of Oidham, from founder a. (so far as regards James Platt) -John Owen and Abraham

THE ROYAL FREE HOSSITAL -CORNER'S INQUEST. -An inquest on the body of Susannah Stephens, who died on Friday last, and with reference to whose case room, and there discovered the deceased enveloped in several letters signed "Timmanitas," have appeared a body of flame. Her husband was in the room, and in the Times, was helden Tuesday, at the Sungablichouse, Gray's inn-rouse, before Mr. Wakley. An this occasion there were present the Rev. Ds. Worthingit over the deceased, who appeared to be burned com-pletely over the whole surface of the body. She was bailiff of Southwark; Mr. Walmesly, Dr. Marsden, placed in a cart and removed to the above hospital, and other gentle men connected with and interested could not speak as to the origin of the fire. Verdict, view the land, and on their return the coroner inquired if the officer of the City of London Union. was present. The answer was in the affirmative. The co coner asked if he had taken three patients to MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL RAIL- the Cospital on Wednesday, the 19th of November ?way.—On Tuesday, about eleven o'clock in the foremon, a young man named Francis Burnand, in the these patients now ?-Officer: One is still in the hosservice of the Blackwall Railway Company as grand, pital, but I don't know where the other two, Ann service of the Blackwan Rahway Company as \$2000, at the Limchouse station met with the following a cident:—The poor fellow, who is but twenty-two years of age, and only three weeks married, had just returned from breakfast to assume his duties at the station of the wrong side for his control of the wrong side f

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN D WAY.—WEST DRAYTON, MONDAY EVENING \_\_\_\_\_ A special train, containing some scientific

Smrwe son. - Accounts have been received at New about thirteen months since. The unform a special Mr. Broderip asked, did French fire with powder and on the Mille Roches Point, during the late gale from was very dark, and he had blown his whistle in pass. the east, and will be a total wreck; her masts had been cut to prevent her falling over. Three of the deceased, which are shockingly mutilated, were for crew were drowned. The passengers, Mr. Auld and the present conveyed to the luggage warehouse, but fellow was taker, to Weston, where it was found necessary to ar aputate his leg. He is going on captain made him any answer or not. French, however, called me upon deck to lend him a hand to rig the whir, and are now at one of the posts in good health.

Mrs. Ana, and a young may to any answer or an one of the removed this evening to await the coroner's and are now at one of the posts in good health. married, but has not left any family,

THE COLOSS EUM. GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN.—This magnificent establishment, patronis, d and visited by her MAJESTY and his Royal H. ghness Prince ALBERT, has now, in addition to its, former alterations, a new has now, in admitted to the former atterations, a new Orchestral Organ, erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played daily, from Two till Four a Clock. Open from Ten till Half-pest Four. Admirtance, 3s. Children, half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night, is. each. The whole projected and designed by M. W. Bradwell.

EVENING EXHIBITION. Additional Novelties. The Conservatories brilliantly illuminated; Mont Blanc and Torrents represented by Moonlight. A Grand Orchestral Organ has been erected in the Clyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played, from Eight till the Exhibition i closed. London by Night: additional atmospheric effects to the most extraordinary Panorama in the world will be represented at Eight, Nine, and Ten o'Clock. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. Admittance to the whole, 5s. Family tickets for four per sons and upwards, 4s. each, may be had at the principal Music s llers, and at the Colosseum, from Ten till Four. Crildren, half-price.

TO TAILORS. By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queer Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Autum and Winter, 1845 and 1846, ready early in October by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square London ; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Pooksellers wheresoerer residing; very superb Print, representing the most plendid exhibi tion in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum Regent's park, Lordon. This exquisits y executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Prock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Folka Frock, and Locomotive Riding Coats, and an extra fitting l'astionable Waistesat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also 9 extra plates, including & sectors, 4 fercutting fancy coats, 4for waistorats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any merson may complete the whole in the most correct manner without a previous knowledge of any system ef-cuttin, whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, Ss the set Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes, "Gazette of Fashien," "Londen and Paris Magazine of Fashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

TREAT BRETAIN MUTOUL LIFE ASSURANCE .14, WATERLOO-FLACE, LONDON. DIRECTORS.

The Chisholm, Chairman. William Morley, Esa., Deputy Chairman Frames John Kinlerh, Esq. Henry S. Barber, Esq. iHenry Lawson, Fsq. John Brightman, Esq. Francis Brodigan, Esq. James Wm. Beacon, Esq. Henry Penny, Esq. Robert Power, Esq., M.D. Alexander R. Irvine, Esq. John Inglis Jerdein, Esq. Vickery, A.M. AUDITORS.

B. Rule, Esq. T. C. Simmons, Esq. G. Thomas, Esq. PRESICIAN. John Clendinning, M.D., T.R.S., 16, Wirapole-street. - SGLICITOR. Walter Prideaux, Esq., Goldsmiths Hall. BAURERS.

Union Bank of London. ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION. The whole of the Profits divided ANNUALLY among t Men:bers, after payment of five Annual Premiums. An ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums fully sufficient to afford complete security to the Policy-holders.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. Half Credit Rates of Fremium, by which means Assurances may be effected, and loans for short periods secured with the least possible present outlay, and at a less premium than for short terms only, and with the option of paying up the arrears and interest, and the difference between the two rates, thus becoming entitled to participate in the whole of the grafit of the institution.

EXTRACT FROM THE FALF CREDIT BATES OF PREMIUM. WITHOUT PROFITS.

#### Age 20. Age 25. Age 80. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d £-s. d. £-s. d. 0 17 0 0 18 0 1 1 1 1 8 2 2 1 0 3 4 2

WEEH PROFITS.

Age 20. Age 25. Age 30. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. £s. d. 1 011 1 3 0 1 5 8 1 13 11 2 8 10 3 15 11

Thus, for example: - A person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, need only pay 18s. 9d. per cent. yearly for the first five years, and afterwards by paying up the remaining half with interest, and the difference between the above rates, he will be entitled to share in the entire wo fits, which it is expected will reduce the future payment to little more than half the original Mutual rate. The GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very great accommodation is given to the Assured. Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without

charge) at the Office. Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or dis puted, except with the senction, in each case, of a Genera Meeting of the Nembers, to be specially convened on the

Members Assured to the extent of £1800 entitled (after ayment of five Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at all General Meetings, which will have the superintendence and control of the funds and affairs of the Society. Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which with every requisite information, may be obtained by ap

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director. Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applica tions from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, Lon don will meet with immediate attention.

UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR IN AGRICUL. TURE AND MANUFACTURES.

(Provisionally registered.) Office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, London. Present proposed capital, £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5

DIRECTORS T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

Mr. W. Robson, Ladies' Shoemaker, 14, Richard's-place Haggerston-bridge, London-Vice-President. Mr. A. Arch, Silk Hatter, 24, Granby-street, Waterlooroad, London.

Mr. R. Thompson, Printer, 1, Little James-street, Gray'sinn-lane, Loudon. Bir. J. Storey, Ladies' Shoemaker, 5, John-street, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, London. Mr. J. T. Gimblett, Carpenter, 3, Howick-terrace, Yaux

hall-bridge-road, London. Mr. C. White, Woolcomber, Cross-street, Manchester road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Mr. Evans, Potter, Brunswick-street, Shelton, Stafford shire Potteries.

Mr. Roberts, Packer, 3, Salford street, Broughton-road Salford, Manchester.

FILE Directors of this Association, appointed by the late National Trades' Conference, have to announce that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are completed, and that they will commence operations as soon es £5,000 shall have been received as deposits upon

The Capital of the Association to be applied to the purchase or rental of Land, and the ersetion of buildings D'Exdaudet," the whole five of Musard's Puritani Quafor manufacturing and industrial purposes, and to the obsorption of surplus labour. The profits to be declared and divided at the Arnual Meetings. When the profits exceed 10 per cent., such excess to be added to the capital Pianista, Flutonicon, and Musical Bee Office, 67, Paterof the Association, and employed in extending its opera- noster-row. tions.

Each Share to be paid by instalments of not less than Threepence per week, but Subscribers disposed to pay up their Shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid instalments than here required, would more effectually assist and promote the objects of this Association by doing so. Deposits on Shares, except under special circumstances, to be forfeited, if instalments are more than one month in arrear. As soon as the instal-Ments are paid up, the receipts for such payments will be exchanged, on application, for Scrip Certificate of Shares, In addition to participation in the profits, Share holders will be entitled to lease the small farms purchased or improved by the Association, or to employment in any of its establishments, according to priority and amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of

the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Beet-The object of the Association is to elevate and improve the condition of the Working Classes; to increase, by legal, peaceful, and practical measures, the general happiness and prosperity of society; and the Directors confidently appeal to the Trades and the Public for support his day." ju an undertaking which aims at promoting the welfare

Application for Shares by Trades or individuals to be made either to the Secretary, the Provincial Agents, or any of the Directors.

JAMES HARRIS, Secretary.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu-

I [or we, if a Trade] request that you will insert my Shares in the above Association. And I [or, we] hereby undertake to pay the instalments, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Association.

Name in full. Residence : Trade or Occupation, if any ation may be had on application at the office,

WEST RIDING OF YORKSFIRE.

CHRISTMAS SESSICINS. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, tast the CHRISTMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be opened at dial.—Debtors of all grades will be benefitted by applying KNARESBOROUGH, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January forthwith to John S. Benstead, 22, Basinghall-street, next, at Ten o'clock in the Corenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at WAKEFIELD, on WED-NESDAY, the 7th day of the same month of January, at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Sheffilld, on MONDAY, the 12th day af the same month of January, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors Suitors, Persoris bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the, Court on the several days, and at the

several hour, s above mentioned; Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and exami-nation of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace, on the extry of the Appeal :- And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also turnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeavility, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

AND, NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN. That at the seid General Quarter Sessions of the Peac to be bolden at KNARESTOROUGH aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding, for the half-year commencing the Ist day of April next, will be laid at the bour of twelve o'clock at Noon.

And Netice is also vereby given, that at the Sessions to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 7th January next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, a Committee of Justices of the said Riding will be elected for the purposes of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year then next ensuing, pursuant to the 6 and \$ Vict., cap. 126, sec. 12.

And Notice is also hereby given, that at the same sessions so to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on the 7th day of January next; the Justices of the Peace of the said Riding will make regulations for the more effectually carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of the 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 117, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating te the removel of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace's Office. Clerk of the Peace. Wakefield, 12th Dec., 1845.

FUNERAL ECONOMY! THE CEMETERY and GENERAL FUNERAL COM-PANY, united with SHILLIBEER'S PATENT FUNERAL CARRIAGES, respectfully invite public attenzion to the economic and convenient arrangements for performing every description of Funerals complete, atcharges so moderate as to defy competition, and no extras, by which the comfort of pereaved families will be materially promoted, and expenses limited. City-road, Finsbury, next Bunhill-fields Burizl-ground; 21, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road; and 136. Union-street. Southwork Shillibeer's Patent Funeral Carriage, with two horses, £1 Hs. 6d.; Single Horse, £1 1s. A respectable Carriage funeral, combining every charge, £4 4s. Hearses and Sourning Coaches. Catholic Fittings. Four Horse Funerals, £12 12s,

CHEERFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE FIRESIDE

THE WELCOME GUEST OF EVERY HOME! THE FAMILY HERALD is not only the cheapest but L the most popular and amusing literary Miscellany ever published. It is a compilation of Wit, Humour, Fiction, Truth, and Knowledge, adapted for all classes tastes, and ages, grave or gay, rich or poor, and contains something of everything, facts and philosophy for Gentlemen, hints and entertainment for Ladies, questions and problems for Youth; interesting Tales; extraordinary Adventures; wonderful Naratives; remarkable Events; moral, familiar, and historical Essays; select Poetry; instructive Biographies; comic Sketches; amusing Allegories; the wisest Sayings of the wisest Men; useful Advice for Self-improvement; salutary Cautious; cientific Discoveries : New Inventions : Hints to House kcepers; Practical Recipes; diverting Sports and Pastimes; ingenious Puzzles and Riddles; facetious Sayings, Jokes, &c., affording harmless and profitable re

creation for all the members of a family.

The objections usually made to cheap publications are not at all applicable to the FAMILY HERALD, its distinguishing feature being, that it contains nothing whatever to offend the most delicate sensibility. A publication like this, combining mirth with propriety, utility with economy, and wisdom with cheerfulness, was long wanted—that want is now supplied, the relish of amusement is conveyed into the bread of instruction in a nanner which has united all opinions, and will obtain for it a place on every parlour table. The best proof that its attraction has been considerable

and the approbation general, is the fact that, in the course of a few mouths, the FAMILY HERALD, has become the most extensively circulated of the English periodicals -a universal favourite.

This is just the kind of publication for employing greeably and usefully those odd five and ten minutes of leisure which some foolish people waste throughout their lives; its variety prevents the possibility of being tired, whilst it enables one to take it up and lay it down at any minute. It is precisely the thing for a Winter's Evening -a book to read and ponder on-not to look at. A cotemporary in reviewing this popular magazine says:-"It is certainly a well selected miscellany of most entertaining and instructive reading. We warmly recommend The Family Herald. It is -what we can say of so few of the cheap periodicals now-a-days-it is a safe book to admit within the sacred precincts of the family circle." The new Part contains a remarkably interesting Historical Romance, one of the best ever written, entitled the CHALLENGE OF BARLETTA, a gem gathered from the jewelled mines of Italian fiction. The present

The Public are earnestly solicited to TRY A SINGLE NUMBER of this popular Fireside Companion. One perusal will be sufficient to:test its merits. The bound volumes are admirably adapted for Christ-

mas Presents. London : Published, in Weekly Numbers at One Penny, and Monthly Parts at Sixpence, by G. Biggs, 421, Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers.



Polka and Paudrille in "The Devil to Pay," (Diable a quatre) now playing at Drury Lane and all the theatres, 1s. No. 59, contains the whole opera of "Sonnambula," 2s. No. 57, Ditto, "Fra Diavolo," 2s, or the Nos. from 57 to 62, in splendid binding, as a Christmas or New Year's present, for 10s, Sent

TO FLUTE PLAYERS. THE FLUTONICON for Dec., No. 145, price &d., contains the music in "Le Diable a quatre." No. 142, contains Lord John Russell should now take the command of tho opera of "Sonnambula." No. 142, "Fra Diavolo." No. 97, Norma. All the Nos. contain the gems of an opera, or equivalent, for 6d. To the flute player, as recreations after more difficult studies, the Flutonicon is invaluable. The whole Nos. in 12 vols for Four Guineas, elegantly bound, or in 145 Nos, at 6d. each.

MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS. THE MUSICAL BEE is well known in the Musical World as the cheapest and best work issued in London. Every number contains from 14 to 20 melodies for 2d. Nos. to 42 are published. As a specimen, take No. 41, which contains the popular song of "Love not," "Minuet drilles; songs, with words," Dance Boatman Dance," and lision with the House of Lords. Upon the other upwards of eight other melodies. The whole for 2d. Complete sets, or single numbers may be had at the

(One door from Cheapside.) JUST PUBLISHED. In one volume, foolscap 8vo., neat.cloth, price 7s. Ed., THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES:

A Prison Rhyme: in Ten Books: BY THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST. J. How, Publisher, 132, Fleet-street. Orders from the Country to be sent through the

Also lately published, in 2 vols., 12mo. Price Fourteen Shillings, WISE SAWS

MODERN INSTANCES. A series of prose Tales and Sketches, composed Stafford Gaol: among which are :-Kucky Sarson the Barber; or the Disciple of Equality. Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the Bull ?\*

Master Zerubbabel the Antiquary; and how he found out the "Nosse larning."

Dorothy Pyecroft's preaching; or "Charity begins at The Beggared Gentleman, and his crooked stick. The nurture of a Young Sailor; or the history of Cockle

The last days of an Old Scilor; or "Butter your shirt -sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift!" The Man that brought his ninepence to nought. The Lad that felt like a fish out of water The Minister of Mercy.-"Merrie Eng. and" no more. Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks,

MR. COOPER'S NEW POEM. To be ready in December, in 1 vol., price 5s., THE BARON'S YULE FEAST;

A Christmas Rhyme. Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to remove to 209, Piccadilly.

TO ALL WHO CAN'T PAY! MMEDIATE Protection, and a prompt and safe final discharge, without the intervention of a Prison or an Attorney. A discharge to Debtors is now imperative, because Imprisonment for Debt is now penal, not remenear the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

DAGUERREOTYPE AND CALOTYPE. THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES 1. CASES, and every other article used in making and mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No. 1 Temple-street, Whitefriars, London. Descriptive Catalogues gratis.

LEREBOURS celebrated ACHROMATIC TRIPLET LENSES for the MICROSCOPE, sent to any part of the country at the following price:—Deep Power, 60s., Low Power, 25s. Every article warranted.

Portraits of the Lord Chief Justice Denman, and of T. S. Dencombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. Price One Penny, or sent postage free, Threepence. London, Cleave, Shoe-laue; Heywood, Manchester; Guest, Birmingham; Love, Glasgow; Freman, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and all agents for the Star throughout the country.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FORMATION OF A COALITION MINISTRY. We stop the press to announce the cheering intelligence. Lord John Russell, failing in his endeavour to form a pure Whig administration, was compelled to fall back upon the democratic party, and we have received the following communication, upon which the public may implicitly rely, as the result. Last night, upon the return of Lords John Russell and Lansdownefrom Windsor, where they had a long interview with her Majesty, a circular of which the following is a copy, was sent to the several persons

to meet at twelve o'clock at THE CAT AND BAGPIPES, Cato-street, when the formation of the following ministry was the result of the deliberation. " Sin,-Your immediate presence at the Cat and Bagpipes, Cato-street, is requested. "Your obedient Servant,

"J. RUSSELL." First Lord of the Treasury-Colonel Sibthorpe. Lord High Chancellor-J. A. Roebuck. Lord President of the Council-J. Brotherton. Lord Privy Seal-Alderman Humphreys. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Alderman Gibbs. Secretary of State for the Home Department—Peter

Borthwick. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs - Lord Brougham. Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs-Lord Huntingtower. First Lord of the Admiralty-Lord William Paget.

President of the Board of Control-Marquis of Londonderry. President of the Board of Trade-Daniel W. Harvev. Secretary of War-Joseph Pease. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-Lord Adol-

phus Fitz-Clarence.

NOT OF THE CABINET. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-Tom Steele. Lord Channeellor of Ireland-Mr. Ballanti. Secretary of State for Ireland-Sir R. H. Inglis. Paymaster General, and Treasurer of the Navy-Sir Valentine Blake. Master General of Ordnance—John Bright. Post Master General—Sir James Graham. Master of the Mint, &c.—Ikey Solomons. Commander-in-Chief-Joseph Sturge. Master of the Horse - James Pattison, Esq. Judge Advocate General—Alderman Moon.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT. Attorney General-John Humphrey Parry. Solicitor General-Augustus Newton. Attorney General for Ireland-Mr. Cooke, of the Insolvent Court.

Solicitor General for Ireland—Sir Charles Wetherell. Duke of Wellington, to be equerry to Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We also understand that the Duke of Norfolk succeeds Sir Henry Hardinge as the Governor General of India, and Mr. Ward, the celebrated cook of Bond-street, goes out as his secretary to manage the curry department.

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

WE were not imbued with the same reliance upon Whiggery which led its adherents to an easy belief in the power of that party to form an administra tion, while we were fully impressed with the awkward position in which the manifesto of Lord John Rus-SELL would place Sir Robert Prel. Very carly in tion to keep it within the limits of party.

The breaking up of any government, and especithe combined forces to you—win the battle," as that same prospect of success that Sir Royert Peel had a struggles to the oppressors and the oppressed. right to anticipate; but not with the same strength of forces that Sir Robert Peel commanded. Let us for a moment presume an impossibility—that Lord JOHN RUSSELL could induce the Commons to repeal the Corn Laws:-if he had got so far his difficulties was strongest, aroided as much as possible any colthe Commons. The result of such an experiment, at Irish people. Sir Robert Peel, with one exception. of a Protectionist administration would be the con- to their Tory brethren as their greatest strength.

that the country will back Lord John Russell, and rons, the Winchelbeas, the Buckinghams, the overawe both Lords and Commons as it did in 1832, Inglis', the M'Niels, and the Magnes, would once or that the protectionists, emboldened by public more establish in its place the temple of Protestant apathy, will consider themselves warranted in resist- ascendancy. While we highly approve of Mr. O'Coning what, in such cases, would appear as the mere | NELL's not consenting to surrender the Repeal quesclamouring of a party; or, what is still more probable, tion, or to put it in abeyance, we must dispute his that a strong manifestation of public opinion would policy in making the single question of a repeal of induce the protectionists to preserve that portion of the Corn Laws the condition of the restoration of their property which would not destroy their posi- the Whigs to power. Does he not see that the friends. tion in society, rather than hazard all for a mere bitter foe of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the temporary triumph of party over the people. In the world, is in the field, and does he not sufficiently un-Tim Swallow-whistle the Tailor; or "Every dog has latter case they would recal Sir Robert Peer, and derstand their tactics to know that no stone will be this, we believe, would give the greatest amount of left unturned to secure their supremacy? And does public satisfaction. In any case we hold it to be an he not further know that there is not sufficient impossibility for any government to repeal the Corn charm in the name of Whiggery to arouse the public Laws without the aid of such an adjustment as of mind to the extent necessary to save us from the itself must derange society, and must be followed not | tender mercies of Toryism? only by new laws, but by a completely altered system. It must not be lost sight of that the free trade party is mainly composed of enthusiastic expectants. to the revenue, and others who base their opinion ministration would be received either by Sir Robert amount of revenue may be that is produced by the of war; nor do we rightly see our way out of that

gulates the price of wages, it regulates the money Reform Bill. In the one case they found perfect | day, and until his return, it is impossible to say whether gulates the price of wages, in a gulates the indice of price of every article in use, it regulates the rate of protection for what they now possess in the Chandos or not he will feel himself justified in undertaking the salaries, the rate of taxation, the rate of interest on clause, and their majority in the Lords, while in the duty of forming an Administration. funded debt, the rate of land, the rate of pay to other case they will calculate that the repeal of the soldiers, sailors, and princemen; and, once disturb the Corn Laws is but the beginning of the end. In the base of fiction, and the whole superstructure must one case they could estimate their loss with arithmeinevitably tumble to the ground.

upon the measure, we have been arguing it precisely as all sane minds now begin to view it. We have but we adhere to our prophecy, a thousand times recalled attention over and over again to the fact, that peated, that the landlords of this country will hazard however properly adjustment may hereafter grow out revolution rather than surrender the Corn Laws. of chaos, that unless that adjustment preceded the change, chaos must assuredly come. If the Tory change we still see. It is the long period of conlandlords of England ever do consent to a repeal of fusion that must precede the settlement of the meathe Corn Laws, it will not be under the administra-FIGHT SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS are given in OLD tion of a party who would create confusion first, and price of bread does not fall, the measure fails in its MOCRE'S SHEET ALMANACK for 1846, including then trust to the chapter of accidents that order effect. If it does fall wheat must fall; and if wheat might result from chaos. The landlords must be dull falls, land, that produces it, must fall, and the free indeed, if they have not observed the move of Sir traders must not "lay the flattering unction to their ROBERT PREL towards the necessary adjustment. His tariff of 1841: his Canadian Bill, nay, foolish as it may appear, the presentation of a bull to his tenants, the permission to kill game on his estates, the calling together of practical agriculturalists for question was finally settled; while we also believe the purpose of conference, wore of themselves, one and all, hints from which the landlords must have ten-fold rapidity. Why, then, do we dread the chaos, drawn the conclusion, that the Corn Laws were doomed; and that they should put their house in order for the event; while the reduction of interest fit from the change, would be able to live in upon the funds was a significant hint of the adjustment by which Sir Robert Peel hoped to preserve the same position in society for the landlords, under altered circumstances.

We would remind those parties who whimsically anticipate great gain from the repeal of the Corn whose aid was required to form a coalition ministry, Laws, that from their anticipated profit must be deducted the means of equalising society; as from their arguments one would suppose that there was to be a general scramble, and that they were to have the selection of the best standing room. Such a result, however, would not meet even Lord John Russell's notions of adjustment. Sir Robert Peel, who is a shrewd man, must have calculated upon the necessity of getting rid of the refractory of his cabinet before he jeopardized the peace of the country by so hasty a resignation; and he is therefore bound to repair the damage, and to make good the breach. It is folly to suppose that the men, whom public opinion has stamped with infamy and branded with reprobation, can realise those hopes of progression now so universally entertained; and yet we learn that the motley Whigs, of all things dread the infusion of democratic blood; and to such a calamity they would prefer a compromise with their old opponents. This was the rock upon which Whiggery split before; and the vessel is not stronger now to bear the shock that shattered it in 1841.

If Lord John Russell was a man for the times hours as would have carried out the spirit of his mabrink? Why hesitate, if Ireland is threatened with famine? And if Lord John Russell has ascertained the fact, as we believe he has, that foreign aid is necessary in such an emergency, and after the QUEEN, cognizant of his intention, had entrusted him with her confidence, why did he not open the ports? and trust to an indemnity which a starving people would have forced from a pampered aristocracy. It is evident that he is afraid of his own thunder, and that he has merely used the God-send of famine as stepping-stone to power. PREL had not declared for a repeal of the Corn Laws-Russell had; therefore, what in Peer may be virtue and consistency, in Russell is weakness and hypocrisy. We believe, The only appointments that we have received to in the present state of the public mind, that the the minor offices are, Field Marshal his Grace the whole people of this country would bear any infliction rather than again submit to the tyrant rule of a pure Tory administration, and we feel convinced that their apathy alone can lead to so horrible an infliction Perhaps Peel relied upon more excitement than has been evinced upon his resignation; but if he is disappointed upon the one hand, he may console himself upon the other with the reflection that the Whigs could not have insured one day's tranquillity without the existence of a government. It is a bitter pill to have but the poor choice of swallowing, Russell or the Duke; and yet we are prepared for the alternative, because the country's good demands it, because the necessity of the times requires it; but we would infinitely prefer Peel to either or both.

> BID AGAIN, LORD JOHN!!!

Since we last wrote under this head, Lord Jonx is therefore a favourable opportunity to commence taking the contest, we announced the impossibility of patch- Russell has been placed in a situation that enables ing up an occasional Ministry out of the fragments of him to bid fairly for the only power that can sustain worn-out Whiggery. The times and circumstances him in the struggle. The organs of Whiggery, in in which they have hoped once more to clutch office order to enlist recruits for one particular service, are turday evening a messenger was sent to Lord John Russel from the change presented by famine, are not of damaging the Whigs more than they are serving to Edinburgh. Her Majesty's commands were received by their creation, nor are they the party to control them. Their policy, once more, is to deceive the the one, or govern the other. The public mind of aristocracy by an assurance of the little that Lord John this country has made a bound within this last five Russell will attempt to effect beyond a mere repeal years that will render it difficult for any administra- of the Corn Laws; and to this fact, in a great measure, is to be attributed that popular apathy which prevails throughout the country, as far as Lord John ally of so strong a one as that of Sir Robert Peel, of Russell is concerned. True, there is an exciteitself inspires new hope, leads to new action, and ment in the manufacturing districts; but that exrequires new men, or men who are susceptible of citement arises from the dread of old Torvism, new impressions at such a crisis. The altered cir- rather than any love of Whiggery. There must be a cumstances in which the country now and itself deep-rooted hatred of pure Tory principles in the are mainly, if not wholly, attributable to Sir Robert | country, when the working-classes can be brought to PEEL. His legislation cannot be judged by one iso- | tolerate their old oppressors, and to mitigate their lated measure, or by one portion of his policy; all hostility to the League. Nevertheless, so it is, and. his measures, and the whole of his policy, must be re- for ourselves, we are pleased to see it ; because from riewed at one and the same time; and as well may it we learn the glad tidings that, at length, Toryism carriage free to any part of the kingdom for a Post- the Duke of Nellington have said to an inserior is doomed, and must perish. And as we have often office order for 12s., in favour of the editor, 67, Pater- officer on the exe of the battle of Waterloo, "here is declared that the existence of three political parties my plan, such is my policy, I resign the command of in the State is incompatible with the existence of 'neace, law, and order," we rejoice at the opportunity that now presents itself of destroying one of Sir Robert Perl's measures and his policy, with the those parties, and thereby confining our future We have no other anticipation than that the hatred

of Whiggery, made now more manifest by the impossibility of that party forming an administration, will lead to one of two results-either the restoration of FEEL, or the supremacy of a pure, unmitigated would have only just commenced, and we know that Tory faction. Should the country be cursed with the the Noble Long, during that period when Whiggery latter alternative, we believe, in our conscience, that Ireland would rise as one man, while England and Scotland would not look tamely on at the scene of hand, let us presume that Lord John Russell has confusion that must follow. A Whig government recourse to a dissolution of Parliament, if beaten in may govern Ireland by conferring patronage upon the the present moment, would be an increased majority has governed Ireland by attempting to do justice to against the measure; and the inevitable appointment all; while the Tory administration would look The foundation of the great changes made by Sir To one of three conclusions we must come. Either ROBERT PEEL will be ripped up, and the Welling-

"After 2 storm comes a calm," and we would caution all parties who are now bidding for power against the dangers of re-action. We cannot undersome of whom base their notions upon the slight loss take to say how the announcement of a Tory adupon great gain to self. We would remind the first Pret or Lord John Russell; but this we do know class of free traders, that it matters not what the that it would be taken by the people as a declaration amount of revenue may be that is produced by the Corn Laws, whether a hundred thousand pounds of a labyrinth into which the resignation of Sir Robert Johnson Kell abyrinth into which the resignation of Sir Robert Johnson Kell that Lord John Russell has not yet so much as accepted to the commission to form an Administration. His lord-ship will wait upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle to Frederick Lingard, of New Elver, near Durham, reached to the ship will wait upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle to William Flame of Kidderginster, ironfounder. which the great scale of fiction throughout all social totrary to a count Living and mercantile arrangements is regulated. It re- measured by the feeble resistance they officered to the ship will wait upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle to- of music—William Ellary, of Kidderminster, ironfounder.

tical precision, in the other case there is no scale by While others have been theorising and speculating which they can measure their loss or their danger. We are sorry to be prophets when we foretell evil, The danger that we have ever ascribed to the

> sure. We have asserted, and reasonably, that if the souls," that the landlords who have so long lived upon the plunder will not be able to estimate its loss. We believe that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be followed by a tremendous fall in rents, until the that, when settled, agriculture would progress with if so much good is to be the result? We dread it. because the parties, who anticipate the greatest beneidleness as spectators during the struggle; while those who would ibe the immediate sufferers are unable to sustain a single week of idleness; and yet. strange to say, notwithstanding the many phantoms that a storm presents to our minds. we would bear them all with resignation rather than witness the ascendancy of a pure Tory government, or hear the howl of hunger ringing through this sea-bound dungeon. Therefore, if hunger does threaten us. and if the monster can be stayed in his march, and if there is still a greater monster ready to take advantage

of the calamity, we say "Bid again, Lord John," and, if you are not afraid of your own thunder, arrest the famine, and stay the monster's hand, by calling the people, instead of their oppressors, to your aid. Rely upon popular support, or depend upon it you will march out of office as quickly as you marched in. and a defeat now would seal the doom of you and Whiggery for ever.

#### THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. [Erom the Morning Herald of Friday, Dec. 12.]

We stated yesterday that the whole Cabinet had re-

signed. Such is the fact; the whole of the Conservative Cabinet goes out together, and, we have no doubt, will adhere to the Conservative party. Whatever Sir Robert Peel's opinion upon the subject of the Corn Laws, the he would have formed such a cabinet in forty-eight country may be well assured that he never did propose, and in office or out of office never will either propose or supnifesto. If bread is necessary, why stand upon the port any change in the Corn Laws, unaccompanied by what he believes to be full compensation to the landed interest through all its gradations. Whence that full compensation is to be obtained we are utterly at a loss to conjecture, but it is no more than an act of justice to the late Premier, as we suppose we may call him now, to repeat it, that he never did propose, as the infamous fabrication of the Times asserted, an unqualified and total repeal of the Corn Laws. Nor, as we firmly believe, will he ever propose or support any such measure. This is most important, because whatever difference has existed in the Cabinet has been merely a difference in degree and not in species, and therefore cannot extend to the Conservative party in either house of Parliament. Lord John Russell has been summoned by the Queen and is now in attendance upon her Majesty as her confidential adviser. And who is Lord John Russell? I party to the Lichfield House compact—one who has within these last few days pledged himself by a public document to concede all the most extravagant demands of the Anti-Corn-Law League; and, hear it you opponents of the Maynooth grant, one of the party most solemnly pledged to extinguish the Protestant Church in Ireland. and to establish the Roman Catholic Church in that great division of the United Kingdom. Let Conservatives think of this in time-and they have but little time to think of

> [From the Morning Chronicle of Friday, Dec. 12.] The only facts upon which reliance can be placed with espect to the ministerial crisis are these:-

it-for whether Parliament be dissolved or not, the work

of Rain will probably commence with the first week of

At the time the story was published last week respecting " the decision of the Cabinet," the Cabinet was virtually dissolved. They had indeed come to a decision, but it is now understood it was a decision to resign. On Saturday Sir Robert Peel went to Osborne House and communicated this event to her Majesty, and on Sa-

the noble lord on Monday morning, and he arrived in town on Wednesday evening. Yesterday morning Lord John Russell left town for

Osborne House, having had an interview, it is said with Sir Robert Peel before his departure. His lordship remained at Osborne House last night, and is expected in town to-day at one o'clock. It is understood that before his departure Lord John

Russell addressed communications to several of alls late colleagues, only one of whom, we believe, Mr. Baring, happened to be in London. It is superfluous to say that, under these circum

stances, all rumours as to "ministerial arrangements" may be considered as altogether unfounded.

# THE NEW MINISTRY.

[From the Times of Friday morning, Dec. 12th.] In the present state of things in would, of course, be remature to announce any arrangement as to the persons and places in the new Government. The following list was, however, pretty generally credited last night in political circles :---

First Lord of the Treasury .- Lord John Russell. Lord Chancellor .- Lord Cottenham. Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, - Lord Pal.

Secretary of State for the Home Department,-Lord

Secretary of State for the Colonies .- Lord Grey. Under-Secretary for the Colonies .- Mr. Charles Chancellor of the Exchequer .-- Mr. Baring,

Attorney-General,-Sir T. Wilde. Solicitor-General.--Mr. Dundas. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,-The Marquis of Nor-

President of the Council.-The Marquis of Lansdowne Ambassador at Paris,-Lord Clarendon.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WHIGS. "[From the Morning Chronicle of Saturday, Dec. 13.]

Yesterday, Lord John Russell, immediately on his return to town from having an audience of her Majesty, was waited on by Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Francis T. Baring, and several of his pelitical Viscount Palmerston remained a considerable time in

private consultation with Lord John Russell. We have reason to believe that Viscount Melbourne does not contemp ate joining his former colleagues in the Administration about to be formed.

The Marquess of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne house last evening. The Earl of Clarendon, the Righ Hon. T. B. Macaulay, and the Right Hon. Henry Labou chere are expected in town hourly. We understand the Marquess of Normanhy may

be expected home from Italy at the earliest possible

Castle Howard.

THE NEW MINISTRY. NORTHERN STAR Office, Saturday Evening, December 13.

We have no certain news as to the formation of the new Ministry. The following is from the Sun of this even.

The Queen would leave Osborne House this morning by an early train. Lord John Russell attends her Majesty, by royal command, to lay before her his deliberate conclusions as to the task confided to him, and the result of his own opinions, backed by those with whom he took counsel. Lord Landsdowne, Mr. Baring, Mr. Macaulay, and

several other gentlemen had interviews this morning with Lord John Russell, at his residence in Chesham place.

It is rumoured to-day that Mr. John Romilly will  $_{
m mos}$ probably be the new Solicitor-General.

[From the Standard.]

Up to the honr of our going to press, nothing with certainty is known respecting the formation of a new ad-Several confidential communications have been sent

from Lord John Russell to Sir James Graham, last evening and this morning, but of course we are ignorant as to their intent and purport. Various reports were in oirculation at the West-end

respecting the probability of there being a coalition ministry, but none of the rumours have obtained am degree of credit.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. [From the Globe of Thursday evening, Dec. 18th.1 We regret that we are not yet able to relieve the public

anxiety with respect to the one great question which now fills every mind and occupies every tongue. Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town from Windsor about two o'clock, and

were shortly afterwards joined by several of the leading members of the Whig party.

Nothing has as yet transpired as to the course which Lord John Russell has decided on taking; but it is still reported that the result will be an administration of which his lordship will be the Chief.

The conduct of the retiring Ministry seems to strengthen this impression. Extraordinary activity has been exer. cised in all the government offices in providing places for expectants, by pensioning off the present occupants, wherever a decent excuse for doing so could be set up, This has been the case from the Lord Chancellor to the lowest official who had any place at his disposal,

(From the third edition of the San of Thursday evening, Lord John Russell went to Windsor at eight o'clock last evening, accompanied by the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was generally understood that the visit of the Noblo Lords was by the special command of her Majesty, and had reference to a communication made by Sir Robert Peel in the course of the day, that ne was unable to reconstruct his Ministry if Lord John Russell should not eccept office.

Lord John Russell returned to Chesham-place this morning, at twelve o'clock. He was there met by the ma. ority of the friends with whom he has been in communication for the last few days.

A messenger was forthwith dispatched for Lord Cot. tenham to Putney. The ex-Lord Chancellor speedily

arrived, and until a quarter past three the whole party re mained in consultation.

Lord John Rassell left shortly after that time for the Great Western Railway, en route to Windsor. A Queen's messenger has been in attendance to conve lispatches to her Majesty, but the Noble Lord carried hi

Lord John Russell returns at seven o'clock this evening, and the result of his mission will then be announced to his friends, who are to re-assemble at that

## To Readers & Correspondents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Henceforth all communications for the Northern Star

must be addressed simply thus :-To the Editor, Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, London. I request particular attention to the above notice.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS. ALL AGENTS in Lancashire, who are short of Stars this week, can be supplied on application to Mr. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. WE particularly request, that from henceforth ML Money Orders sent to this office, on the Star ac-

count, be made payable to Fearous O'Connor, WE also direct attention to the oft-repeated request. that all such Orders be made payable at the CHARING CROSS Post-office. We are put to great inconvenience by the non-compliance of our agents and subscribers.

JOEL MOORE, LIVERPOOL .- We are much obliged to our correspondent, but we had previously received an account of the infamous affair, which our correspondent will find in our trades intelligence. STRATFORD. ON-AVON .-- Any person desirous of becoming

a member of the National Co-operative Land Society, can at any time be enrolled by applying to Mr. Wm. Paine, shoemaker, news agent, &c. STRATFORD-ON-AVON .-- Notice .- The Co-operative Laud Society will held their next monthly meeting on Monday, January 5th, at the Stratford Arms, Henley-street. [Mr. Paine says, a copy of the new revised rules will be acceptable here as a guide.] MANCHESTER. Mr. O'Connor will address the people of

Manchester to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at seven o'clock, in the Carpenters' Hall. THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.—The delegates elected the Chartist convention will meet at twelve o'clock@ Monday next, the 22nd inst., at the Carpenters' Hall The Northern Star of next week will contain a verbain report of the proceedings and resolutions of the cor-

Y. C., HUDDERSPIELD, asks Mr. O'Connor if it is tru that he has sold or mortgaged the Northern Star. Mr. O'Connor begs to say, in reply, that he has neither dots one nor the other, and that no man living has a claim to the amount of a shilling upon, or any control over, the Northern Star, except Mr. O'Connor himself, and is owes him may thousand pounds. SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS .- The political demand upon our space this week has compelled us to withheld

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES.

our summary of the week's news,

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. £ s. d. 8 3 4 Farrington .. Manchester.. Ditto .. .. Monmouth ... 0 10 0 Rochdale .. .. 1 10 0 Salford CARDS AND RULES. .. 0 10 104 New Milns .. Glasgow, Bridgton 0 0 10 Falkirk Elderslie . 0 1 a Baster Kilmannad .. 0 1 0 Rochdale .. . 0 2 2 Collumpton.. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Bradford .. .. 1 11 9 New Radford Ashton .. 3 Rochdale " .. 0 7 6 Collumpton.. .. 0 0 3 Glasgow ... Carlisle

. 0 5 9 NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE, PER GENERAL SECRETARY, . 0 12 \* THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE POST-OFFICE POBBERIES AT RUGHT. - On Saturday last William Garratt was finally examined concerning the enormous robberies of letters, monies and other property, perpetrated by him, an accome of which appeared in last Saturday's Star. He was fully committed for trial on all charges.

Fire in Bishopsgate-Without.—A most extensive fire occurred on Friday night, shortly before elevel o'clock, in the Catherine-wheel, and George-cour Bishopsgate-without, by which a lofty erection four floors was burned from the base to the roof. vast quantity of valuable property was destroyed and the beautiful chapel, known as Bishopagate Chape so far jeopardised, that for some time the greater fears were entertained for its safety.

The ship Ernest, arrived at Havre from Goree, Africa, brings two lions and a lioness for the me nagerie of Queen Victoria.

BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, December 12.] [From the Gazette of Friday, December 12.]

Frederick Taylor, of 3, Orange-street, Red Lion-square, wax chandler—Thomas Moger (and not Mager, as advertised in last Tuesday's Gazette) of Holborn-hill, City, and itsed in last Tuesday's Gazette) of Holborn-hill, City, and of Goventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry Harris of Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry Harris of Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry Harris of Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry Linguist (Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry City, line Orphan Asylum—George Watt, of S, Old Jewry, City, line Orphan Asylum—Geo A PRACTICAL HINT FOR THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir, Being equally anxious to "curry" favour with the multitude, we have sent his Grace the Duke with the man being to some sent to us from Sydney, of Norfolk a sample of some sent to us from Sydney, of Norman and Sydney, of Norman Sydney, the colonists being desirous of furnishing the mother the country with any quantity at a very cheap rate, pro-country with any quantity at a very cheap rate, pro-rided a vent be found for its consumption; and if his Grace will, on his own account, instruct us to send ort for a few tons of the article, his Grace will be enabled to serve the poor at a pinch, and materially enance as of the mixture of turmeric, coriander sed, ginger, and cavenne pepper, which are the emponent parts of "curry powder," so energetically mended by his Grace.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants. KEELING AND HUNT. Monument-yard, Dec. 15. [Duplicate.]

Monument-yard, Dec. 15. My Lord Duke,-The colonists of New South Wales are desirous of supplying the mother country with any quantity of soup manufactured as described with the sample sent, and as a good profit is realized by the tallow obtained from the other parts of the ox. by the tallow obtained from the other parts of the ox, some of the gentlemen, and a few of the ladies who they are disposed to send the beef as a concentrated made way and held back, the whole of the cabin passoup to England at a very cheap rate, provided encouragement can be given for the same; and we therefore respectfully suggest to your Grace to instruct us to order our correspondents to ship, on account of your Grace, some tons weight of the article board quarter, and the boxsprit of that vessel over for the use of the poor, which with the addition of a the fore deck of the Emerald. This was endeavoured pinch of curry, will afford an excellent nourishment to them during the winter months.

We are, my Lord Duke, your obedient servants. KEELING AND HUNT. His Grace the Duke of Nortolk,&c.

#### Accidents. Offences. & knowests

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. William Payne, the coroner, held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of John Lambert, aged 42 years, lately in the service of with all its gear, breaking in its fall the right arm of Sir John Rennie, the eminent engineer, whose premiscs are situated in Holland-street, Blackfriarsroad. Stephen Collier deposed that the deceased was a millwright and engineer, and had been in the service of Sir J. Rennie for several years. On Tuesday morning, the 9th ult., deceased and witness were on board a barge moored off Sir J. Rennie's wharf, directing the shipment of three large dock-gates, each weighing about five tons. They were lowered by the means of a crane, and in getting the third one into the vessel it lodged on the de-seased's foot. The men instantly raised the ponderous mass of iron with considerable difficulty, and he was extricated and conveyed to the above institution, where he was placed in bed, under the care of the house-surgeon. Witness was of opinion that the occurrence was purely accidental. Mr. Thomas Hartwell, the house-surgeon, stated that the deceased was admitted with compound fracture of the right foot. Deceased progressed favourably for the first fortnight, when he complained of rheuma tism: irritation of the limb consequently came on, which was speedily followed by mortification, when it was deemed advisable to amputate it at the knee joint. Sloughing ensued, and he gradually sank, and died on Friday night from the effects of the injuries. The coroner remarked on the melancholy nature of the case, after which the jury returned a verdict of

"Accidental death." CHARGE OF POISONING.—NEWCASTLE, DEC. 15.—At a late hour on Saturday evening a body of police apprehended Ralph Joicey, a hind in the employment of the Duke of Portland, at Cockle Hall, near Morpeth, on a charge of causing poison to be administered to his father, from the effects of which he died. The prisoner was immediately conveyed to Morpeth. It is rumoured that he has made important disclosures as affecting himself, but they have not yet been made

FRIGHTFUL DEATH FROM MACHINERY .- An inquest was held on Monday evening, at Mr. Thomas Izon's, the Plough Inn, Newtown row, Birmingham, on the body of a fine-grown girl, fifteen years of age, named Caroline Parker, whose death occurrred under the following truly awful circumstances. From the evidence of her two brothers it was shown that the deceased worked in Mr. Bullock's mill, in Clevelandstreet, where her step-father, Mr. Williams, of Brewery-street, had mill-power as a steel polisher. On Friday last she was at work at a bench beneath which a shaft run at 200 or 300 revolutions a minute, and it is supposed her pinafore had caught the shaft, and she was instantly drawn closely round the shaft "wrapped" round it, as the witness described it. Her death was instantaneous, as her back and one arm was broken, her hips were dislocated, and she received other dreadful injuries. It did not appear that any great carclessness existed on the occasion than is usual in other mills, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with one shilling decdand, at the same time strongly urging on mill-owners the necessity of putting up boarding as a protection.

EXECUTION IN PORTUGAL.—The Revolucao of the 3rd instant gives an account of the execution of two men at Tivira, on the 24th ult., for the crime of murder, committed on an old lady, her grand-daughter, and servant. After the bodies of the culprits were taken down and conveyed to the place of burial, evident signs of life were discovered in one of them. and this intelligence being conveyed to the chief magistrate of the district, orders were sent by the lat ter to shoot the man if life was found in him, and accordingly he was shot in the burying-ground by some soldiers.

DEATH BY FIRE .- On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Bricklayers' Arms, Gloucesterstreet, Mile-end-road, on the body of Mr. Frederick Greenwaller, aged eighty years, a retired Customhouse officer. On Friday evening last, deceased was sitting by the fireside, when a noise was heard as if a heavy body had fallen, and on one of the witnesses going up stairs he found the deceased lying on the hearth, with his trousers on fire. He was much burnt about the lower parts of his body, of which injuries he died on the following day. There was no evidence as to how the deceased ear himself on fire. Verdict, " Accidental death."

Hyprophonia.—At the village of Glassonby, near Edenhall, in the county of Cumberland, a few days ago, a raoid dog, belonging to a butcher of the name of Armstrong, bit not fewer than six or seven individuals, a sow in-pig, and other animals. One boy, the son of Mr. John Eland, coachman to Sir George Musgrave, of Eden-hall, was most severely bitten on one of his legs. A surgeon was soon in attendance, and cut out that and some of the places bitten on other persons; but Mr. Eland, the father of the boy, being so fearful of the effects of madness, that Sir George, with his usual kindness and liberality, we understand, at his own expense, sent the boy to a physician in Yorkshire, eminent for his skill in cases of hydrophobia; and we are glad to announce that hitherto no symptoms of madness have appeared in the boy or any other of the individuals bitten by the rabid animal. The dog entered the house of a farmer, and after biting one of the chairs, went into the back kitchen, when the servantman reached down a gun, which was loaded, and immediately succeeded in shooting it. The dog was of the colly or sheep-dog kind. This shocking circumstance has given rise to the greatest fear and alarm amongst the whole of the villagers and the inhabitants of the surrounding hamlets, and the results of time he heard the mates voice, for he was always the effects of the wounds of the persons bitten, who scoding. On another occasion, being ordered to are principally boys, are awaited for with the greatest degree of anxiety and terror.

OVERFLOWING OF THE THAMES - DISASTROUS EF-FECTS.—In consequence of the prevalence of the north-east winds, and the gale of Thusday morning, which forced the water up the Channel, the river over swed its banks on Thursday night, and the tide rose to a great height. At midnight the sudden rushing of the waters over the enbankments of the Thames and through the wharfs and alleys leading into the streets, aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers. and a scene of indescribable confusion took place. A great many persons were saved in Wapping, Shadwell, the numerous courts and alleys leading out of Bankside and other places by the activity of the police, those of the Thames division being very assiduous in their exertions. An hour before the time named in the calendar for the primary high water, the river was several inches above the usual level, and it continued to flow with a velocity which astonished the oldest watermen and lightermen, until five minutes after one o'clock yesterday morning, an hour beyond the time named for high water at Loudonbridge, when the tide was one inch higher at the St. Katherine's-dock-gates than it was in November, 1841, when a similar disastrous visitation occurred. It would be impossible to recount a tithe of the hairbreadth e-capes from drowning, or to give anything like a complete list of the houses, warehouses, gra- laboured complainant with the handle of the deck naries, wharfs, and other buildings damaged by the naries, wharfs, and other buildings damaged by the investigation. From Gravesend to Putney the loss of the ribs. His side was very bad for a long time projectly on both shores has been immense. Happily the rios. His side was very out to state projectly on both shores has been mo loss of life, but a great number of there has been no loss of life, but a great number of the blows felled him, and he could scarcely crawl poor families have suffered great loss, and will, in consequence, contrue to suffer much discomfort for . Tome time to come.

ROBBERY AND SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR EAST RE YORD .- On Tuesday last an inquest was holden at Lam was, near East-Retford, on the body of Mr. Rober t Draper, an eccentric gentleman of that place, who can by his death, as was supposed, by a fit of tain's gloves in the gallery, he came and kicked me apoplexy. Circumstances, however, exciting suspi-cion, the ody was exhumed, and on the inquest it came out the deceased had been robbed by his to pain. When I came off Margate channel I looked vance £800 by way of mortgage. housekeeper, tamed Harriet Baxter Trevor, and a labouring man tamed Troop, of valuable property to a large amount. The evidence of the medical witnesses excited stro of suspicion that the deceased genreturned a verdict, 'That Mr. Draper died on the Sth day of November, 'Est, but that no satisfactory evidence had been given to them as to the cause of death." The two courses, 'Ronfessed to the rabbers of them. death." The two servants confessed to the robbery, them. evidence had been given to the robbery, death." The two servants confessed to the robbery, and would, there-death and on Wednesday last were both committed to the house of correction at Southwell, to take their trials house of correction at Southwell, the two series and two sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge holders have been induced to become members from rather see the question confined to the fact, that no motion for laying the accounts of the society of the society and would, there-holders have been induced to become members from rather see the question confined to the fact, that no motion for laying the accounts of the society of the society and two sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge holders have been induced to become members from rather see the question confined to the fact, that no house of the society and two sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge holders have been induced to become members from rather s

FEARFUL STRAM-BOAT COLLISION ON THE RIVER. At ten minutes to five o'clock on Saturday evening, as the Emerald, Diamond steam-packet, was, after touching at Greenhithe, proceeding on her way from London to Gravesend, her Captain (J. Pindar) ob-served a large steam-vessel directly a-head of him, the funnel was cast down with a tremendous crash, producing a shock throughout the vessel, which, in

the atter cabin, where the writer of this notice was at the moment, flung the passengers from their seats, and tumbled over and amongst them the tables and everything thereon. The confusion and dismay which ollowed is indescribable. A rush was made to the cabin door, but the passage was stopped by all attempting to force their way up the stairs to the deck. A cry of "Bring up the women, bring up the women!" from the deck, added to the alarm and confusion; but at length, owing to the self-possession of sengers were on deck in a minute and a half after the collision took place. Then the scene was terrific: the Emerald was believed to be going down. The John Bull's bow was apparently wedged into the larhad let off their steam, and drifting down with the bow of a brig that lay at anchor nearly opposite Grays, but close to the Kentish shore. The collision with the brig increased the danger of the steamers, particularly the Emerald, whose deck larboard cabins were stove in by the brig's bowsprit, which broke off in the collision, and her fore topmast fell forward one, and the left arm of another gentleman on the deck of the Emerald, both of whom, as it would seem, attempted to get into the brig when the vessels came in contact. The three vessels were now entangled together, and the alarm on board each was perhaps equal. At length the John Bull fell off from the Emerald, whose anchor had now been dropped, and the Railway steamer from Blackwall to Gravesend. came alongside the brig, and the passengers of the Emerald, except those who got on board the John Bull, were taken off by her, and landed at Gravesend. Two men, in the first shock of the collision, were thrown overboard. but the writer of this learned, before leaving the Emerald, that they were picked up safely. Each party blames the other for the collision. The Emerald was not, it is said, in her proper track with a going-down tide; and on the other hand i is averred that the John Bull was not only not on the proper side of the river, going up with a down tide,

INFAMOUS CRUELTY AT SEA TO AN OR-

but that she had no lights up. That she had no lights

up, is certain, but the night was moonlight, and there

was no fog, and each vessel could, undoubtedly, with

proper management, have avoided the other.

PHAN BOY. At the Thames Police-office on Wednesday, Joseph Heaviside, mate of the brig Nunez (Thomas Flight, master,) was charged with a series of assaults continued throughout a voyage to Alexandria and back again, upon a fatherless lad, fifteen years of age, apprenticed to the vessel. The complainant, a gentcellooking and intelligent lad, stated that he shipped on board the Nunez, as an apprentice, on the 10th or 11th of last July, and proceeded from London to Shields to take in a cargo of coals. He had no complaint to make up to that time, but when off Newcastle-on-Tyne, the defendant commenced a series of cruelties, which were continued throughout the voy age, by beating him with a thick knotted stick about the shoulders, back, and thighs. The cause of it was that he remained in his berth a few minutes after the cook called him, and he was undressed when he called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was was beaten. The next day the mate rope's ended going in the same ship. I saw Smith pay some silver him because he did not draw up the chain cable, which was too heavy for him, more quickly. Indeed, the rope's ending was a matter of daily occurrence until reaching Alexandria, and he became used to it. The blows used to run from two to a dozen, and always left their mark. Off Gibralter, being on short allowance of water, complainant was directed to see that the cook did not waste it, but no waste having been committed he turned in, when it was his watch below, without making any report, not thinking it necessary. For this the defendant called him a b-. and rope's ended him with, he believed, the main sheet. He cried for mercy, but the mate said, "Ha! ha! I'll show you mercy, you b ... and continued to

Though much injured, as could be proved by a sailor who saw his back, he was obliged to go to work immediately afterwards, knowing that if he did not do so he should be worse served out. After leaving Gibraltar, the mate sketched a very indistinct compass, of which he was ordered to have the use, and whilst he was scanning it over on one of the water-casks in the fore-hold, whilst there, either the mate or the captain, he could not say which, said he was asleep, and he was sent to learn it in the after-gallery. The mate, on examining him, found he did not know it, and in ten minutes afterwards, came and rubbed a large wad of tarry oakum over his mouth, face, and eyes. His eyes were sore for a week after that, and from that time out it was the constant practice of the defendant to give him from half a dozen to a couple of dozen daily on the hands with the sole of a thick shoe. The captain and mate used to talk of how the Greeks were bastinadoed, and then the mate beat him with the shoe on the soles of the feet, never giving him more than half a dozen at a time. It gave him terrible pain, which the captain observing, checked the practice. At Alexandria he was constantly rope's ended, but he was then still more used to it, having been about fifty-nine days on the voyage. There he was sent on board a lighter to trim coals with a pair of slippers on, which were soon cut to pieces, and he had to work on his bare feet. He could not work fast enough to please the mate.

Mr. Broderip: Who was trimming the lighter with you, my boy?—I was doing it myself, sir, but sometimes I was helped by a little Arab boy.

Mr. Broderip: I should like to know the size of the ighter this child was trimming alone. Was it as large as those in the river ?-Complainant: It was. sir. The mate was the basket man, and he used to of coal at me, some of them as large as both my fists. captain applied blue-stone. On these occasions the mate would say, "Go aft, you b—, and get your blue-stone;" and seeing the holes he would exclaim, 'How do you like 'em?" When his feet got so bad, the captain allowed him to knock off for a week. At Alexandria he was put over the ship's side in a bowline knot to beat the rust off the chain plaits, and was kept at it, with the exception of breakfast time. from seven o'clock in the morning until seven or eight at night, without any dinner. During this get the end of the 'signal halliard off the awning, he jumped on the rail to try and do so, but could not. That was the easiest way with his sore feet. He then went up the topping lifts of the boom, as at first directed, and did as he was ordered. Because he did not go up the topping lifts of the boom in the first instance, the mate gave him a dozen with the shoe on the head. Complainant oried with pain, and the people of the Robert Ingram, which was lying near, called out shame on the mate. On another occasion, the defendant made him put his finger in the mouth of a large turtle, which gave him a smart bite,

and left two little black holes. After that the mate pulled his ears until the skin was split. One of the sailors told him the flesh was broken, and he himself felt the blood trickling down. His cruelty was constant. Once, when complainant was handing him some beans, a few dropped, and the mate struck him a blow on the nose which made the blood spurt out. At another time, complainant being unable to time. The mate complained of this, and taking up a marlin-spike, punched him in the arms with the thick iron end of it. On another occasion, he be-

and then dashed him down upon the deck.

Immediately after the mate sent me aloft to grease the masts. Afterwards, when I was dying the cap-

#### Trades' Movements:

To the Miners of Northumberland and Durham. -Fellow men,-It having come to our knowledge, that certain agents from the county of Lancashire have been, order to port the helm had scarcely been obeyed when on strike, and it would be ingratitude of the blackest the Emerald was struck on the larboard quarter by dye to go and supplant them under their present circumthe bow of the other vessel (which subsequently turned stances. The Lancashire miners have nobly and bravely out to be the John Bull, Hamburg packet). The stood by, and supported the association, up to the present paddle-box and quarter of the Emerald were stove in, time, and they did more to support you during the late time, and they did more to support you during the late strike, than all the other miners in this country; therefore, we beseech you, do not degrade your hitherto miners in your own two counties, also all parts of the country (the more especially Scotland), and make one unanimous effort to raise up, once more, the glorious union, which alone can ensure to you good wages, constant employment, and kind treatment. We are, faithfully yours, the Executive Council of the Miners' Association, John Hall, Martin Jude, John Storge, WILLIAM DURO, WILLIAM WELSBY .- Newcastle-upon Tyne, December 2nd, 1845 .- P.S .- The following are the places on strike above referred to, viz., Oldham, Shevington, Aspul, Duncan-park, Ashton, Wigan, Rochdule, and St. Helens, Lancashire.

A Case of Oppression .- Liverpool Trades .- To working men,—Be on your guard against a system of oppression that should not be tolerated in this or any other to be reached by several of the male passengers of the country, that is at present being enacted in Liverpool. latter by means of the rigging. Some succeeded in getting into the John Bull in this way, and more clambered up her bows. At this time both vessels assigned as a reason. They then made application at Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy's Clarence foundry, tide in their state of entanglement, came athwart the and were told that if they could procure clearances from Vauxhall they could have employment. They then returned to Vauxhall and procured clearances quite satisfactory at least to themselves. They then presented them at the Clarence foundry, and were told that a letter had, in the interim, been received from their former employers, stating that they were not to be employed, for what reason was not stated. They wish it to be clearly understood that it is not against being discharged that they protest, but against the persecution which followed them while endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If such a system of tyranny be allowed to continue, without the public voice being raised against it, the position of the working classes will be a degradation to any country professing to be free. There is still one power which the working classes have access to, the liberal press of this country, which is at all times ready to expose abuses, in whatever position the contending parties may be. Know. ing this to be the case, they make this appeal to the sympathies of the public. They hope the employers alluded to will have the honesty to state their reasons, through the medium of the public press, for preventing them from getting employment.

BILSTON MINERS,—At a meeting of the Miners' Victim Fund committee, held at Mr. J. Linney's, White Horse Inn, High-street, Bilston, on Sunday, December 14th, the accounts of the Law Fund were audited and found correct, the receipts being £51 9s. 21d., and the disbursements £47 16s. 5d. Audited by John Hamnor and George Ramsay.

THE GLASGOW "CRIMPS."—(From a Correspondent.) On Saturday last a very important case was tried here, at the Justice of Peace Court, before Provost Bankier, of Carlton, and John Lang, two of her Majesty's justices for the shire of Lanark. The complaint was made by J. S. Fildes, of the Seaman's Guardian Society, against M. L. Flett, of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Boyce, alias Devins, as will be seen from their transactions. Smith, a seaman, went and shipped with these fellows, and signed articles of agreement for the Earl Dalhousie, Captain Primrose. One of the crimps went with Smith to get the notes cashed so as to get the fees, and met one of his partners at the public-house; the sailor, Smith, refused to pay the high price demanded for exchanging, and was leaving, when one of the crimps told him to leave one of the two notes, as security for the fees. Smith I him, that the law did not allow him to pay fees. Boyce then told him that he would scratch out his name if he did not leave the notes. Smith then, through tear of losing the berth, gave up one of the notes. money, and when I signed articles I was compelled to pay two shillings, and five shillings more for whiskey, &c., extorted from me by Flett and his comrogues before he would give me my advance note. To these particulars I distinctly swore before the justice, still they thought the case was not sufficiently proven, and threw the case out of court, each party to pay their own expences. The case for the prosecution was conducted by John Lang, jun., Fiscal, Such is the way the crimps carry on, in defiance of all laws passed for the protection of seamen, but the fault is not with the crimps, so much as it rests with those who grant licences to such fellows to carry on their wholesale plunder. As soon as the court was over Mr. Fildes brought forward three more seamen, imposed United Trades' Association for the Employment of

LABOUR, &c .- Messrs. Robson, Gimblett, and Storey, members of the board of directors, will attend the below mentioned places, at seven o'clock every Sunday evening for the purpose of receiving deposits on shares, registering the names of new shareholders, and communicating every requisite information as to the objects and plans of th association, viz.:-Mr. Robson will attend at the Bell Inn. Old Bailey; Mr. Gimblett, at the King's Arms, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico; and Mr. Storey, at the King and Queen, Corner of Foley-place, Cleveland-street. ADDRESS OF THE JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE

MAKERS TO THE INUADITANTS OF CHORLEY AND ITS VICINITY .- There appeared in the Preston Chronicle newspaper, December 7th, 1845, a statement respectin the journeymen boot and shoe makers of Chorley having struck against working for Barton Smith, a master living in Market-street, Chorley, through a reduction of wages; and the said Barton Smith, has been bold enough to contradict such statement in the same paper, of the 13th of December-we now consider ourselves justifiable in thus addressing you, to shew you that he is not worthy to be believed: we have a statement of wages which the said Barton Smith signed in 1843, after having the same in his possession several days, and making such alterations as he thought proper, which was a reduction in some serts of work, which the journeymen submitted to. It was also signed by Thomas Magnall, William Hodgkinson, William Howarth, William Tootall, Archibald Briton, James Southwort,-the same is paid by Thomas Emmet Robert Hindle, Robert Thompson and others; since Smith signed such statement, he has made several at tempts so reduce the wages; in one thing he succeeded, that was soling boots, 4d, per pair. We wish to know whether his customers have received the benefit of such reduction, or if he has pocketed it to himself, he states try to heave the basket on me. He also threw pieces in the newspaper, that he is paying the same wages that he has paid for nine years; we wonder that he will ac-He knocked the skin off the inside of my ancles, and between the coal dust and thesalt water, they turned to large holes. The complainant proceeded to state they were dressed by himself on the passage but the they were dressed by himself on the passage but the and wishes to pay such wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they be confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they he confirmed which wages as he thinks fit but it that they have the have they have the have they have they have they have the have they have they have th they were dressed by himself on the passage, but the and wishes to pay such wages as he thinks fit, but it that they be confirmed, which was carried unaniwill not do : he has had the audacity to say that he will mously. stprve the men into compliance, but in that he will find himself in a lamentable error. - Signed on behalf of the Trade, WILLIAM BLAND, Secretary, December 15th, 1845.

## THE LAND CONFERENCE.

WEDNESDAY-AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr. O'Connor: We have affirmed a great many principles of the society—we have affirmed the enrolment—the selection of occupants by ballot—and division of the country into districts. The next subject of importance was the mortgage or sale of land. He said that the object of the society was to purchase land in the wholesale market, and sell it in the retail market, for the benefit of the working classes. The more labour you employ upon the land the greater the value of that land. Seeing the value of labour, that is the principle that should guide your consideration, as to the mortgage or sale of the land. Home property is not so valuable a security as a fee-farm rent. In the first place, we must commence with mortgage. There are two descriptions of mortgage-vou purchase an estate and pay so much down, leaving the remaining portion on mortgage; in the second, you purchase an estate and sell it immediately. Quit and crown rents are sold at forty years purchase. By the application of labour you raise a thing of £5 a-year to the value of £8 a-year; a principle should be affirmed, that it should haul in the slack of the foretop-sail clew line, the be left to the discretion of the directors whether the mate said. "There's a useless toad of a b-r? he property bought should be sold or mortgaged in the can't do that yet;" and rope's ended him over the first instance. He then moved the following: shoulders till the left was very much swollen. After Resolved, "That the trustees and directory shall that he was sent to trim the lamps, which, owing to have the power to raise money upon the property of the pain from his arm, took him " ore than the usual the association by loan, mortgage, or sale, for the pur-

Mr. Vallance: The shareholders of Barnsley had instructed him to suggest that the estate should be mortgaged instead of sale. Increase the value of land from the application of labour. If, in the case of the land being offered for sale at the expiration of the third or fourth year, is there not an inducement along the deck for a panikin he wanted to fetch.
The mate seeing this, said, "You b—. I'll make you move a little faster," took him up in his arms, and then deshed him down upon the dealseconding the resolution.

Mr. Cuffay supported the motion.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler stated that he was instructed to support the system of mortgage instead of sale, and that some of his constituents were ready to ad-

Mr. O'Connor stated that he had a promise of a ference between loan and mortgage.

Mr. Knight supported the motion. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hobson stated that he was aware that it was

should be considered a loan bearing interest, for which each borrower shall give security."

Mr. O'Connor: In this case we must not only coming up the river. As she approached he and his or are at present, in this neighbourhood, engaging men to carry it out. If we are able to pay back the money, it is an act of justice; but if not able to return the any person. The Society proposes to lay down a sum that the workman of the undermostioned collisions are at present, in this neighbourhood, engaging men to carry it out. If we are able to pay back the money, would be paid back. We are not using an injury to it is an act of justice; but if not able to return the any person. The Society proposes to lay down a sum that the workman of the undermostioned collisions are at present, in this neighbourhood, engaging men to carry it out. If we are able to pay back the money, it is an act of justice; but if not able to return the any person. The Society proposes to lay down a sum that the undermostioned collisions are at present, in this neighbourhood, engaging men to carry it out. If we are able to pay back the money, it is an act of justice; but if not able to return the any person. co-operation, the society will be enabled to give to without any danger. He would rather give £15 an every member £70 worth of property for the rent of acre for good land than five shillings an acre with a #5 a-year. I propose, for the protection of the mem- cottage for poor land. Good land requires less labour. bers, for the honour of the society,—I propose that the poorer the ground the more seed is required to the sum of £15, proposed to be given to each share-cultivate it. A great many of the shareholders will

bearing interest, as, in that case, the occupants

would have to pay interest and rent. Mr. Leech: This branch of the subject is of vital importance to the stability of the society. He should propose, that the directors should retain the sum to Mr. Vallance: Mr. Leach's motion was en be advanced to the shareholders in their hands, and in Manchester for nearly two months, and unani- advance, whereas it has been argued, that there are mously adopted. It becomes the duty of the directors many persons who would not require it. Mr. ployment of agricultural labourers is immense. The Any person who may have received any loan from ocation of members totally unacquainted with agri- the society should be compelled to pay it back at the culture would be disastrous to the society. It is a last location—supposing a man had received £20, and very dangerous precedent to deposit money in the on the settlement of the affairs of the society there

sons, and every prig in Manchester would then have a share. He then moved—"That for the better security of the members of this association, to prevent, as far as possible, the chance of failure, and, at the same time, inspire that confidence amongst the for the £15 16s. 8d. in the shape of rent. Now if purchase of seed, implements of husbandry, &c., and to pay for the same out of the £15 16s. 8d.; the surplus, if any, to be given to the shareholder on his taking possession of his allotment. The preference of employment to be given to such shareholder as may have a knowledge of agriculture, who may apply for

the same.' Mr. O'Connor would rather pay £20 an acre for laud that had not been broken up for twenty years, than £20 per acre for land that had been broken up for twenty years. Grass land is the best land. If the resolution was made inviting, instead of com-

pulsory, he would support it.

Mr. Leach: There is nothing compulsory in the resolution; but if there was, it was no more so than the other resolutions of the society; as they are ciple you get into error. In this case the advance not so dear as might have been supposed, as parties made as stringent as possible for the purpose of being must be regarded as a right, the individual has as prefer letting land lie waste, because the proprietors obeyed. Those who are the most ignorant of agricultural pursuits are the most anxious to go upon the

Mr. O'Connor: When the land is bought, the cottage will be built before the occupation of the land by the members. Mr. Clark: Upon the success of the first allotment

mainly depends the success of the plan. The directors ought to have the power of deducting from the sale of the first crop the money that may be expended in the production.
Mr. G. W. Wheeler was surprised to hear Mr. Clark state that the sum mentioned in the rules could not be given to the shareholders. There had not been any assertion of the sort, for the directors

would be able to give it.

Mr. O'Connor: The directors are bound to give the money, but not to give it to the disadvantage of Taylor as to whether the directors had any claim paid up his share, or shares. They shall then place the society. He never contemplated that the money after accepting the bonus of 5s. or 10s. over the £15, in a similar vessel a determined number of prizes, would ever be returned. If any man had entered stated that he did not take one step without consult- cach prize representing one acre, with blanks to the society in the mere presumption that he was to ing counsel. He was not going to be a party to any ocation of his poorer brethren, he would be mistaken. Mr. Vallance: The question is whether the £15 is to be given or lent. His opinion was that the amount ought to be given and not to be charged with interest. There was no better manure applicable to land than that furnished by a pair of arms with a spade at the end of them. He was an advocate for the money to be given, and not to be charged with interest.

Mr. Wheeler: There would be more trouble in keeping the accounts relative to the interest, besides the difficulty of collecting the amount, should the character of this society be lost by refusing to comply with the proposals contained in their present rules. Mr. G. W. Wheeler: One of the grand inducements held out to persons to become members has been the fact of giving the sharcholders the £15 16s, 8d. The cost of seed, in various instances, are not, as has been stated, £15; in one case a man

Mr. O'Connor was against placing the money in the hands of any of the parties, but in favour of charging them with interest, let it be ever so small.

Mr. Poole: The reason why he should support the motion before the house was, that every member would have a security that they would, one time Mr. Taylor: In the districts with which he was ac-

quainted, they had, during the last winter, turned over with the spade two acres of land, and the sum paid for wages amounted to upwards of £12. Mr. T. M. Wheeler: If the sum of £15 16s. 8d. not to charge more than £4 a-year for the rent of the cottage. The loan fund proposed to be established was for the purpose of making up the deficiency between would be obtained for the estate in the retail market. When you charge him with interest on the £15 16s.8d. advanced, in the shape of rent, you propose now to charge him an additional interest for his advance of

Mr. M'Grath: There can be no mistake that the great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of Mr. O'Connor; for while the directors might escape, should there be a failure of the society, its failure would crush him. The value of the interest is not worth the expense of collection. In all cases of mortgage the value of the thing sought to be mortgaged was taken into consideration. He had no doubt that the society could get the money. Mr. Saunders moved a further amendment, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the discussion was adjourned till the next morning. The conference adjourned.

THURSDAY SITTINGS.

Mr. Sherrington in the chair. Mr. Cuffay moved that the standing orders be re-

Mr. Knight seconded the motion. On a division there appeared for the motion five against five. The chairman decided in favour of the motion. The following resolutions were proposed just at the close of the proceedings of yesterday, the discussion upon which was adjourned till the morning :-It was moved by Mr. O'Connor, "That each shareholder, upon being appointed to his allotment, shall be liable to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest upon all moneys advanced by the directors, and that the payment of such interest shall continue until the last draft of the first section of shareholders shall be located. and then, and not till then, the payment of such interest to cease, and the occupant be discharged from payment of further interest." Of course, this applied to the £15, for which, by this arrangement, the occupant who received it would pay 5s. a year until the last was located. This was to preserve the link of brotherhood, and then the account would stand thus:-The occupants who were located the first year would pay 5s. a year for four years, that is £1; the occupants who were located the second year would pay for three years, or 15s.; those of the third year for two years, or 10s.; and the poor who were located last would receive the £15, discharged of all interest, and then interest would not only cease altogether, but he trusted that the socjety would be in a situation to give every man his allotment for

EVER FOR NOTHING. Mr. Poole seconded the resolution. Mr Saunders moved, and Mr Taylor seconded:-

built thereon, the trustees and board of directors shall fix the amount of rent to be paid by the occupiers, such holders shall receive a loan from this society (say £15 16s. Sd. for one share, £31 13s. 4d. for two shares) which shall be repaid to the trustees for the use of this society, and such occupier to pay £3 per cent. per annum, until such loan be repaid, and the trustees shall withhold all title deeds, or have some other security for such loan until it is repaid, but such occupier shall be allowed to repay it to the trustees by enstalments, and his interest to be reduced accordingly."

Mr. Doyle: The very idea of interest is so repug-

nant to the feelings of the great body of share-holders, that he should be afraid to attend a public meeting after the conference had decided in favour of charging interest—it would be much better to make a direct charge.

Mr. Cuffay: It was his wish to have the society conducted so as to get the members located as soon as posssble. If the conference laid down good rules. what temptations it would hold out to persons to join. loan fund to the extent of £20,000, as soon as the rules of the society were enrolled. There was no different and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That each shareholder shall receive two acres of Mr. O'Connor: With regard to premiums Mr. land, a cottage, and £15 16s. 8d., for which the minimum rent shall be £5 10s. per year, until each as coercive law. If a man takes a premium he has next preference and so on till the members be filled shareholder of the division to which he belongs violated the lease, and it becomes forfeited. Many up. shall be located; when that is the case his rent persons with money would, no doubt, come into the shall be reduced to £5 per annum."

society to the occupant, to enable him to occupy, that it was better to charge on extra rent instead of law and lawyers. interest.

Mr. O'Connor: Every person has argued the question as though it was a loan that was to be paid back holder, should remain as a lien upon the property. not require an advance; and they won't be damaged, fore, we beseech you, do not degrade your hitherto honourable name by any such act as that of leaving your homes for the purpose of injuring such brave men, but rather take advantage of the present great demand for miners in your own two countries. Should remain as a new upon the property. Indicate the property, not require an advance; and they won't be damaged, for when the profits of the society are divided, they who have had no advance will get their £15 then. Mr. O'Connor thought it very likely that some perminers in your own two countries. Mr. M. W. Wheeler objected to the money advanced sons would require £20, some £25, or some even sons would require £20, some £25, or some even more, as the society was paternal and not usurious, and God forbid that the loss of a cow or two should be the means of destroying one of its children. Of

> Mr. Vallance: Mr. Leach's motion was endeavouring to throw a covering over the words, loan or Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded that

Mr. Leach: The amount is not a lean, but a gift, as you hold out these inducements to persons to become members-two acres of land-a cottage-and £15 in money. Those parties who do not require an advance will not be injured—while those who do

require it will be very much benefited.

Mr. G.W. Wheeler stated that it was necessary that the directors should have some security for the money under consideration is the question of the ballot. advanced. His resolution proposed that the He would, therefore, submit a resolution for the conover a distance of time. The resolution, however, fell to the ground for

want of a seconder. Mr. M'Grath: Whenever you depart from a prin-

the land and cottage. Decidedly in favour of fixing a definite sum. Mr. Clark: There is already an interest charged in the rent. There is no doubt, that it is an admitted right that the parties should receive the amount promised. The feelings of the members decidedly would be in favour of paying any extra sum, provided they were guaranteed that they should be repaid at the time

when all the parties were located. Mr. Smith: There can be no right-as the members cannot have a right till all the members are located—the advance must, therefore, be considered as a loan—as there cannot be a right till there is a surplus, the shareholders can only have a right in the Mr. O'Connor, in answer to a question from Mr.

have £15, and then not to contribute towards the resolution that would cut the throat of the society. The rules must not be repugnant to law, neither must they be repugnant to equity. He was providing against any contingencies, and considered that the minimum proposed was the best security that would be proposed. There can be no doubt of the success of the plan, and instead of the money to be divided at the termination of the society, amougst the mem bers, it is more likely to be over than under £50. Mr. Hobson asked permission to withdraw his motion in favour of that proposed by Mr. Saunders,

which was granted. Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Doyle seconded, the followin: resolution, which was carried. "That each shareholder, after being located upon his allotment, shall pay to the society the sum of 5s. per share as a bonus for the benefit such member has received from the society each year, until the whole of the members of the section to which such member belongs shall who cultivated two and a-half acres was £1 7s., and have been located upon the land, whence all further in another £1 2s. 9d. profits and benefits arising from the property of the society to be equitably divided amongst all the shareholders of the society as soon as the directors and trustees shall be able to dispose of the same to the

best advantage. On a division there appeared-

For Mr. Cuffay ..... " Mr. Leach ...... 14 " Mr. Saunders Mr. Leach moved the resumption of the consideration of the proposition, made to the conference yesterday, of allowing the directors to employ agriground. Mr. O'Connor: This is not only a proper, but a

great advantage. If this proposition is not adopted, you will have no labour upon the land until the cottage is built. He had no objection to become steward. It must be evident to every man that the occupant cannot live in his cottage until it is built, and therefore when the foundation stone is laid, the labour of cultivation is at once undertaken, and when the cottage is ready for his reception, every man finds his

rimself at once. Mr. Knight said, had not this motion been brought forward, he should have been compelled to employ a person to cultivate his land when he obtained it, and would satisfy his constituents, who were generally mischievous consequences to the shareholders. mechanics of various trades.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Dixon was instructed to advocate the principle of no person holding more than two acres, and concluded by moving the following resolution:-"That the rule as to shares be as they are now, namely, two acres; at the same time any person may be allowed divide the country into as many districts as there to hold as many shares as they think proper; but, in no case, to have more than two shares, or four acres, which had been done by the resolution already come in one allotment."

two shares shall be located. Mr. Clark: There can be no difficulty in settling this question. There is no provision in the present rules as to the way in which those parties holding

two shares are to ballot for their prize. Mr. Hobson: The best plan to be adopted is that vhen the land is purchased, the number of shareholders, distinguishing the double shareholders from those holding one, and then divide the land into so many farms as to provide for those holding four acres and those holding two. If you allow a person to hold more than he can occupy you introduce the

subletting system. Mr. Cuffay would oppose any motion enabling any shareholders from holding more than four acres. Mr. Knight: The plan was instituted for the creeting of an independant class of farmers. The shareholders of Lambeth, are decidedly in favour of not allowing any shareholder to hold more than four shares. The proposition opens a wide field for creat- | satisfaction to the members, namely, to go on through ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to the list till you met with persons who would go en take shares for the express purpose of getting the the land purchased.

control of the society. Mr. Sherrington: It never was contemplated by individual to whom the farms may be sublet, though obtained the requisite number of shareholders. original shareholder.

made in the leases to prevent persons from holding does recognise the principle of equality.

more than four acres from subletting.

Mr. Leach could see so much of simplicity in the views of Mr. Wheeler, that he cannot understand from keeping open the question of how many shares what objection there could be to it. Mr. Clark's case where a man may require either one share or two shares. You cannot prevent premiums being given, notwithstanding all the stringent clauses that place for occupation, that all the paid up members

if all advances of money out of the capital of the throughout the whole country, but still be considered lawyers, but for parties who have a great aversion to Mr. Clark stated he had received instruction from Bath of parties being willing to advance certain sums of money by way of loan—had no fear of capitalists coming into the society and breaking it up—but at the same time they ought to have the privilege of

receiving interest for the capital advanced. Mr. Wheeler: You cannot guard against a man iolding as many shares as he pleases.

Adjourned. AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr. Dixon, in resuming the debate, said that he understood the present object of this society was to break down the system of large farms. There are a great many persons who would willingly give £10 a year for two acres of ground and a cottage. He concluded by reading his resolution as altered: "That the rule as to allotments should be as follows -namely, two acres, three acres, and four acres; at the same time, any person may be allowed to hold as many shares as they think proper, but in no case to

occupy more than four acres.' Mr. Vallance: Is the question of the size and the number of shares to be considered together? In lay it out for them. He was against all advances to gift. Yet Mr. Leach's resolution states, that all favour of dividing the shares into two, three, and the shareholders. This question had been discussed shareholders should be subject to the interest of the four acres, the price of a two-acre share to be £2 10s., a three-acre share to be £3 15s., and the price of a four-acre share to be £5, but in no case shall the size to look to the stability and security of the society. Saunder's resolution, however, does state the amount of the allotments be for more than four acres. Great The profits arising to the shareholder from the emont of the loan and the rate of interest to be charged. first allotment to be strictly confined to two acres. The respective classes to be balloted for at separate times. He most cordially seconded the resolution. Mr. Poole supported the motion.

hands of any person who may choose to take a share; to deposit money in the analysis of the society there appeared only £10 due to him, he should then be obtain £15 or £20, by paving £2 10s, the society would soon be inundated with the lowest class of perwould soon be inundated with the lowest class of perwould soon be inundated with the lowest class of perword and the other shareholders.

The considered as a debtor to the society, and compell-shareholder shareholder to the number of shares will you confine a shareholder to the number of shares that he compell-shareholders.

The considered as a debtor to the society, and compell-shareholder shareholder shareholder to the number of shares will you confine a shareholder to then the other shareholders.

The considered as a debtor to the society, and compell-shareholder shareholder shareholder to the number of shares will you confine a shareholder to any man shareholders.

The considered as a debtor to the society, and compell-shareholder shall hold? Would you object to any man shareholders. subscribing for as many shares, and disposing of them either by gift or othorwise, as he may think

Mr. Canning, Mr. Gilbertson, and Mr. Saunders supported the resolution.
Mr. Shaw: Mr. Cuffay's and Mr. Dixon's motions shareholders so essential to the success of the Land Association, the directors be empowered to employ labour in cultivating the land and putting in the crop, during the time that the house, and other necessary offices, are being erecting; the and the constant of husbandary for the £15 16s. 8d. in the snape of rent. Now it supported the restauron.

Mr. Claffay's and Mr. Dixon's motions are two separate and distinct questions. His input to the crop, during the time that the house, perty of the society. If the plan or bonus be adopted a mendment, while on the other hand Mr. Dixon says you have no claim upon the party borrowing the pleases, but not be allowed to occupy more than four

that a shareholder may purchase as many shares as he pleases, but not be allowed to occupy more than four acres. Every man has a right to just as much land as he can cultivate. He should support the motion of Mr. Cuffay. Mr. Dixon would withdraw his motion by permission of the conference, which was agreed to. Mr.

Mr. Clark: The next question that will come

Cuffay's motion was then carried unanimously.

money should not be advanced at once, but spread ference, but should any other person propose a more eligible plan, he should consider himself at liberty to withdraw his own proposition, and support that which he considered more applicable to the case. Mr. O'Connor: The value of land in Lancashire is much right to receive the money as he has to receive can make more interest of their money from labour. Near Cheshire there is a quantity of land to be sold which would cost about £20 an acre. You can't go into the market and say that you will buy a certain quantity of land of tabular value—you can't buy land of the same complexion. I contend that you must buy your land before you ballot for occupants.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler detailed his view of the manner in which the ballot for occupation was to be made, and Mr. Clark agreed to withdraw his resolu-

tion, and second that of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler then moved, "That the members resident in shall elect ten persons, not being paid-up shaveholders, in conjunction with the directors, to superintend the allotment in the following manner :- The committee shall examine the secretary's book, and place in a vessel the name of each person who has make them equal to the number of paid-up members. Two disinterested parties shall then draw the names, and the prizes and blanks shall be apportioned as follows:—The holder of one share, if he draw a prize, shall have two acres; if one share and a half, three acres; if two shares, four acres; until the whole of the number of prizes or acres are drawn." Mr. Hobson: The arrangement proposed by Mr. Wheeler will clog the exertions of the society. Equality of benefit ought to be the object of the

society. In some instances you would have to give one man more, and another less, than his quantity of land. The allotments, when made, should be numbered. He then moved the following resolution:-'That when a purchase is made, the directors shall divide the same into allotments of, say two, three, and four acres, in proportion to the number of each class then entitled to occupy; and the ballot for such respective allotments shall be taken separately among the respective classes." Mr. Vallance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Doyle: Unless you classify the different classes of shareholders you will cause great dissatisfaction amongst the great majority of the members. By classification you get rid of all angry feelings. Mr. Clark would withdraw, if permitted, his support of Mr. Wheeler's motion, and support that

Mr. Wheeler did not wish to press his motion to a division, but merely that it should stand as his opinion upon the subject of the ballot. The motion of Messrs. Hobson and Vallance was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Clark: The next business to come before the were to be a loan, bearing interest, the society ought | cultural labourers for the purpose of preparing the | conference is that of the transfer of shares. Without going into detail, he would move the following resolution,-"That in the event of members residing in useful proposition. The man takes possession of his districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, or 5, and winning a prize in the sum advanced on mortgage and the sum that cottage as soon as completed—this will enable the the ballot for the location in district No. 1, and not directors either to sell or morgage the land, &c., to wishing to take possession of such allotment, they shall have the privilege of giving up such allotment to be balloted for amongst the members in the district where the location may be situated, and who have paid up their shares, and who were unsuccessful in the first ballot.' Mr. Poole seconded the motion.

The Chairman: The difficulty is very near at hand, and coming nearer to the principle advoallotment in an improved condition, at a less cost cated by Mr. Hobson. There may be a good many than he could have brought it to that condition for, of the English people who would not go to Scotland; and thus both works are going on together, while, as and if the ballot was to be then open for the whole a matter of course, the directors will allow every occupant who thinks proper, to undertake the labour obtained parties who would locate in the Scottish districts.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler was most decidedly against the proposition of Mr. Clark. He then entered into a detail of his plan for the transfer of shares. The he was perfectly well aware that his voting for it plan was most unjust, and attended with the most Mr. Clark explained that when a party who had

drawn a prize, and should not like to locate in the district where the land was purchased, that then the prize should be balloted for among the other shareholders in the district.

Mr. O'Connor: The object should have been to to. The object of the society was to realise as many Mr. O'Connor was decidedly against any person holding more than four acres. The conference must decide as to the manner in which the person holding to explain. By not divulging the place where the two sharps shall be located. locations are to be, you give an impetus to the shareholders in paying up their shares, which, if it was known where the location was to be made, the shareholders in that district would lose no time in paying up their shares.

Mr. Vallance would lay before the conference his ideas upon the subject. The Chairman supported the resolution of Mr. Vallance.

Mr. Shaw would support the motion of Mr. Vallance. The fact is, that if the land is purchased in Manchester, and a shareholder lives in Leeds. he ought to have the opportunity of relinquishing his prize by giving notice to the secretary that he does not require to be located at present; and that then he should be balloted for again, when the land might be purchased near this own home.

Mr. O'Connor strongly supported the views of Mr. Wheeler, as the only plan that was likely to give The Chairman said, Mr. Clark's system was a

bungling proposition. The plan of Mr. Vallance was the Scotch members, that any person should hold the most just. Under either of the propositions you That, as the allotments are made, and cottages are individual to whom the form that four acres. The rent is not fixed to any will find, that you might have forty ballots before you the rent is fixed as between the society and the Mr. Hobson: What was the main reason which caused the proposition made by him to be rejected? Mr. O'Connor: The object of a man holding more why, that you ought to give the chance to all the

than two acres is, that he looks to the land to secure shareholders to come in in the first allotment. If his rate of interest as the best security for the ad- there should be two ballots, justice says, that the vance of capital. There is no difficulty in prevent- second ballot should take place between those who ing a member from sub-letting. There are always participated in the first. But what Mr. Clark proclauses introduced into leases providing for the forfeiture of the lease, if certain conditions are not per- a chance of giving his lot to another person who did formed or are violated. It is to be hoped that very not draw a prize. Why should that be allowed? stringent clauses will be introduced into the leases.

Mr. Taylor asked whether a provision could be whole of the shareholders. Mr. Vallance's resolution

a member may hold. It should be confined to the plan allows a man who refuses to go at one ballot to

may be introduced; and, allowing shareholders to shall be elegible to ballot and that the whole number hold more than four acres, would introduce the prin- shall be drawn, and according to priority shall be located, and in case of any member who has been elected shall object to occupy that, then the list shall

Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. society, and make loans merely on the idea of gua-ranteeing the interest upon their money. He would Mr. Smith moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, the the intention of some parties to introduce a loan fund in connection with the society, and would, there-holders have been induced to become members from rather see the question confined to the fact, that no motion for laying the accounts of the society before.

The person should be allowed to hold more than two shares the conference on lividay morning the accounts.

Maghanon

THE LAND CONFERENCE. CARPENTERS' HALL, MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1845.

Mr. Sherrington in the chair. The minutes of Thursday were then read, which were communed.

Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, were confirmed. "That the arrangements for the ballot for occupants

armounts to 6,000, the members subscribing shall con-amounts to 6,000, the members subscribing shall con-amounts to 6,000, the members subscribing shall con-Mr. T. M. Wheeler: In his opinion the objects of stitute section No. 1, and all that join afterwards shall constitute section No. 2, until it also numbers shall constitute section No. 2, until it also numbers the society cannot be carried out at 5 per cent. He maintained that 6 per cent. must be charged. There of the shareholders. The opinion of his constituents 5,000 in the society, it would be much better to wait and see whether those parties would join.

Mr. Taylor was in favour of 6,000. There are cent. was the foundation of the association, the 5 per numbers waiting in his district to join. Mr. Cuffay: His instructions on this point were various. From the Tower Hamiets-when 6,000 members; from the City of London—the 31st of December; from Westminster-when the £5,000 was sub-cribed. Mr. Shaw: If it was generally known that 6,000

were to close the first section, a great number of permust charge an extra rent of 5 per cent. upon the sons would join the association in order to get into additional outlay. the first class. Mr. Wheeler: The number of members upon his books he could give, but the number of members

connected with the association he could not give, as there were many secretaries who had not given him in either names or money. The exact number standing in his books was 4,191.

Mr. Shaw: There are several who have taken

definite time or number should be stated when the had received as sub-treasurer £3062 19s. 72d., and first section should close. He supported the closing had paid over to the treasurer, and had money in

when the shareholders number 6,000.

Mr. M'Grath: It was his opinion that the proposition could not be carried out. It would lead to quarrelling amongst the shareholders. He would mad paid over to the treasurer, and had money in hand, as specified in his account, to pay over, amounting to £3067 17s. 2d., leaving a balance in favour of the sub-treasurer of £4 17s. 6½d.

Mr. Wheeler in presenting his account stated, that move, \_"That section No. 1 shall close on the 1st of February, 1846." Mr. Brown seconded the amendment. His consti-

tuents conceived that the general secretary would not be able to tell when 6,000 had subscribed. whereas there could be no difficulty if the day was Mr. T. M. Wheeler supported Mr. M'Grath's

Mr. Vallance: If the number is fixed as the closing of the society, there would be no more complaints of secretaries not making their returns. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Hobson's motion. Mr. Cuffay: Why should the conference legislate for the idle and the neglectful? If secretaries do not

do their duty, let them suffer the consequences.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler: It is much better to appoint a pay-up day, when those who wish to belong to Section No. 1 will pay up their money; but if 6,000 is named as the number to complete the first class, you will limit its operations. The Chairman: The evil of a pay-up day being

appointed is, that it will cause so much trouble to raise the society. By fixing the number, a greater number of persons would join, in the expectation of heing included in the first section. Mr. M'Grath: A greater inducement is held out by his motion to parties to join than under that of

The original motion was carried without a division. Mr. O'Connor moved that the conference resolve itself into a committee of supply. Mr. Leach seconded the m

Mr. Hobson: The time has not arrived when the consideration of the accounts should be entered into, inasmuch as they are not before the meeting.

Mr. O'Conner withdrew his motion. Mr. Hobson moved that the consideration of the accounts be deferred till after dinner, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hobson then moved and Mr. Brown seconded

"That the ballot for selection of occupants shall take place as soon after a purchase of land as may be consistent with due preparation, but before the dwellings are erected, so that each one selected may have full time to make arrangements to remove to his allotment, and also make such additions to the erections on his plot as he may be disposed to effect at his own cost.

Mr. Knight seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor: It is the object to give as much opportunity to the fortunate holders to become agri-cultural labourers as possible. He had heard much in favour of ballotting in the first instance, but very little, if any, against it. Mr. Hobson: After the first allotment you will

find the number of shareholders considerably augmented, and you will be placed in quite a different position to what the society is in at the first ballot There is a motion carried, that the ballot shall take place, and the ballot to be held in public. It is necessary, as a principle, to enable the directors to draw up the rules. Mr. Cuffay: The conference are now in committee

on principles, then why enter into details? Mr. O'Connor: The duty of the conference is to enter into as much details as they possibly can. The Chairman: As far as the proceedings of the conference have hitherto gone, they nearly come up to his instruction.

Resolution carried unanimously. Mr. M'Grath: There is now another general principle—the price at which land can be obtained to be considered—it has been one of the grand objections to the principles of the society, that land cannot be obtained for the price assumed. Now, he contended that land could be obtained at the price. He gave several instances, in which land had been purchased at less than the assumed sum at which it could be bought by the directors. He then entered very fully into the details of his plan. He concluded by moving the following resolution:-" That the principle which shall determine the rental of the allotments shall be 6 per cent. upon the capital expended in the purchase of land, erecting the dwellings, and giving the gratuities to the allottees.

Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution. Mr. Clark, in supporting the resolution said, that in Pershore there was an estate for sale which could be bought at the rate of £20. Previous to seeing this he had very great doubts whether the land could be bought even at that price. Near the Land's End there are persons who occupy small allotments, who would not leave them to go into any trade whatever, though they cultivate for the London market. Mr. O'Connor gave several instances of person having bought land at the price mentioned in the

rules. The Society must start upon the principle laid down in the present rules, and not charge 6 per cent. on the amount laid out. If you give above the price stated in the rules you must charge an additional rent of £5 per cent. You must not put a capricious value upon land, but lay down a general principle. If you give £18 15s. for an acre of land you charge £5 a-year for the allotment while, if you give £28 for the same quantity you must charge 5 per cent extra. Mr. M'Grath has stated, that the Glasgow and other papers have noticed the association, of which he was not aware, but what did the editors of those papers know of the value of land-they knew as much of its value as a pig did of geometry. The only conclusion that the conference can come to is, that if land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, you must charge 5 per cent more as rent—while, if it costs less, it must

Mr. Leach: You cannot get land in the immediate neighbourhood of manufacturing towns at the price stated in the rules. The letter of the rules, therefore, cannot be carried out. No doubt that where the land costs more than the sum stated an extra rent must be demanded, and every shareholder will be satisfied, nay pleased, to give an increased rent for better land.

Mr. O'Connor: It is more profitable to the association to give £50 an acre than £15 an acre, as the more you give for the land the better it is for all parties. If you buy good land it requires less labour, and less seed than bad land. He had no hesitation in stating that more land than the society could pur-chase during ten years could be bought at £18 15s. The object of the directors will be to see that the estates they purchase have considerable quantities of old buildings, that they are near quarries, lime kilns, &c. Every thing that is good is always saleable.

The Chairman: The only difference between Mr.

O'Connor and Mr. M'Grath is one per cent. Mr. Hobson: There is a very great difference of opinion in the reading of those rules; there is no promise contained in them that the land would not

cost more than £IS 15s., or that they should be guaranteed a cottage and two acres of land for £5 a-year; it does no such thing, it is only used as an illustration. Mr. O'Connor agreed with Mr. Hobson, and moved that £5 per cent. be charged, instead of £6 per cent.

M'Grath, as it would dispose of the question as to No. 1, is closed."

Moved by Mr. Leach,—"For suspending the the cottages cannot be erected for the sum of £30; standing orders, and to sit till six o'clock," which

of a reduction of interest, while they would if an increase was made. The object of the press is to break down the society. By the working of capital of the company be established, as adjuncts in aid of the land plan."

The snareholders would not complain conded "That a bank of loan and an insurance Dewsbury resolution, that the opinion of that meeting, as regarded "funds," was, the £2 10s., and nobreak down the society. By the working of capital of the control of the press is to land plan."

Mr. Leach had drawn up a table of rates, showing thing whatever relative to the 2s. 4d. If the control of the press is to land plan." increase was made. The object of the press is to land plan."

break down the society. By the working of capital Mr. Leach had drawn up a table of rates, showing break down the seciety. By the working of capital Mr. Leach had drawn up a table of rates, showing ference decided upon having a paid board of directors, out at 5 now can do with less interest. If you can carry it the amount of interest and premium to be paid upon the means of paying must be provided previous to the means of paying must be provided previous the means of paying must be pr out at 5 per cent., why do so. No one would ever complain of being reduced in their interest.

Mr. Cuffay: In Mr. M'Grath's principle we do not depart from what was the critical and produced for the means of paying must be provided previous to their appointment. Should the conference decide upon having a paid board of directors, his constituents depart from what was the critical and produced in their interest.

meeting, he should in the most powerful language protest against it. He should protest against its being put; he should also protest against it if it is carried. He would not violate his pledge when it could be honourably redeemed.

M. Poole: No question was more discussed at Colbe made by the board of directors, but that it be an lumpton than the question of the price of the land. be made by the board of the conference that it be taken in There is very little difference in the two propositions; public." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Smith secondel,—

Mr. Hobson haved, and Mr. Smith secondel,—

That when the number of shares subscribed for the shareholders. He should support the motion of

moving this resolution was to limit the responsibility is no utility in charging two rates of interests.

Mr. O'Connor: It is not the fear of the press as was in favour of 5,000. A great many persons are an individual, but it is the fear of the effect that waiting before they join; and, as there is now near the press may have upon weak minds, as well as the fear of acting unjustly. He would agree that up to a certain point 6 per cent. was necessary, but after that point then 5 per cent, was only necessary. The 6 per

> cent. was upon money advanced. the land the better it is for sale. How is the rent to be arranged in cases where £40 an acre is given?
>
> Mr. O'Connor: You start at £18 15s. for which you charge £5 a-year, and if you give £40 then you

For Mr. O'Connor's amendment ...... Original motion.....

AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr. O'Connor announced that Mr. Roberts had determined to resign the office of treasurer, and that though the office had been offered to him, not all the land that could be purchased by the society would inshares in the Leeds district, and some, who have paid duce him to accept it. He, however, had no objecup, are ready to bring £40 or £50 when they are tion to act as the stepping-stone between the shareholders and the treasurer. He then read a state-Mr. O'Connor said, it was desirable that some ment of his account, by which it appeared that he

the total amount received on account of the society was £3266 3s. 7½d., and the expenditure was £184 5s. 8d. The number of members on the books were, single shares 3849, double shares 342, total number of shares 4191. Expenses on shares-£ s. d.

342 do. do. ..... 34 4 0

|   | £419        | 3      | 0. |  |
|---|-------------|--------|----|--|
| Presumed number of members not in the books, say 500 at 2s. per share |             | 0      | 0  |  |
| CARDS AND RULES. 4349 shareholders at 4d. each                        |             |        | 8  |  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                                 | £97         | 9      | 8  |  |
| Total realised on shares  | 469<br>97   |        | 0  |  |
| Total expenditure   | £566<br>194 |        | 8  |  |
| Cash in hand  | £382        | 7      | 0  |  |
| Total expenditure since formation<br>do. cash in hand for expences    | 184<br>382  | 5<br>7 | 8  |  |
|   | £566        | 12     | 8  |  |
|   | ستنصب       |        |    |  |

Total in hand for £2 10s. shares .....£2699 5 11½ Mr. O'Connor: Some mode must be adopted for the transmission of money, but the printed form, now in use, will materially simplify the mode of transmission. At the period of the formation of the directors. The niggardly manner in which the society Chartism was at a very low ebb, and, in order that the Chartist Council should not be a burthen upon the land fund, that fund was only saddled with an outlay of about £3 10s. a-week. Let the salary of the secretary be now fixed. The duties of the secretary are very arduous. He would, therefore, move, 'That from the formation of the society till the breaking up of the conference, the salary of the secre-

Received for shares, expenses, cards and

tary be allowed at £2 a-week." Mr. Leach seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, the following motion:—"That having heard the financial statement of the board of directors, we, the delegates assembled, on behalf of the shareholders, accept the same as correct, and, at the same time, return our thanks to the board of directors, for the strenuous exertions they have made, and the proud position at which the society has arrived under their guidance,"

gage deeds, and it shall not be touched for any other party to it; and if this conference made such an purpose. The only item I object to in the accounts, is 11s. for Brighton, why it was incurred I cannot

Mr. Wheeler explained, that at Brighton they wished to have some person who understood the question to lecture, and Mr. M'Grath, not being engaged in lecturing for the Chartist cause, went there, and the result of his labours was the receipt of £41, and the addition of fifty-three shares. He also up the association, and that it was the thirty shilling

Mr. Knight: Great opposition was manifested by the shareholders, in several districts, to the defraying of local expenses for carrying out the objects of the Mr. G. W. Wheeler moved, "That each branch, in

future, shall pay their own local expenses, including post-office orders, &c." Mr. Vallance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dixon advocated the payment of a trifling remuneration to sub-secretaries. Mr. O'Connor supported Mr. Wheeler's motion. Mr. Clark moved, and Mr. Vallance seconded, the following :- "That the members of the conference receive wages at the rate of 30s. per week, in addithemselves of railway accommodation, in which case they are to receive the additional coach fare; time same rate as during the sitting of conference."

spent in travelling to and from to be paid for at the Mr. Smith moved,-"That the payment of the members of this conference be at the rate of 6s. per day." He had never been paid less than that amount, whether it was a Chartist or other con-

ference. Mr. Cuffay seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Connor objected to the motion.

Mr. Leach supported the motion for six shillings a-day. It was not so much the extra cost of living as the derangement of a man's home. The expense fund was clearly liable to make up the deficiency, if any, between the sum received for levy, and that required for paying the expenses of the Conference.

Mr. Dixon: Had always been a stickler for wages. They brought them a long way from home, and what was the expense of a man who came from a distance? They could not subsist under 3s. 2d.

a-day.

Do they object to the payment of collier lecturers,
Mr. O'Connor denied that the expense fund was League lecturers, trades' lecturers, Sturge lecturers, liable to make good the deficiency, and would not or to the payment of their own wages, while they are consent to such a use being made of it.

present occasion. Mr. Doyle supported the 6s. a day. We are in bury resolutions, which should not have been search of good wages for the working classes, and referred to, were carried, the society was majority of the members in Scotland than their therefore we are entitled to a fair day's wage for dead. In answer to Mr. Shaw, there was no chairman.

Mr. O'Connor denied that in any Chartist con- ber two. He contended that the expense of direction ference any delegate received 6s. a day. If there is would be as great after location as before, for then Linton as part of the trustees. a fund, we have a right to keep it for an emergency. | the labours of the directors would be continuous and There is nothing more dangerous than frittering away

the people's money.
Mr. T. M. Wheeler supported the motion for 6s. the larger sum.

Mr. Dixon said that when he stated 3s. 2d. a day,

lowest figure. For the amendment ..... The original motion ..... Moved by Mr. Gilbertson, and seconded by Mr. Yates,—"That each member pay the levy of three-Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution.

Yates,—"That each member pay the levy of three-Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. pence for the expenses of this conference, until section

in his opinion, it would be better to expend £20 was carried unanimously.

extra in their erection.

Mr. Leach then moved, and Mr. O'Connor se-

depart from what was the origin of the society. Who will have the benefit of the 6 per cent.? Why, the association. This is a benefit society. He should far therefore support Mr. M'Grath's motion.

depart from what was the origin of the society. Who other societies of a similar nature, at the same time contending that the rate of interest or insurance mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, been very much misrepresented with respect to the would be the property of the shareholders alone; object of these resolutions; they ought not to have

The Chairman was instructed to propose something similar to the resolution of Mr. M'Grath, he should therefore support it.

Mr. O'Connor: Before putting the question to the Mr. O'Connor: Before putting the question to the Mr. D'Connor as well to the borrowers as to the bank.

Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Poole seconded, "that the society would, at the same time, be adonly parties that were answerable for them.

Sub-treasurer, appointed by the directors from their only parties that were answerable for them.

Mr. Saunders moved, and Mr. Yates seconded, an distinct and the content of the means of the paid by the shareholders, to provide the means of the paid by the shareholders, to provide the means of the paid by the shareholders are neveral language.

Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Poole seconded, "that to 11s. of a similar bank in Manchester, and showed its amendment, that a levy of one nampenty per mount of a similar bank in Manchester, and showed its amendment, that a levy of one nampenty per mount of Carried unanimously.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Poole seconded, "that Mr. O'Connor most cordially supported Mr. Leach's payment to the board of directors.

proposition, and proposed that the expense fund should constitute the original capital-both bank and insurance. While, at the same time, as far as regarded the insurance, the directors must take care as that was solely for the protection of the society -that their scale of premiums should be as low, if not lower, than any other society. He looked upon these wise suggestions of Mr. Leach as furnishing the certain means of putting each shareholder in possession of his allotment, free of rent, when the at member was located, while, at the same time, it would enable the directors to proceed more rapidly with their operations. For these reasons he cordially supported the resolution.

After considerable discussion, every member giving

his hearty support to the project, the resolution was carried without a dissentient voice.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Sherrington in the chair. The roll being called, the minutes of yesterday were read, and a discussion arising on one of the re Mr. M'Grath: The greater the amount given for solutions, an amendment was moved and seconded that the word "shares," as mentioned in Mr. Hobson's motion, be altered to "members," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vallance stated, that he considered it was ne-

cessary, previous to the appointment of any officer. that the salary of that officer should be fixed, so that any person who undertook the duties should know the amount of the remuneration.

of delegates be held on the first Monday in December. Mr. Canning seconded the motion, and Messrs. Taylor and Saunders supported it. Carried unani-

Mr. M'Grath moved, and Mr. Clark seconded "That the place for holding the meeting of delegates should be determined by the directors." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Canning seconded That the annual meeting of the delegates shall anpoint the directors.

Mr. Cuffay moved as an amendment, "That the board of directors be ballotted for annually by the

members of the society." Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment. Mr. G. W. Wheeler was decidedly in favour of eaving the appointment of the directors in the hands of the annual meeting of delegates.

Mr. Shaw supported the amendment.
Mr. Smith objected to the appointment of the directors being left to the shareholders. If that power was to be left to the shareholders, it would cause their own business, and too much power would be laced in the hands of the sub-secretaries.

ollowing amendment :- "That each delegate come sum, he must protest against the liberality of Mr. nd general treasurer." Mr. Brown said, that with the consent of the conerence he would withdraw his motion which was greed to.

For Mr. Cuffay's motion ...... Mr. Dixon's amendment ...... 12 Mr. Hobson moved. That, when a number of memers reside at a distance from the general secretary, as to be unable to pay their subscriptions direct, ney shall have power to nominate one of their memers to collect the same: and if such nomination be tisfactory to the board of directors, he shall be anpinted their agent for that purpose subject to such ules and regulations as the board may determine Seconded by Mr. Smith-carried unanimously. Mr. Vallance moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, that the wages of the secretary be £2 a week, during the time he holds the office. Carried unani-

mously. Mr. Leach said he could see no reason why there should be any difference in the rate of wages of the secretary and the directors. His opinion was, that the salary of the board of directors should be £2 per Chartist Executive and their lecturers were paid was the cause of its breaking up, and unless the directors of the Land Society were paid a liberal salary, which must be certain, you compel them to become hawkers of books for the purpose of securing their wages. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—
That the salary of the board of directors should be
£2 a week, and that a levy of one halfpenny per week be paid by each member to defray the same.'

Mr. Dixon seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor objected to the motion. Leach's motion was unfair, for by that you charged the poor man sixteen per cent. whereas the rich man only paid two per cent. Whereas the rich man only paid two per cent. His suggestion was that a graduated scale of levy be laid on all the shareholders—say a penny a month upon those having two shares, three farthings a month upon those having a share and a half and a half-arment. which the society has arrived under their guidance,"
which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor: The expense fund is to cover all the expenses of purchase, investigating title, and morting against this notion of dealing with the fund, which was not applicable to the purpose. He would be no grand deads, and it shall not be touched for any other. order, he (Mr. O'Connor) would refuse to obey it, if he was treasurer of the expense fund. He denied that it was the niggardly payment of their lecturers that broke up the Chartist Association. It was not the payment of thirty shillings, but its nonpayment, that all complained of; and he contended that it was stated that the total amount of levy, received up to the 12th of December, was £40 12s. 9d.

men who revived it. He knew how popular it was to propose motions of this kind, and how unpopular it was to resist them, and how difficult it was to carry them out. The directors never complained of thirty shillings a week; they complained of getting nothing some weeks, while they worked hard every week. He begged of the conference to bear in mind that it was not only the directors they must satisfy, but their constituents when they returned. He wished they could give fifty shillings a week; and the men deserved it, and more; but he never would vote money until he had it first. He would not only vote,

but would protest against the vote, if carried. Mr. Shaw: There is one thing that has escaped (as that seemed to be made a great deal of) of the directors would be as great as they were now? He considered they would not, as the directors would, no for our name when our principles are involved in the doubt, be resident on or near the location. By the resolution of the Dewsbury meeting, it appeared that there ought not to be any payments made to directors if no other man is, to see this plan carried out, and except for expenses when travelling on the society's

Mr. O'Connor: If the resolution, passed at the Dewsbury meeting, was carried out, the destruction of the society was certain. What, raise a society without expounding its objects, and refuse to pay the men who, by their labours, had surpassed every man's most sanguine expectation, and astonished all, by raising such a society in six months as we did not expect in as many years. Look to Brighton, fifty-three members for 11s. Do you hear of any of our jealous protectors objecting to the payment of Mr. Ross, the valuable lecturer of the combined Trades' Association. onsent to such a use being made of it.

Mr. Shaw supported the motion for six shillings —to the payment of the men who have made us what we are, that the Dewsbury resolutions object. What do the value was that could be afforded.

The Chairman: In was supported the motion of the man who have made us what was that the Dewsbury resolutions say? Why, that our directors should hold the sciency want are dainess for a job, and when the science was the property and when the science was the could be afforded. The Chairman: In no case has a delegate from night they should leave their employment, and when Glasgow received so little as the sum offered on the the society had done with them, they should look for another master and another job. If the Dewsreason why number one should pay for locating num- Mr. Smith seconded the motion. unceasing. Every other society had its lecturers, and paid lecturers, too; then why should this society be without its lecturers, and allow its directors to be taunted with being hawkers and pedlars? Other Mr. Knight: Has never received less than 6s. a societies made provisions for the payment of their his constituents were against the election of any but day on any delegation; he should therefore vote for lecturers, and why should not this society make the working men as trustees. same provision: for why should they be made dependent upon their success as hawkers of rules for the for expens s, for keep, &c., he was putting it at the payment of their small pittance? However, if the irectors choose to put up with the taunts and odium

He would, however, suggest the propriety of Mr. Leach dividing his motion, as before fixing the amount to be paid, you must provide the means. Mr. Smith said it was contemplated by the Dewsbury people that there was to be no paid board of directors, but that they might appoint an agitating body who should be paid out of the 2s. 4d. per share subextra in their erection.

Mr. Leach then moved, and Mr. O'Connor se.

Mr. Dixon: The shareholders would not complain conded "That a bank of loan and an insurance Dewsbury resolution, that the opinion of that meet-

of being called hawkers and pedlars, he saw no reason

why they should not claim the profit upon the sale.

Mr. Knight moved, and Mr. G. W. Wheeler seagitation and lecturing fund, under the control of mously.
the board of directors, who shall receive out of the Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. M'Grath seconded, same the sum of £2 each, per week." This motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. Canning seconded,

was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. Canning seconded,

"That all shareholders who have two shares shall pay a levy of one penny per month; that each share
Knight be appointed auditors of the accounts of this farthings per month; and one share a half-penny per the spot."—Carried.

month—the same to be placed at the disposal of the Mr. Cuffay moved, and Mr. W. Knight seconded, month-the same to be placed at the disposal of the board of directors."

Mr. Smith said his great objection to the slidingscale proposed was, that the poor man paid more than the rich. The best plan would be to make a levy of so much per share, payable by instalments.

For Mr. Leach's motion ...... 5 AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Leach moved that the wages of the board of directors be £2 per week. Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Connor moved that the wages of the board of directors be £1 10s. per week.

Mr. Saunders seconded the amendment. Mr. Vallance said he denied altogether the state Mr. M'Grath moved, "That an annual meeting which the agitators had been remunerated—the reasons were, the extravagant manner in which money subscribed had been squandered. He should, there-

fore, support the amendment,
Mr. Smith: It was impossible for him to vote on this question until the number of directors was fixed. Mr. O'Connor moved that the board of directors consist of five, and that the secretary be one. Mr. Canning seconded the motion.

Mr. Smyth moved as an amendment, that the number be three, which, not meeting with a seconder, t fell to the ground, and the original motion was car-Mr. Brown: The question of wages was a very de-

icate question. In his opinion, the wages ought not to be increased till the next meeting of the Convention. He should, therefore, vote for the 30s. Mr. Leach gave a statement of the expenses that a lecturer was at, who was travelling away from his home; and said, that unless the directors were paid

a liberal salary, the society would not get men to attend to the business as it ought to be. Mr. O'Connor said he must persevere in his amendment, for the honour of the directors, for the safety eat confusion, as the shareholders would not attend of the association, and for the security of the shareholders. The directors did not complain of the smallness of the remuneration, but the uncertainty Mr. Dixon moved and Mr. Smith seconded the of getting it. But while he contended for the smaller all future annual meetings, prepared with the votes | Smith. Now, what did he say? He said that the f his constituents for the board of directors and Dewsbury resolutions had reference only to the ther general officers, except the general secretary £2 10s. of the share, thus leaving the 2s. 4d. for an agitating fund. Here was liberality and economy. He protested against this doctrine of any portion of the 2s. 4d. going for such purpose. He hoped to maintain that 2s. 4d. as capital, to put Mr. Leach's two excellent propositions on their legs, as capital for the bank of loan and the insurance company.

And, let it be understood, that while he was for

economising in wages, it was only for the purpose of

astonishing the shareholders by more prosperity than they were led to expect.

Mr. Dixon, in supporting the motion of Mr. Leach, entered into a calculation of the expenses of having a lecturer travelling through the country, by which it appeared that it would cost, at the lowest calculation, £1 2s. 8d. per week, leaving 7s. 4d. for the not even for temperance purposes. Mr. Cuffay would move that the wages be £1 15s.,

seconded by Mr. Taylor. For 35s. ..... ,, 30s. A second division was called, when there appeared 40s. .....

Mr. Dixon moved that the board of directors be formed of the following gentlemen :- Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Mr. Doyle, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Glark, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler.

Mr. Saunders seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor objected to being one of the direc-

tors, unless the means of paying them without trenching on the funds was certain. Mr. Dixon: If the funds fell short of the expenses the directors must do as they have done before-go without their wages.

Mr. Smith trusted that Mr. O'Connor would see the propriety of not abandoning his child till it had arrived at manhood. Mr. M'Grath said, that Mr. O'Connor ought to know them well enough to feel assured that they would go without their wages rather than injure him or the society, and he pledged himself that if the former directory should be re-elected, that they would act as becoming upright and honourable men.

Mr. O'Connor never had a doubt of it. He was trying to legislate for the satisfaction of all, and the protection of all, and, therefore, with that understanding, while he contended for economy, he would now undertake to say that the labours of the directors would more than cover their expense without trenching upon the expense fund; and he may now, at the close of the financial business, say, that what he objected to, and was carried by that association, he would use his every exertion to see honourably realised, but he did not wish to be misrepresented. Mr. Cuffay: I object to being misrepresented, too, Mr. Chairman. I was misrepresented in the Star. Mr. O'Connor: Perhaps Mr. Cuffay means, by being misrepresented, that he was not fully represented; but, sir, I might complain of being misrepresented, as I am represented as seconding Mr. Hobson's motion for enrolment, whereas it was Mr. Smith who seconded it, and I moved an amendment which was subsequently adopted by Mr. Dixon, to the effect that we should present it to the revising barrister under its present title for enrolment; that in the event of his refusing, we should appeal to Quarter Sessions, and if defeated there, to the Queen's Bench; to appeal through this conference again to all the shareholders; and yet I see much the notice of Mr. Leach and Mr. O'Connor, it was more prudence, security, satisfaction, and protection this, that the conference was legislating for Section in Mr. Hobson's motion, while I also feel convinced that the name will not be any obstacle, while the tion to their travelling expences, at the rate of one penny per mile, except where members cannot avail Section No. 1 should pay for agitating the country for poor fellows who are actually pining to be free will forming Section No. 2? and also whether, when the see a great difference between the security of enrolpeople were located upon the land, the expenses ment and the insecurity of non-enrolment, while

> therefore, I am bound, and now, thank God, by the conference, by the opinion of counsel, and by justice to the subscribers, to have it enrolled, and enrolled it shall be. Mr. Vallance, Mr. Yates, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Canning, and Mr. G. W. Wheeler, were all instructed to vote for the present board of directors.

struggle, and contending for it when the money of

thousands is involved in the enrolment. I am bound

Mr. Cuffay should vote against the conference electing the board of directors. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connor said that the law required that the association should have trustees. Many names had been mentioned as trustees to which there was not any objection. He would propose that the number of trustees should be seven.

Mr. Clark seconded the motion.
Mr. O'Connor then proposed T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sewell, Mr. Titus Brooke, of Dewsbury, Mr. Weatherhead, Mr. Sherrington, Mr. James Leach, and Mr. William Dixon, as trustees. It was always necessary that the working classes should have complete reliance upon their trustees. It was absolutely necessary that the working of the plan should be confined to their own body. There was no man in all Glasgow whose appointment as one of the trustees of the society, would give greater satisfaction to the

sed Mr. Pitkeithley and Mr Mr. Saunders propo

Mr. Shaw proposed that Mr. Wm. Brook, of Leeds, should be one of the trustees.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler said his instructions were, to oppose the election of any person as trustee who had not been a member for three months; and a few of

Mr. Cuffay-His opinion was, that there ought to be another trustee appointed resident in London.
Mr. G. W. Wheeler proposed that Mr. Wm. Cuffay be one of the trustees. Mr. Cuffay declined becoming one of the trustees. Mr. M'Grath proposed Mr. John Dron as one of

the trustees.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Cuffay seconded, "That the votes for the nomination of trustees be taken by ballot."—Carried.

On the ballot being declared, there appeared for— T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. ...... 14

Sewell 14
Weatherhead 7
Duncan Sherrington 12 Dixon ...... 12 Mr. G. W. Wheeler moved, "That this conference

recommend the directors to apply to Mr. Roberts to become the treasurer." Mr. Poole seconded the recommendation .- Carried

The Chairman was instructed to propose something and thus the society would, at the same time, be ad- been introduced into the conference; they were the Mr. Clark moved and Mr. Yates seconded, "that the Buckwheat, or Brank .. .. ..

the board of directors get the rules enrolled as soon Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. Cd. to 7s. conded, "That there be a rule made to the effect as possible in accordance with the resolutions that Linsed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £12 that each member pay one penny per month, as an have been passed at this conference." Carried unani-

"That rule 18, relating to fines be expunged." Carried.

holder, having one and a half share, shall pay three society, as they lived in London, and should be on "That rule 22, relative to the selection of arbitrators,

stand as at present."-Carried. Mr. O'Connor in moving the following resolution. stated, that he done so more in compliance with the

promise given by him, through the Star, than from the Rye necessity for its adoption. In his opinion not one Barlo rule had been altered by the conference, but what had been altered for the benefit of the shareholders. He then moved "That any shareholder who has joined the Co-operative Chartist Land Association, and who shall be dissatisfied, shall now have the power to withdraw all monies paid on account of such share or shares, giving one month's notice of such intention after the enrolment of the rules, and that, on application of such shareholders to the general secretary, the secretary shall communicate the same to the diments made to-day, that several of the movements had been broken up from the niggardly manner in shall make an order directing the treasurer to return all monies paid by such shareholder."

Mr. Yates seconded the motion. transfer and sale of shares remain as at present.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion. Mr. Sherrington, and several other members. that conference would go to strengthen the confidence of every shareholder in the society; and, therefore, they saw great propriety in Mr. O'Connor's motion. Upon the other hand, several contended that it would open the door for wily and dissatisfied persons to break up the Association, and create an uncertainty as to the position in which they stood.

Mr. Wheeler and others contended that Mr.

the power each member had of transferring his share, and contended that the adoption would open a door

Doyle and others knew what a privilege it was to get Week ending a week's leave of absence now and then: and it was Nov. 29, 1815... 57 11 34 1 25 5 37 1 43

That, in the opinion of this conference, a visit Scotland a visit at his earliest convenience. Mr. O'Connor, in answer, stated that he would visit them as soon as possible. A similar resolution was moved by Messrs. Clark the Great Christmas Market, the attendance of both

and Poole, for a visit to Cornwall.

Mr. Cuffay moved, and Mr. Knight seconded, early hour. As was to be expected, the arrivals of "That members not having paid up their shares beasts from nearly every part of England were larger, within the time specified, shall be allowed a further though not quite equal in number, as those at the period of six months to pay up the balance remain-ing due, and in the event of non-compliance with shown. Notwithstanding that falling off, the supply this rule, such member or members shall then for- was by far more extensive than that shown in 1842 support of his family and purchase of clothing—but feit to the society such sum or sums of money he, even this sum did not include any thing for drink, she, or they may have contributed, unless there be quality of the various breads brought forward on this good and sufficient reason to the contrary. For the resolution .....

Against it ...... 10 Mr. M'Grath moved, and Mr. Taylor seconded, 'That this conference tender their heartfelt gratitude to Mr. O'Connor, for the valuable information which he has communicated for our guidance, and thank him, most cordially, for the great labour and land project." Carried unanimously.

its labours, that while he begged leave most heartily treasurer during its sittings.

his constituents dissatisfied? Does he not know that scarcely a great breeder in England that did not for this is the winter assize at Liverpool? Does he not know that Mr. Roberts is employed and paid by the colliers? and does he not know that on the only day at Charles? disposed he was here in this your weight have been seldom equalled. The number of Mr. Roberts' disposal, he was here in this room foreign beasts imported into London in the past week ready to satisfy Mr. Smith or any other member, and that Mr. Smith never questioned him. He, (Mr. from Rotterdam, seven from Harlingen, and fourteen O'Connor,) had been during the adjournment at Mr. from Hamburg. The imports of sheep have consisted Roberts office for the purpose of bringing Mr. Roberts off 262 head, in, for the most part, good condition. to any account that the directors wished. He had to any account that the directors wished. He had no notion of these side-blows aimed at men who gave the western and midland, 1,600 Herefords, Devons,

now going down to posterity as the chairman of the Duncan Sherrington, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion in a wellcould make him for his able, arduous, efficient, and impartial conduct as their chairman, was to return the compliment of his visit by visiting Scotland as speedily as possible.

Mr. Sherrington returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. After three hearty cheers for the Land and the Charter, the conference broke up.

## Market Intelligence.

London Conn Exchange, Monday, Dec. 15.— During the past week the arrivals of all kinds of grain of home produce, but more especially those of wheat, barley, peas, and flour, were somewhat extensive. Owing, however, to the variableness of the weather. a large portion of the supplies came to hand greatly out of condition. From Ireland the receipts of oats were small, while the imports of foreign grain were on a very moderate scale. Fresh up to-day, coastwise as well as by land-carriage and sample, the supply of English wheat was very small; nevertheless, the stands were somewhat heavily small; the stands were somewhat heavily supplied with samples of both red and white left from last week, the same uncertainty existing, as was the case on this day se'nnight, respecting what change will be effected in 2s. to 3s. per qr., which dealers generally were unthe corn-laws. Buyers held off from purchasing, willing to concede. Very few sales transpired. Fine the corn-laws. Buyers held off from purchasing, hence the demand for all descriptions of wheat of home produce was excessively duil-so dull, indeed, that in some instances prices were almost nominal. decline. Beans 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. Oats offered However, to effect sales an abatement in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter was submitted to by the factors. At the close of the market a large portion of the supply remained unsold. The supply of free foreign wheat was small, but fully equal to the immediate wants of the trade. Scleeted parcels were held firmly, at quite as much money; but other the decline. Oats were Id. per bushel, and oatmeal kinds must be considered cheaper. Corn under lock 6d. to 1s. per load cheaper. Beans and peas cach commanded very little attention, yet holders would receded 1s. per quarter. Nothing done in bonded not sell in anticipation of future events, except at grain or flour to-day. extreme rates. Notwithstanding the supply of barley was large, the best malting samples very few of There are fair supplies of all grain this week. The which were on offer—moved off steadily, at full prices. There are tair supplies of all g Other descriptions must be considered quite is per trainty about the Corn Laws. quarter cheaper. The best season made malt sup-ported last week's rates. In all other kinds—which vere at a reduction of fully 2s, per or. Good barley might have been purchased on easier terms-next to nothing was doing. The show of oats was but moderate, yet the inquiry for that article was in a very depressed state, and the quotations had a downward tendency. We had a full average supply of beans on offer. Selected parcels supported previous currencies, but other kinds were somewhat cheaper. Peas were in good supply and heavy inquiry on somewhat easier vailing rumours noted in our previous report conterms. Flour dull, and cheaper to sell.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

White Gray and hog

Norfolk and Suffolk
Town-made (per sack of 280lbs

to 11s. foreign grain. Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 67 extra 71 .. 55 - 60
Ditto ditto .. 62 - 65 .. 52 - 55
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 60 - 68 .. 52 - 57 Ponteranian, &c., Athalt 60 — 68 .. 52 — 57
Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 58 — 64 .. 50 — 55
Russian, hard ... ... — 60 .. 48 — 54
Spanish, hard ... ... — 62 — 66 .. 53 — 57
Italian, Tuscan, &c., red — 71 .. 56 Beans .. Ticks, 53 to 59, small .. 57 — 41 .. 32 — 42 Egyptian .. .. .. 37 — 49 .. 36 — 39 Peas .. White, 42 to 51, gray .. 49 — 42 Flour .. Dantsic and Hamburgh
(per barrel), fine 31
36, superfine ... .. 32 — 38 .. 26 — 30
Canada, 34 to 36, United States .. .. .. 33 — 38 .. 38 — 31 .. .. .. .. .. 30 — 35 Buckwheat FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Mr. Knight moved that the rule relative to the Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 14 to 47 

O'Connor's resolution was sufficiently provided for by Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the Wheat Barley Oats. Rye. Beans Peas Mr. O'Connor contended that in his exposition of what had been done in conference, which could not by possibility be satisfactorily explained in a report.

by possibility be satisfactorily explained in a report, Week ending Nov. 8, 1845. 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 45 3 48 10 but to approve and praise every act, with the single Week ending Nov 15. 1845... 59 7 85 1 25 2 35 7 45 1 44 9 exception of voting the married men 6s. a-day while they were away from their wives. (Laughter.) Week ending Nov. 22, 1845... 58 6 35 0 26 3 38 2 44 5 45 7 Doyle and others knew what a privilege it was to get too hard they should be paid for it. (Great laughter.) Week ending Dec. 6, 1815... 58 2 33 2 25 0 35 4 41 9 45 10 age of the last six weeks ... 58 11 34 1 25 6 35 8 44 3 44 11 from Mr. O'Connor to Scotland would materially conduct a ges (ending duce to the prosperity of this society; this conference, therefore, respectfully solicit Mr. O'Connor to pay Dec. 9, 1845)

Scotland a visit at his configuration of this society; this conference, Dec. 9, 1845)

Duties... LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. DEC. 15 .- This being the day appointed for holding

town and country dealers was numerous at a very occasion, we may observe that it was never excelled, It is true there were not quite so many large animals on sale as last season, but their general weight and condition were finer than we ever remember—scarcely any breed coming to hand beneath the middle quality. This, to some extent, the choice for the butchers being so great, operated against any great advance in prices, and on the whole the beef trade must be concare with which he has gratuitously fostered the sidered inactive, at currencies varying from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs., and at which a total clearance was not effected. In particularising the bullock show, Mr. Smith said, prior to the conference closing the Devons, as to their peculiar points, were the most ts labours, that while he begged leave most heartily numerous and best exhibited. Next we may place to concur in every thing that had been done, at the Herefords, which valuable breed was greatly adsame time to express the difficulty he should feel in mired by all present. The Sussex beasts never came satisfying his constituents at the absence of the to hand so well, while the north Devons were in full force. The Scots, too, were exceedingly good, and Mr. O'Connor: This is really too bad. What does amongst the best disposed of were twenty-four, the Mr. Smith mean? Does he mean that he will make property of Mr. Carmick, by Mr. Vorley. There was to the conference, but Mr. Roberts was engaged in ourt, but this much he, Mr. O'Connor, would unsheep, which sold at fully last week's quotations. At dertake to say, that every fraction paid to Mr. Roberts as treasurer was in the bank and would be forthcoming at half a minute's notice to be transferred districts we received 2,300 shorthcoms; from the their gratuitous labour and lent their character to runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 1,000 of forward the projects of the working men. (Hear and various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots; and from Ireland, 120 beasts. The numbers of sheep were Mr. Dixon, in moving a vote of thanks to the somewhat on the increase, and of unusually prime chairman, said that the name of Sherrington was now going down to posterity as the chairman of the splendid a collection of that description of stock as first Land Convention. Without a further comment was the ease here this morning. As to weight, the he would propose the thanks of the conference to Mr. Downs were in admirable order; while the Kents, Leicesters, Gloucesters, and all other breeds, were in excellent condition. Although the mutton trade was merited compliment to the chairman, stating that was doing, and last week's quotations were supported not to say brisk, a full average amount of business is appointment as trustee would insure the con- in every instance. There was only a moderate numidence not only of his own class, but of all classes in ber of calves on offer. Prime qualities of yeal were Scotland by whom, without distinction, he was respected; and the only return that he, Mr. O'Connor, hand. Still, the whole of the supply was disposed of. The show of pigs was extremely good in quality, but the number was by no means large. Each kind of pork sold readily at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's prices. Considering the vast supplies of stock here this morning, everything passed off extremely well, the accommodations being of the

| mile vimitable as thes  | o pro | Jilac  | 121  | 30,7  |       |     |     |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| By the quantities       | of 8  | lb., s | inki | ng th | e off | al. |     |
|                         |       |        |      | s.    | d.    | 8.  | d.  |
| Inferior coarse beasts  | •     | •      | •    | 8     | 6     | 3   | 8   |
| Second quality .        |       |        |      | 3     | 10    | 4   | Ü   |
| Prime large oxen        |       |        |      | 4     | 2     | 4   | 4   |
| Prime Scots, &c         | •     |        |      | 4     | 6     | 4   | 8   |
| Coarse inferior sheep   |       |        |      | 3     | 4     | 3   | 10  |
| Second quality .        |       |        |      | 4     | ñ     | 4   | 4   |
| Prime coarse woolled    | •     | :      | • •  | ā     | ő     | ã   | - 8 |
| Prime Southdown         | •     | •      | •    | 4     | 10    | ŝ   | ă   |
| Large coarse calves .   | •     | •      | •    | 4     | 2     | Ă   | š   |
| Prime small             | •     | •      | •    | 4     | 10    | 5   | 2   |
| Suckling calves, each   | •     | •      | •    | 18    |       | 30  | ñ   |
| Large hogs              | •     | •      | •    | 19    | 10    | 30  | ě   |
|                         | •     | . •    | •    | 3     | 10    | 4   | 0   |
| Neat small porkers      | • .   | •      | •    | 4     | 8     | 5   | 7   |
| Quarter-old store pigs, | each  | 1      | •    | 16    | 0     | 21  | u   |

HE 'D OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 5,326-Sheep, 25,240-Calves, 90-Pigs, 358. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY .- OUR millers would not buy wheat except at a decline of malting barley scarce, and maintained its value. Other descriptions difficult to sell, at 1s. per quality. at lower rates, without finding buyers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 16 .- At this morning's market all descriptions of wheat were offering at a reduction of fully 2d. per bushel, and flour Isper sack and barrel, on the prices of this day so'nnight, and a very limited business was done at

were at a reduction of fully 2s. per qr. Good barley maintained former prices, other qualities in slow request. In old beans no alteration, but soft new were 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. Oats and shelling each sold

at a slight decline. Malt as before. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY. - The stagnation in the trade caused by the pretinues; but, from the uncertainty which exists relative to Ministerial arrangements, it is now exceedingly improbable that any immediate change in the Corn-laws, can be calculated on. The sales effected

lower, and inferior qualities unsaleable; free wheat without demand. All sorts of spring corn dull sale. lower.—In rapeseed and rape cakes the business passes ing is small. Bones ing is small. Bones and guano held for high prices, and nothing done in either article.

## foreign Mobements.

" And I will war, at least in words. (And—should my chance so happen—deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

ul think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—BIRON.

PRUSSIA UNMASKED. IWe extract the following from one of the series of interesting papers now publishing in "Douglas Jerrold's Magazine," entitled "The Englishman in

When English readers hear of the description of an author's person being lodged with the police in order to effect his discovery and arrest, as though he had committed a murder, when the poor man has only committed "a book"—such a proceeding must be equal to a volume of comments on the despotism of a government, and especially on the enslaved condition of its press. A steck brief has been issued against Karl Heinzen for the publica tion of his book on the Prussian Bureaucracy; this steckbrief being a description of his person, &c., with a view to his identification and arrest. But mark the consequences to 2 government which of all others most desires secrecy, and is the most tender-skinned as to all investigations and exposures, because the most vulnerable and perfidious. Heinzen being safe beyond its reach, publishes a steckbrief of his own, in reply—i. e., a description of the person of the Prussian government.\* The portrait is more curious than pleasing, more unsparing than flattering. It is worded as a sort of parody on the steckbrief issue against himself.

"The Prussian policy, accused of having scorned the laws of morality and of eternal justice by a shameful breach of promise, and, indirectly, of high treason against the majesty of the people, as well as of conspiracy against the free spirit of humanity-has withdrawn herself from the scrutiny instituted against her, shielded by public and private instructions to the censorship, and by secret legal

While publishing here her characteristics, I request all honest people to watch her; and in case of there being no other fit tribunal, to bring her before me. In doing this, I reckon upon truthfulness and conscientiousness and I especially expect the communication of facts, as it is not my intention (nor is it necessary) to augment the crimes of the culprit by untruth and calumny.

"CHARACTERISTICS. " Size .- None at all.

"Age.-As she uses rouge she is generally believed to be rather young, and is thought to have been born on the 22nd of May, 1815. She is, however, much older, and was in reality bornin the last century. But the foundation of her character was laid in 1815." This date refers to the publication of the late king's

solemn promise to give his people a constitution. A promise which he broke, and which the present king, his son, having repeated, has never yet fulfilled. "Native Place.-Some believe that she was born in Vienna; others, at Petersburg. She is, however, a genuine Berliner; and it is only her godfather and cousin

that live in Vienna and Petersburg.
"Religion.—This is the worst of all—namely, Protestant-Jesuitism. This Jesuitism adds to the principle of Catholic-Jesuitism (which is, that the means are sauctified by the end), this other stroke of art, that the end is sanctified by the means. It does not profess to serve formed the working classes from political into social God with the help of the devil; but does in reality serve the devil with the help of God. Being bent upon preserving appearances (appearances are in fact one-and-all with her) she is capable of catching the blood from beneath the executioner's axe, even with the sacred chalice.

"External Appearance.—She generally appears as an ecangelical parson in the uniform of a soldier. She is in the habit of carrying a corporal's cane, which has some s militude to the knout; just as the church key which she carries is at the same time the key of a dangeon."—Ein prosperity can alone spring from, and be secured by, chosen representatives to assemble at Manchester on of the triumph, when the spoils of war came to be Stedbrief von Karl Heinzen, pp. 33-55."

After this comes a long list of "various distinguishing marks," all of them of a very complimentary kind. "The Culprit," writes he, "promises nothing without a secret reservation; she does nothing without the handle to puli it back again. If any one would speak uncourteously concerning her, then one must say-she constantly lies. She prays, and-lies; she protests, and -lies; she promises, and-lies; she boasts, and-lies she threatens, and-lies; she makes a speech, andlies; she believes, and-lies; she confides, and-lies; she she is 'humane,' and-lies; she even weeps, and-lies! Only when she displays cowardice, and when she, in an unguarded moment, betrays her despotic feeling, then she does not lie. When she cannot in any way controveri the truth, she then endeavours to unite truth and false. North and South Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derby, hood. In short, whenever a person wishes to know if the Culprit be in his presence, let anybody only speak one word of truth, and you will immediately know her by her convulsions. She and her two sisters in Petersourg and Vienna are the only creatures abroad who truth; and the shears of these fatal Sisters-on, shame for Europe!-govern the Continent." The writer says much more even than this; but we have given our

readers enough for the present. It is now time, by way of some correboration of what has already been adduced, to introduce an equally curious and courageous book which has just appeared. It is entitled, "Das enthillte Preussen" or Prussia Un

This extraordinary and truly German production (for in so other country would any one ever dream of a poli- the present times, and that I also prophecied that class of husbandmen. tical work in such a form) commences with a ballad, called the two very men who are now bidding for popular "The Life of Poor Michael; a German Heroic Epic, in six Lamentations." It should be understood that "Poor Michael" stands in the same relation to the German nation as "John Buli" to the English. This biography is could offer it for sale on the day of auction. Gentlesaid to be "newly set to verse and rhymes, and placed as men, I contend that that day has now come; I cona patriotic sacrifice upon the alter of the fatherland." A sufficient idea may be formed of it by our readers when they are told that it is the whole history of Germany from the earliest period, given in a clever comic doggrel biography of Poor Michael. After this biography comes a series of Letters. The

first of them is a Philosophical Introduction on the Social State of Europe at the present time. The second Letter contains very necessary and salutary

mental energies by a host of talkers and writers, and speculators, whose principal object is to alarm the imagination against the advance of liberal principles. The third division of the argument of this Letter is devoted to the subject of national education.

The author of "Prussia Unmasked" says, " The people Learn to read in their youth; but they read little afterwards. Would it not then be possible, he asks, to give our youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age, that political knowledge which would teach them their duties and such a benefit; it would save a man in humble life much waste of time and many needless vexations and troubles, in the way of useless walks, expenses, and the insults of tyrannical men in office, who take advantage of his want of knowledge to make him feel the "greatness of their place and office."

The third letter of "Prussia Unmasked" (together with the eight following) is devoted to explaining why Prussia is so hated by all Germans, and also developes the internal and external organisation of the kingdom. But may have discovered that their long sojourn at the the third letter contains matter, of some part of which bleak side of Downing-street was a consequence of we must give a briefabstract, translating occasionally the having relied upon Tory toleration in preference to author's own words as literally as possible. He is afraid, he says, that he may be thought one-sided and prejudiced popular support. But now, gentlemen, comes the in his hatred, as he is always speaking of Prussia, and ex- question, the great question, the vital question, pects it will be considered that he ought at least to lay the namely, upon what terms they are now to receive States. Austria has undoubtedly put forth the same decrees, oppressed Germany, and opposed the dimusion of liberalideas. But after all, "Austria is only the bear, while trayed and presented to them. Gentlemen, I pray decrees, oppressed Germany, and opposed the diffusion of Prussia is the tiger." What could liberal ideas—what you not to deceive yourselves by supposing that this could constitutional spirit, ever expect from Austria? struggle, once begun, is going to terminate with a What could the cause of freedom expect from this fixed power (dieser stabilen stets rückwärts gewandten Macht?), which is ever looking backwards! To speak honestly, nothing at all. But the case is quite different with playing some sense of shame. Here we find hypocrisy of the enthusiasm thus created—and then disgracefully nands of despotism. Frazen, we more to ride them to death in its dewhich any false or capricious step upon our part may and, if danger threatens, I will not shrink from my will, and manifest the public wish, he most cordially spolie service. In one word, Prussia murdered its mother hasten. (popular enthusiasm for liberty) to fatten and strengthe tyranny with her blood. All the sufferings of Germany I ascribe to Prussian falsehood, though I might say enough of Austrian brutality." Thus stands the parallel, enough of Austrian to Austrian to Austria according to the author of the work before us-"Austria ton, Buckingham, Richmond, Stanley, Wharncliffe, sins against mankind in general; Prussia against Germany." This may be strong language, but not more so than the statements of unbiassed English authors can justify, and have already done much to corroborate. Prussia is not properly a State. It is a medley of things. party to power should take place. Their rule will be with a king in uniform, stuck on the top. The Rhine province is Catholic, with the upper classes much enlightened; Westphalia is Catholic, and behind-hand in geon, and the law's oppression. Gentlemen, I have people of the empire; and to carry it out that Exc-

The seventh letter contains a list of the prevarications, been guilty; by which she has governed the country; and by which she has assumed the outward appearance of a

understandings, no reciprocities, all, more or less, at

The eighth letter continues the list, and shows that, as other state, with the exception of Russia. The weakness the people of those who have used the land of this from without is thus made manifest.

(To be continued.)

\* Ein Steckbrief von Karl Heinzen. Schaerbeek Selbstverlag des Verfassers. 1845. † Published in Winterthur, 1845, vom Verfasser der Schrift. "Wurtemberg im Yahre 1844."

On Monday night last, with half a day's notice, the Hall of Science, Manchester, capable of holding many thousands, was filled in every part, to receive the Chartist Executive, and hear their policy in the present crisis. In the most excited times we never knew the feelings of the working classes of Manchester so anxiously alive as they were upon this occasion. The enemies of the Executive flocked to hear what they had to say, while the people, with a staunch reliance upon their officers, flocked to hear what they had to do. Shortly after eight o'clock, Daniel Donavan, one of the hardest workers to keep the Chartist cause alive in the worst of times, was called to the chair, when the executive presented themselves upon the platform in a body, and were received with the most unmistakeable demonstrations of affection and confidence. As soon as the applause

had subsided, Mr. O'Connor presented himself and said, Mr. Chairman and Brother Chartists. (Shouts of applause.) I come here, at this critical juncture, ten years younger, and ten thousand times stronger, after a week of incessant labour, such as few men could endure. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I come here to propound our policy, to affirm our resolution, that Chartism SHALL NOT DIE; and I ask you for your confidence and support to aid us in its preservation. Cheers; and "you shall have it.") I know it, and that emboldens me to propound to you the plan that we have suggested for the attainment of our object. Gentlemen. the message of a president, and the royal speech of a monarch, announcing the routine business to be done upon the opening of a legislative session. produces great excitement; and yet I unhesitatingly declare that this message which I am about to send to the people of England will carry with it more importance and decidedly more satisfaction than any sprech or message delivered by president or monarch As I need to uphusband my strength for the struggle, which, believe me, is at hand, you will permit me to it while I read. (Cheers; and "Yes.") Mr. O'Connor then read the following message, as the message of the Chartist Executive, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, and at

THE MESSAGE.

the close it was most enthusiastically applauded :—

Gentlemen, If these are the times to try men's souls, they are also the times to try men's judgment. and. Gentlemen, as I do not wish to place my judgment in the keeping of the Press, not that I am particular myself about its licence. I have deemed it most prudent, for your protection, to submit what [ have to say in writing, which cannot be perverted to the purposes of party. Gentlemen, I could speak more eloquently than I can write, but my rapidity of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an interest in misrepresenting me.

Gentlemen, it is now three years and a half since the Chartist party had an opportunity of conferring together as it was wont to do. The truly progressive policy of Sir Robert Peel, together with a prosperous trade, to a very great extent transrefermers, and, whether erroneously or not, the con- the noble army of martyrs, marching to their own clusion forced on my mind by the change was, that music, and under their own banners and mottoes— and according to their resolution in the coming you looked for Good Government, regardless as to the source from whence the blessing sprung, Gentlemen, for myself, while I rejoiced in that temporary prosperity which led to political apathy, I was never the less convinced then, as I am now, that permanent the forces should be deemed necessary by your own be used for party purposes, and would lose their share prosperity can alone spring from, and be secured by, chosen representatives to assemble at Manchester on divided. The present crisis was the most ominous and important that ever this country witnessed, and perity are things of chance, its permanency is what common enemy, I will be a captain, a drummer, or if every man of his order was of his mind, they would for it. yeu should endeavour to accomplish.

meanest calculation; and she gives nothing without a do not feel myself justified in propounding a policy now, as I should have done when the whole demo- threatens. cratic mind was in the habit of holding daily, hourly conference, and, therefore, I have decided that my safest course is to call together the very earliest has cost us so much blood, and treasure, and martyrrepresentation of the present democratic mind, to dom to erect. I will keep my forces together for all 'comes forward,' and-lies; she is 'liberal,' and-lies; the end that it may be safely, bravely, and successfully led into action in the present struggle. Gentlemen, to achieve this desirable purpose we have directed delegates to be summoned from every town in Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Birmingham, and London, to meet and deliberate upon our course, on Monday next, at Manchester. Gentlemen, there being no funds at the disposal of the association, and persecute the truth. They are the three Parce of the the step being indispensable, I have volunteered the expence out of my own resources, resolved, that, while I have a shirt, my principles shall have the first claim to it.

> Gentlemen, it is now nearly eleven years since I opened my commission at Stockport, empowering me the charge of self-interest while contending for it. to create a new democratic mind, and it is within the recollection of all who heard me then (for I re- Quintus Cincinnatus, to my plough, thanking God, peated it everywhere), that I foretold the coming of that, during the struggle for it, I had created a new favour and support, would be guided in their respec tive offers by that condition in which I, as auctioncer. tend that Peel and Russell are both in the market; and I contend that each will bid for public opinion precisely what public opinion considers itself worth. You have to name the price; THEY will be ready to

outbid each other to secure the purchase. Gentlemen, there is nothing more creditable to political party than to be able to recur to their former exhortations to the German nation. It decknims vigor. policy and speeches in altered times. Gentlemen, ously against the continual waste of the people's time and | what was our charge, our bitter charge, against the Whig party? Was it not for having violated all the conditions of the Reform Bill? Have we not declared, over and over again, when charged with being Tory-Chartists and Tory tools, that our objection and hostility to Whiggery was based upon the fact, that, whereas the Reform Bill promised the total annihilation of Toryism, it had, by the treachery of its leaders, tended to strengthen the Tory party, and make them useful citizens? The people would appreciate given it a larger Tory majority than that faction could procure even under the old boroughmongering system; and yet we, whose just complaint was the resuscitation of Toryism after popular exertion had given it the death blow, have been whimsically termed

Gentlemen, the Whigs have had nearly five years' experience in adversity's school, and, perhaps, they worst at the door of Austria, the greatest of the German | that popular support, and, not less in importance, how the necessity and value of that support is to be pour-

single battle. If you do, you deceive yourselves. Gentlemen, I now come to the real question, upon what terms any government, without reference to its they would be justified in so saying-but they shan't Prussia. Here we find broken promises, shameless in-gratitude—with heartless cruelty added, instead of dis-gratitude—with heartless cruelty added, instead of displerather than upon the toleration of an opposition; house in order we could not remain inactive; some and falsehood in the place of an nonest number of nome and now, Gentlemen, for the not less important quesone should take the first step, and who was more fit
expectations. Prussia was the first that placed itself at expectations. Prussia was the first that practation tion, namely, as to how the value of that support is than the men who have never forfeited your confition of mind, and the elevation of the people from mental to be made manifest. Gentlemen, to meet this ob- dence? and corporeal bondage—that took all possible advantage ject I suggest the propriety of remaining as a distinct of the enthusiasm thus created—and then disgracefully betrayed the future hopes of the German nation into the betrayed the future hopes of the German nation into the who are ready to join in registing that reign of towards. betrayed the future hopes of the verman nation into the hands of despotism. "Prussia, at this very moment, makes who are ready to join in resisting that reign of terror cide upon, I shall honestiy endeavour to carry out, whom the people would rely, would best elicit that

Gentlemen, the whole complexion of the political that policy may be I shall not even hint, but of this countenance is changed by the ejectment of Sir I am resolved, that the STRENGTH OF A NA-Robert Peel from office. Toryism, under Wellingand Ripon, would not be the same as Toryism under Peel; and, believe me, that we shall have to encounter Toryism with the rosy complexion of blood, The sixth letter, zmong other things, asserts that if such a calamity as the temporary return of that seen in the soldier's musket, the policeman's bludbetween the march of intelligence; Brandenburgh and Old Prussia are Protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under a protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under a protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the party should again take office, they will do so under the protestant; Silesia is Catholic party should again take office, they will do so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be so under the party should again take office, they will be should be are Protestant; Silesia is Caemone, I osen to opece is to marshall and Polish, &c. There is no unity, there are no mutual the anticipation, the presumption, that the Chartists our own forces, to keep our own forces together, and will constitute the right wing of the oligarchical to march them into action under our own banners, army. Gentlemen, I will NOT BE A DRUMMER IN our own mottoes, and to the merry music of our own falsehoods, rapacities, and perfidies of which Prussia has such service. Thus, you see, I look beyond the mere question of a repeal of the Corn Laws, the ostensible

cause of Lord John Russell's return to power. I look to the unnatural alliance between Wellington the necessary consequence, Prussia cannot rely upon any and the people. I look to the unnatural fostering by

question involved in the great struggle now commenced, or that the landed aristocracy will quietly surrender their privileges without a bloody contest. that I am anxious, and, therefore, I again implore you to keep in mind the new phase that the whole question has assumed, by the resignation of Sir Robert Peel as leader of progressive Toryism. Bear in landed aristocracy as compelled him to retract his pledge to Peel; and, Gentlemen, when the contest for the existence of such a firm as Wellington, Stanley, O'Connor and Co. Then, indeed, might Englishmen justify their hatred of Irish demagogues. Gentlemen, Russell is but the mere "Locum tenens'

for Peel, and Peel will be guided in his progress by

the tone the country shall take; but we should, if

possible, avoid such an infliction as one day's return

to power of Wellington, the nursemaid of the Peers, who holds a majority of their consciences in his keeping. Now, Gentlemen, I come to a branch of my subject for which you are all looking: I mean our policy as far as the League is concerned. Gentlemen, at one period of our movement, obstruction was our legitimate, our only policy, whereas I believe that now, if I have properly calculated, you have the power to advance. Gentlemen, I will not consent to merge popular strength and the democratic party into a mere army of reserve to fight the single battle of Free Trade upon the one hand, while I will not divide the popular ranks by compelling either to give countenance to the common foe on the other hand. With my consent the people shall never lose their distinctive quality of the movement party, and that movement shall not stop with the accomplishment of one measure. Gentlemen, an enemy much harder to beat than the League is already in the field; we must take up a position; we cannot remain neuter. If we fight against a repeal of the Corn Laws we must now and mark the word now-fight, not for progressive Toryism, but for musket and bludgeon Toryism: and yet I contend for the necessity and justice of keeping the armies distinct and separate. The Chartist army, "more pigs, and less parsons;" "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work :" "onward and we conquer. backward and we fall;" "the People's Charter, and no surrender"—while, Gentlemen, if the junction of had confidence in, or without arrangements, would a volunteer. But, Gentlemen, no man on earth, nor take care and have their share this time. (Loud Gentlemen, as democracy has had so long a sleep, I all the men on earth, shall ever induce me to con- cheers, and "That's it.")

> Gentlemen, you will clearly observe that my object is to maintain insplendour and entirety a temple which honourable warfare, as I stated on the 18th Sentember, 1835, when I established the first association at Marylebone. Our force is to give strength to him who will try to do good, and to be a terror to the evil

doer. Gentlemen, I have no desire to waste the strength of the popular party, and I have as little desire to rited to take the chair upon that occasion. rub the festered sore of those with whom we may be brought into combined action. You have this guarantee in me that I will not sell myself. I repeat the pledge, so often given, that I will never accept of becomes the law of the land, and I never will fill any office under it, lest I should subject my conduct to No, if you had it to-morrow, I would return, like

question with any of the minutize of detail; I shall not even advert to the Ten Hours' Bill and other neasures which Lord John Russell is pledged to: I friends, but I will say-that when I forget my blood the people fought a bit on their own account. There shed on this Free-trade platform; when I forgive my sixteen months' suffering in a felon's cell; when I obliterate from my mind all recollection of the slanders, the taunts, and the misrepresentations of which for ten years I have been the victim-I evince no slight disposition to effect that union which is indispensable to meet the coming struggle; and, Gentlemen, when I say that I will not accept of fee. favour or reward, from League, Whig, Tory, or the People, think my policy is entitled to the unprejudiced construction of all. One thing, however, that I their strength and resolution. He saw a great deal shall contend for is, the representation of our principles in the cabinet. I shall, if the people join me. plead, and justly too, for an honourable and dignified appointment for the man who did not wait for the prospect of reward to tender his services. I mean Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, and then, Gentlemen, let | clear that the struggling operatives, that toil from the League make their terms for the representation of their body.

Gentlemen, I was the first man in the country to proclaim the prospect of a deficient harvest. I stated early in August that the weather would shake the Peel cabinet, but little did I think that King Pratic would shake all the thrones in Europe, and even the charm for the English car, and if the convention English oligarchy. Now, gentlemen, let me suppose a case—suppose that while monopolists and antimonopolists are fighting that famine should come. and suppose that I, under existing circumstances, had joined Wellington and the Tories, and suppose the support I gave them was very, very feeble indeed, don't you think that the League would be able to point out to a starving people what the effects of free trade would be, and don't you think, when my condemnation was necessary, that they would then say, however feeble my power might have been, THERE IS THE MAN THAT STARVED YOU. Aye, Gentlemen, and have the opportunity. Gentlemen, in the present emergency, while all other parties are putting their

Gentlemen, in conclusion I shall only observe, was necessary for the achievement of this desirable share, or, perhaps, more than my share; but what supported the motion. (Cheers.) TION, that cost us so much PAINS TO ACHIEVE,

After the reading of the document, Mr. O'Connor rose and said:—This is the Chartist Executive message, upon which we have all agreed, to the Chartist

ever been my language to the landlord class, and if I he then inspires them with poison. (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, again I say to the most sanguine, neither suppose that the Corn Laws is the only degrees they began like children to discover the difference of the confidence of t church, or tithes in my mouth, but it is not as church many, by the pickings in the army, navy, commissionassumes its proper shape and form, I should not wish tasted—the lands, Game Laws, the privileges, votes, and the monopoly, they all set spitting, spluttering, and spewing together, until at last they literally spit the doctor out of the sick room, and called in old Doctor Mr. O'Connor then entered into a lucid explanation

> Mr. Dixon then presented himself to move the following resolution :-That we, the inhabitants of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, do tender our best thanks to the Chartist Executive for having nominated an early day for holding a convention of the working classes for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be adopted by the de-O'Connor presented himself, and said, that as he was mocratic party in the pending struggle, and that we

down amid the most vociferous cheers.

pledge ourselves to carry out all the lawful recommenda-He said that he entirely approved of the policy in the in aiding others to carry out theirs, we should have had the Charter long ago. He denied, and he would do so if he stood alone, that this struggle would or could end with a simple repeal of the Corn Laws, whereas if the people took a false position now they might, in preserving those laws, preserve power for the devils that would break all laws. (Cheers). He emphatically asserted that it was not now in the to themselves, others would be true to them, for he power of the League, the Whigs, or either of the Tory factions, or both unitedly, to progress just as far as they liked, and stop where they wished struggle would be their reward. He thought the conduct of the Executive in thus boldly stepping forward was beyond all praise, and would have the effect of rallying a party which, without leaders that they

ever he was quite satisfied the time was come when every man should be at his post, and he was determined not to abandon his. He therefore had great ring. The meeting dispersed more than satisfied. pleasure in seconding the resolution, which upon being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution, and on rising was loudly cheered :-

That a public meeting of the inhabitants of Lancashire be held on Kersal-moor, on Thursday, the 1st of January, for the purpose of announcing to the country at large the resolution of the inhabitans of Lancashire, in the event of the Wellington Tories attempting to form a cabinet, and that Thomes Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., be in-

He said, my friends, who says that Chartism is dead now? upon my word, if it has been dead, this is a giorious resurrection. By the resolution it is proposed to hold a meeting on New Year's Day, on place, pension, or emolument, until the Charter Kersal-moor. Ah, my friends, every man in Lancashire knows how we paralysed faction before by shewing our strength at Kersal-moor. It laid the foundation for the death of Whiggery. (Cheers.) But what would it be now, my friends, with our own, our darling Dancombe in the chair, leading on the improved mind from that period against the ourn WOMAN Weilington and the Tory faction. (Cheers and laughter.) My friends, I don't cave who joins in the glorious work that the Reform Bill promised Gentlemen, I shall not clog this great and mighty to do, the League, or the devil. (Laughter.) But I promise you that, as sure as my name is Kit Doyle, I won't be the man to say go about your business, while the work is to be done. My friends, I have seen too much of that already. I have seen the shall not endeavour to excite your enthusiasm by people looking for food while they have been fighting pointing to the probable restoration of our banished | the battles of faction. 'Pon my word, its high time never was so great or so strong an enemy as the enemy before us now; and if they beat us this time, we beat ourselves. (Cheers.) I look to this struggle resulting in the achievement of our glorious principles, our beautiful principles, our just and heavenborn principles; and, therefore, I move the resolution as the surest means to that desirable end. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. James Leach had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, while, at the same time, if the people were only true to themselves, the meeting would be unnecessary altogether, as all that the working classes had to do was just to let their enemies know more than was very plain yet to all men in the present struggle. He saw that both Whigs, Tories, and League would use the people for their own purposes, if they could; while he felt very sure that the policy propounded by the Executive would take the bone out of all their mouths. (Cheers.) It was quite morning till night for a mere starvation existence. would not much longer tolerate the monopoly of one class more than another; and, therefore, he was for knocking monopoly on the head wherever he had an opportunity, and he believed that opportunity presented itself now, and that the resolution which he held in his hand was the best way to avail themselves of it. (Cheers.) The name of Duncombe had a should consider the meeting necessary, he believed

that there never had been such a meeting in Laneashire, nor in England, as they would have on that day. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Clark, of the Executive, had great pleasure in supporting the resolution; but, while he supported it, ie begged the meeting not to be led away as they were in former times of excitement and enthusiasm. hey were in the habit of doing their business in a ery unsatisfactory way. Men would hold up their hands for anything, and thus deceive their leaders, and send those who relied upon them into prison: ut he hoped they would do their work in a more ousiness-like way to-night, and that no hand was ield up there that would be absent from Kersal-moor. Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had no objection to take his fair share of responsibility; but he had a great objection to the people refusing to take their air share. (Cheers.) It was all nonsense to suppose, that the struggle once commenced, was going to end in the repeal of one law, or another law. He believed that it would finally end in the making of new laws, and, as the manifestation of the public will

tion, as follows:-That we, the inhabitants of Manchester, in public

of intention which has hitherto distinguished him as an able senator, and an honest man.

songs of liberty. (Loud cheers for the Charter.) My pared to acknowledge Mr. Duncombe's unquestion- to be had, and the master of the ceremonies who is that the flesh peeled off her body when touched. friends, the resignation of Sir Robert Peel has com- able claim to the confidence of the working classes, to conduct the arrangements, and above all the cre- After lingering for the space of a few minutes, death pletely altered the phase and complexion of Toryism. and, therefore, as he believed the sure way to induce ditable and fashionable manner in which they are terminated her sufferings. Under the oligarchy of England, led on by Wellington, it would be destructive. You must treat the children as children; and if they assume mander the street was by proving ourselves grateful to those who had so worthily set it, he had before the children; and if they assume mander the street was by proving ourselves of the str

while it is also a fact, that, under wise laws and wants to destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but poncy we were died to the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament is a large to the one, or destroy to the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament is a large to the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament is a large to the other. If a rat-catcher is a large to the other is a large to the other. If a rat-catcher is a large to the other is a large to equitable distribution, the same country may be made to produce food for 30,000,000. Gentlemen, such has and as soon as he has inspired them with confidence, by giving them palatable food for a time; and as soon as he has inspired them with confidence, by giving them palatable food for a time; destroy vermin, he inspires them with confidence to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has combe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for the noble-hearted D Master and Servants' Bill—that bill, friends, which made inevitable, and if they had allowed him would have plunged you into the lowest depth of de- 10 perfect his cure for their malady, they would have have, at any time, appeared to stand between those monopolists and that punishment which their follies merited, it was that I might postpone the renast until merited, it was that I might postpone the repast until all, as well as the League, should partake of "a dish fit for the gods."

Gentlemen, again I say to the most sanguine, To gain their confidence he gave them physic. (Cheers.) By case—it was Duncombe that they had increased to a chronic malady that the tyranny of your taskmasters—that bill and Russell, when every hand in the meeting was which constituted every man a judge in his own held up for Peel and not one for Russell. Mr. case—it was Duncombe that strangled that hellish O'Connor then drew a most feeling and animated monster in its conception. (Loud and continued picture between the life of an agricultural labourer ferent taste in the "goodies"—one made a wry face, cheering.) Friends, that's not all that Duncombe living upon his own resources, calling no man his and said, "I taste something, something like a has done. In the last session of Parliament, who master, and the life of a slave who has no choice of brought the disgraced Secretary of State, that held masters but is the slave of all. He contended that and tithes used to taste." (Rears of laughter.) the seals of office, that he might break the seals of the man who worked from twenty to thirty-five years, Gentlemen, it is that you and I should not appear to Another says, "there's Maynooth in this jam," and he letters, to justice? Aye, it was Duncombe. Who that is, for the best fifteen years of his life, at artin-the world as abettors of the Wellington Tory policy splutters; another, who has heard of the gigantic has damaged the Tory portion of Peei's Cabinet cial labour, was as old at that period as some men as scheme of godless education, swears that he has got more than any other man? It was Duncombe. tually are at sixty—that then he was entitled not only the body, blood, and bones of a papist, and this fellow splutters in style. (Indescribable laughter.) And yet these nasty tastes are qualified, in the opinion of those who think that there are other honest members in the latest and the latest are of the states. bers in the House of Commons-I ask those gentle- had brought upon him. (Loud cheers). It is useless. mind, that Wellington received such a hint from the ships, judgeships, and bishopricks, to enable him to men, however honest they may be to themselves, are said he, to contrast the wages of an agricultural laget the patients to swallow that dose; and then the physician thought he had prepared them for a course of free trade medicine, but the very moment they enrolled member of the Chartist Association except principles of the land association, and concluded the the brave, the incorruptible Duncombe? (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats.) Ah, friends, but that's not all. Men sometimes do things through Wellington to give them a little more jam without personal motives. Duncombe did not wait for the physic. (It would be impossible to give any thing like a description of what followed Mr. O'Connor's mimicry of Peel inducing the children to open their mouths, the charm, his honesty carries confidence, his ability for Devonshire, and Mr. Clark, of the Chartist Execufaces they made when they tasted the physic, and the manner in which they discarded the physician when they found it unpalatable.) But, said he, you may rely who toil, and can scarcely exist, to see the man who feeling from that apathy in which it has so long slumthey found it unpalatable.) But, said he, you may rely upon it, that in the end they will find Peel's physic better for their disease than Wellington's "goodies." them in their struggle. Shall we not do and John Mr. O'Comment them their struggle. Shall we not an in their struggle. honour to the man who has done honour to our prinof the Chartists' past policy and future tactics, and sat cipies? and shall it not echo through the length and breadth of the land, that the great pressure from without shall be represented within, and that Duncombe, our own Duncombe, our loved Duncombe, is the most perfect embodiment of that representation? (Loud and long-continued cheering and waving of hats.) Friends, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

> no monopolist, he wished to allow that meeting to man, and after reading the bill, he introduced Mr. participate in all the honour, and all the triumph, O'Connor, who was received with the most rapturous that would result from the policy declared in the message. It would go to the world with increased self, would send the "Will-o'-the-Wisp" of Chartism through the country once more, with more feathers in its wings than it had even in 1839. Another thing that he would tell them, that if they were true Young Ramsay, in Chartism a man, in years a plause, every hand in the meeting being held up

As soon as the resolutions were carried. Mr.

was sorry it had not fallen into abler hands. How- to the chairman, which was seconded by acclamation. Charter, and no surrender, which made the building

> GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT MAN-CHESTER.

On Sunday night last the people of Manchester assembled in Carpenters' Hall to hear an address from Mr. Shaw, the delegate to the conference, from Leeds, and if we are to judge from the applause which followed almost every sentence that fell from close of the address, which lasted over two hours, we must do him the justice to say, that his first appearance upon the Marchester boards has been more than triumphant, and as Manchester possesses the most critical audience, having heard all the ablest lecturers in the movement, Mr. Shaw has no small cause for self-gratulation. His voice is powerful, his reasoning simple, eloquent, and convincing, his language good and his manner prepossessing We heard many of the Manchester critics emphatically declare, that "yon chap was a trump." lecture embraced all the principles of the Charter, the rights of the people and the usurpation of their opponents, and gave the greatest possible satisfaction. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting at considerable length after Mr. Shaw had concluded, upon the done by the Land Conference, and then announced through the land plan, had now given the lie to their revilers, who said that they had abandoned the Charter. They are, says he, the first in the field when danger threatens, and when their principles are in danger, and we have called a convention—a Chartist 22nd of this month, in which every town in North and South Lancashire, the West-Riding of Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Birmingram, and London, will be represented. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats). Now, that's the way ve have abandoned the Charter, said Mr. O'Connor A unanimous vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Connor, and as hearty a one to the chairman, when-

riends, we are as quick to design and as rapid to execute as the dake himself, as I just learn from some gentlemen who have returned from Stockport, that the good lads there not only approve of the plan, but have

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT ASHTON, On Friday night the spacious Charlestown Chapel was crowded in every part where standing-room could be obtained, to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor. Shortly after eight o'clock that gentleman entered the chapel and was received with thunders of applause. The veteran, James Taylor, delegate to the a few appropriate observations introduced Mr. several interesting topics of the day. He shewed! clearly that no party, not even the people themselves, understood the rumbling which was now going on in the public mind. It was not attachment to party, or preference for principles, so much as the determination to hit upon some plan by which the great improvements of the age should be applied to national rather than class purposes. A hundred years ago, said he, the lord and the squire were dressed in one kind of fabric, made out of wool, and the tenants were dressed in a fabric of inferior quality; and in the distinction they were taught to recognize their inferiority and the lords' supremacy. While they were dressed in the fleece their ser's were satisfied with the skin, but now, who, except by the more [ stately appearance of the farmer, his better comolexion from frugal living and more healthy occupation, than the lord or the squire, who can distinguish now? If Brougham travelled with a valet which would be mistaken for the gentleman. (Laughter.) These things first levelled distinction and then created thoughts of equality. (Cheers.) This gas This is amalgamation. This is the confluence of minds. This is progression, I see it in social more than in political arrangements. Every thing is struggling to do away with inferority and to shall not be wasted upon a single battle; and while land entire confidence in the wisdom, energy, integrity and to land now, as I ever have been, ready to join in the overthrow of one faction, I will not accept, as the people's reward, the supremacy of another.

The people's reward, the supremacy of another.

The problem of the working classes and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves to be guided by his advice, and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves to be guided by his advice, and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves to be guided by his advice, and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves to be guided by his advice, and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves to be guided by his advice, and problem of the working classes. But they now courselves of the courselves of the course of the support, in the present critical crisis, and that we pledge ourselves to be guided by his advice, and never to abandon or forsake him so long as he manifests that purity of intertion which has higher distinction. Who can read the announce- body of smoke, accompanied by the crics of the female. ment of a Chartist tea party, Chartist ball, a Char- caused some parties to enter the room, when they tist dinner, or a Chartist soirce, and see the precision He said, that at that late hour, and after the able with which aristocratic distinctions are observed, flames, and the flooring, cupboard door, and shelves, speeches they had heard, and from the conviction that that must not come to the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble there were gentlemen to follow him who would do has progressed. Your bills and cards which announce on the part of the neighbours and police, the flames more justice to the resolution than himself, he should be as brief as possible. There were few in that meet- and the police are to be danced—the very music that very seriously injured by fire and water, and the ing, he believed few in England, who were not pre- they are to be danced to, the refreshments that are poor old woman burnt in such a frightful manner pared to acknowledge Mr. Duncombe's unquestion- to be had, and the master of the ceremonics who is that the flesh peeled off her body when touched.

REVIVAL OF CHARTISM. power of production is limited by the caprice of those who have usurped its soil to their own kindly uses, RETURN OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

power of production is limited by the caprice of those who have usurped its soil to their own kindly uses, of children and of rats before you can cure the mala-dies of the one, or destroy the other. If a rat-catcher in Parliament. Now, where was the man but policy we were to expect from the Whigs' while it is also a fact, that, under wise laws and unitarity. to forty years' wages for the fifteen years' work, but to such a retiring salary as would compensate him through life for the premature old age that society most eloquent address we ever heard from him. and they were many, amid deafening applause.

Richard Pilling, "THE FATHER OF THE MOVE-MENT," then proposed a petition in favour of bered into a state of cheering hope and excitement the people declaring their increased and unbounded confidence in their old and well-tried Feargus. After the meeting broke up Mr. O'Connor started for Manchester, to be ready to take his place in the conference on the following morning.

GREAT MEETING AT WIGAN. When the conference had closed its sitting on Thursday night Mr. O'Connor proceeded to Wigan

to deliver a public address. The large room at the

Clarence Hotel was the place appointed, and was filled. Mr. Nicholas Canning was elected as chair-

applause. The news of the resignation of Sir Robert message, and that if the Chartists had been half as active in carrying out their own views as they were in aiding others to carry out theirs, we should have adopted, he pledged himself that before that day adopted, he pledged himself that before that day had been selected as the subject for discussion, that had been selected as the subject for discussion, that fortnight Dixon, Bairstow, Mason, Jones, Dorman, honest John West, M'Grath, Clark, Doyle, and himvery unexpected circumstance, they would not feel satisfied if he omitted all reference to the subject. He then took a rapid but clear review of the circumstances which led to the resignation of Peel, and the recall of Lord John Russell to office; and he asked if would tell them that the very moment that Mr. Roberts heard that the sound spirit of Chartism was Wellington, Buckingham, and the oligarchy of Engthe meeting of the Chartist party, whose co-operation far as they liked, and stop where they wished, (Cheers). The people were the movement party, give my £5 with all my heart and soul," and he lits very worst phase, and made worse, more cruel, would have made one of us to-night, but he is de- and tyrannical upon the presumption THAT THE PEOPLE tained upon colliers' business in a distant part of the had once more called it into life? Will any man, he country. (Loud cheers for Roberts.) Our message requires no more speechylying—I have read it distinctly—you all understand it—I trust, therefore, that some one will move and second its adoption.

had once more called it into life? Will any man, no asked, tolerate the resuscitation of this bloody enfort? (Shouts of "Never, never.") No, never, as long as I live. Shall it be said that the English people gave strength to the Irish duke? In 1829 Ireland beat strength to the Irish duke? In 1820 Ireland beat him single handed; in 1832 England beat him; and youth, then moved the resolution, and Dixon sethe devil is in it, if, in 1845, England beat him; and conded it, when it was carried amid thunders of ap-Scotland—the rose, the shamrock, and the thistic will not be an over match for him in his dotage. Gentlemen. Ireland is my country, though the A vote of thanks was then given to the Executive world is my republic; and heaven forbid that I for their honesty in office and promptitude in action; should see the rising spirit of a nation crushed by after which Mr. O'Connor proposed a vote of thanks the vengeance of a faction. (Cheers.) We have all the then proposed nine-times-nine cheers for the hand. We shall have to select the foe, and to choose our parts to play in the mighty struggle now at our coadjutors. It is to the strength, the power, and the danger of the foe to which we must look, and to the ability of those who are to confront him, as the soldiers of the movement party. Gentlemen, I say it now, and I say it emphatically, that no sacrifice must be considered too great to save us from such an infliction. Peel waits not to canvas the strength of his party, for he knows it. Wellington hesitates not to canvas the resolution of his party, for he, too, knows it well. Russell waits not to understand the strength of his party, but all wait to understand the resoluthe speaker, and the cheers which followed upon the tion and the determination of our party-THE PROPLE. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have bravely fought the foe unitedly, and, though defeated, we have never abandoned our position. By our tactics we have hunted one stag with the most cumbrous antlers from the herd, let us not change from the scent, and let not the ground be foiled by other game that may pass the track, until we hunt the game down. (Cheers.) I believe by wise and discreet management we may now make one party of the wise and the brave of the three nations, whereas intemperance or folly may give the foe an easy triumph. (Cheers.) The thunder is ours, and we will not be robbed of our share in the triumph. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then drew a feeling picture of his own position. If the people were overtaken by famine, or subjected to Wellington dominion—if you are hungry, said he, satisfaction and pleasure that he felt at every act and have not even the power to steal the surplus that a repeal of the Corn Laws would produce, and that the Executive, who had kept Chartism alive if there was not only no surplus there, but not enough for you, and if you were told that I was the man who starved you, what would be your feelings, what would be my position? But still further, if to place you in that position I had consented to place heartless gaolers over you in the shape of rulers, Convention—to sit in Manchester, on Monday, the would not your long cherished affection justly, nay, naturally be turned to gall? (Cheers.) Aye, for now, mind, that I am arguing not upon a presumption, but upon a certainty—the certainty that we have the power to strengthen Wellington in his devilment, but we would not have the power to prevent its hellish effect. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we were charged before with he emissaries of Buckingham being amongst us. I believe there were, but not of your class; but now how proudly I stand before you to incet those who charge me with being in the pay of Buckingham and the Tories. (Loud laughter.) Oh, what an opportunity I give my old paymasters of proving the treachery of a deserter from their ranks. (Checrs.) Have I not lived through much persecution, have actually subscribed their share of the funds to carry I not lived down much prejudice, and shall I not live to live down the power of oligarchical oppression.

Mr. O'Connor then entered into a description of the state of Ireland, which drew tears from every eye, and literally raised his Irish audience, which was numerous, to a state of madness, and when he had wound up his description he asked-And shall I be a party to give strength to those who would perpetuate such misery, such cruelty, and such horror. (Tremendous sensation and cheers). Mr. O'Connor then Land Conference was elected to the chair, and after | adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and contrasted his progressive Toryism with the Toryism O'Connor, who spoke at considerable length upon the | that would now struggle for pre-cminence. He then took a review of the position and strength of parties, and concluded with a lucid illustration of what had been done by the Land Conference, and what was tikely to result from the establishment of the society. and wound up by shewing that the destruction of the monopoly, conditions, privileges, and restrictions, under which the landlerds kept the land of this country, and not the inability of the land to produce food enough for all, had led to the demand for free trade, and had established what were called principles of political economy, which were mere consequences of landed monopoly. He also showed that the monopoly of the land was the basis of their own constitution, and made the audience laugh heartily by stating that he expected to get as much of the plunder for the land association for £5,000. by March next, as he would have got last March for £12,000; and won't I, said he, be ready for the first between the first peer of the realm and his valet cut at the panic? He concluded his address amid deafening and long-continued applause; and after a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor and the chairman, the meeting separated in the highest spirits. Mr. O'Connor invited the members of the Land that I see before me, the power of locomotion, travel- | Association to his hotel, were they remained in conling by railroad, steam navigation, the printing vivial and instructive conversation till past twelve press, the penny stamps upon newspapers, the penny o'clock. A large number of the honest, consistent postage, and hurricane flood of knowledge, are all and patriotic Chartists from Lamberhead-green and one and all incipient Chartism. (Loud cheers.) the surrounding districts attended, and, after the pro-Chartism is the embodiment of the principle to ceedings, returned home in high spirits; and thus subdue those great elements of wealth to man's wants. ended the most spirited and important gathering (Cheers.) This is amalgamation. This is the contact that we have had at Wigan for many a long year.

ALARMING FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire, attended with body of smoke, accompanied by the crics of the female. found the poor old creature completely enveloped in

look to the unnatural alliance between Wellington and the people. I look to the unnatival fostering by and the people of those who have used the land of this country for the achievement of political power, as well as to almost justify the presumption that it is not capable of yielding sustenance for those whom God created as its natural inheritors.

Gentlemen, it is an undeniable fact that 3,003,000.

The digreth of England, led on by Welling-to those who had so worthly set it, he had destructive. You must treat them as refactory children; and if they assume manhood walk alone, you must treat them as refactory children; and the more especially if as to almost justify the presumption that it is not capable of yielding sustenance for those whom God of this country. In a led to those who had so worthly set it, he had destructive. You must treat them as refactory children; and the more especially if any reasons for second the resolution, and was most enthusiastically received. He said: Now, respected friends, I'll tell you a few of the real entire confidence of the relevance of the second the resolution, and was most enthusiastically received. He said: Now, respected friends, I'll tell you a few of the important of the relevance of the resolution, and was most enthusiastically received. He said: Now, respected friends, I'll tell you a few of this country, has led to the monopoly of legislation has made the social of the relevance of the relevance of the relevance of the resolution, and was most enthusiastically received. He said: Now, respected friends, I'll tell you a few of this country, has led to the monopoly of legislation has made the social of the relevance of the comforts that I have referred to the exception had leaven he destructive. In this case, the head of the relevance of the relevanc

cordingly.

## Assize Intelligence.

YORK, DEC. 12.—CHARGE OF MURDER BY POISONING -Jane Windsor (28), the wife of Richard Windsor, was opening the case, stated that the prisoner and her husband were labouring people, and employed in the husband were labouring people, and employed in the labouring people and the labouring people neighbourhood where the alleged offence was committed. My mother used to keep the note in a housewife she had The deceased was the step-son of the prisoner, and at in her possession, and which was subsequently found in the time of his death was about seven years of age. The the bed of deceased. boy's father and the prisoner had been married in the year

1813. The poison was of a kind commonly known as "bug-poison," and it was supposed that the child had been killed by the administering of a substance of that ments given in this paper of Saturday last. The evikind, some of which had, just before his death, been used dence of the several witnesses left no doubt that the about the house inhabited by the prisoner's family. The wretched woman had strangled the deceased for the purtrial occupied the attention of the court for twelve hours, pose of depriving her of the two sham five pound notes, and terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner.

which she supposed to be genuine.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury in a lengthy and

Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence and-

verdict of guilty.

Mr. Justice Patteson proceeded to pass sentence o

guilty of this foul murder. It would appear that, while

residing with the deceased, she became impressed with the idea that she was possessed of money, and it was very

probable that, in the first instance, her only intention

was to possess herself of that money, and this had ulti-

mately led to killing the decensed in a most cruel and

deliberate manner. He was induced to believe from her

Upon this being explained to her, she said, "I am

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.

for the wilful murder of Daniel Fitzgerald.

conducted the defence.

THURSDAY .- Samuel Quennell, aged 22, was indicted

Mr. Bodkin, with whom was Mr. Clarke, conducted

Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the jury, briefly set.

Owen M'Carthy, who stated that he resided at No. 6,

the Newington High-road, and then went into Peacock-

ting forth the leading points of the evidence. He then

the prosecution; and Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Huddlestone

The jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, returned

DECEMBER 15th .- CHARGE OF MANSLAUGTER .- Thomas forcible speech for the prisoner. Wheatley, a young man of about 25 years of age, who had been an engine-driver upon the North Midland Railway, was indicted for the crime of manslaughter in having, on the 28th of October last, at Roystone, feloniously caused the death of William Fuller Boteler, Esq., by neglecting and unskilfully driving a pilot engine, of which the prisoner then had the management. The circumstances attending the lamentable event will be in the recollection of everybody, from the great interest which guilty of the charge of murder for which she was acwas excited at the time of its occurrence. The trial lasted cused. She had had the advantage of a learned counthe whole of the day, and terminated in the jury finding | sel, who had urged every topic in her behalf that was the prisoner not guilty. A verdict of acquittal was then likely either to induce the jury to believe that she was innocent, or that the evidence for the prosecution was entered upon a second indictment, in which the prisoner insufficient, and the jury, after a full inquiry, had felt was charged with the manslaughter of John Stubbs, the police-officer, who died in consequence of injuries received that the facts which had been disclosed were quite incompatible with her innocence. He, the learned upon the same occasion. Judge, entirely concurred in the verdict, and did not

#### Central Criminal Court.

The December sessions at this court commenced on Monday at the usual hour, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder. Aldermen Wilson, Sidney, the Sheriffs, Under-Sherriffs, &c.

own statements that the weight of the crime had laid ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES .- William Harding was indicted for stealing from the person of Robert Vaugham heavily upon her mind, and that she had already pro-Williams, a pocket-book containing money in bauk notes. bably turned to the Almighty and sought forgiveness; but to the amount of £2,750. The prisoner, who was very if she had not done so, he entreated her to make flashily dressed, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Clarkson conthe best use of the short time that remained to her on ducted the prosecution. From the learned counsel's chis earth for that purpose. Her life, by the law of the opening, and from the statement of the witness, it land, was forfeited, and the crime was of such a nature, appeared that the prosecutor, who is a solicitor, was and was committed under such circumstances, as pergoing from the city to the west-end, and as he was passing through St. Paul's-churchyard, he felt his pocket touched. He turned round and felt his pocket, and suspecting nothing, as he did not perceive the loss of and obtain that mercy from him which would not be of great aggravation—as the crime was not comhis pocket book, he proceeded, but on arriving at his destination, he found the property mentioned in the indictment gone. About the same time the prisoner was observed by a policeman, named John Coram, in St Paul's-churchyard, running away as hard as he could This induced him to follow, and whilst in pursuit he saw the prisoner take the pocket-book out of his pocket. He was taken into custody, and the pocket-book, with bank not guilty." One of the female turnkeys then exnotes, was picked up by a little boy of the name of Bell. who proved seeing the prisoner throw it away from his was no ground for an arrest of judgment, the sentence person. The prisoner being found guilty, the Recorder was recorded, and the prisoner was removed from the sentenced him to be transported for the term of ten bar.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS .- Captain Alexander Gordon, the commander of the barque Matthesis, apparently about 33 years of age, and John Cummins. his chief mate, were indicted for that they, on the 20th day of June last, on the high sea, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, did unlawfully make an assault upon one William Scott an apprentice boy. After a lengthy investigation the case terminated in the acquittal of both prisoners. Another indictment was then preferred. After some discussion Captain Gordon reed his recognizances, and departed the court in con pany of his friends.

TUESDAY .- BURGLARY .- John White, aged 28, and described as a brewer, was found guilty of a burglary in the dwelling-house of Frederick White, his brother, and stealing therefrom twenty-four oigars, value two shillings, and six shillings and seven pence halfpenny in copper money, his property. The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months and to be kept to hard labour.

MISERY AND CRIME.—William Yeoman was charged with having stolen a coat, value Ss., the property of John Moore. The case was quite clear against the prisoner. He was seen to take the coat from outside the prosecutor's shop, where it was hung up exposed for sale. Upon being apprehended, he pleaded want as his excuse for having committed the offence. In reply to the charge, the prisoner stated that for a considerable time past he had been in a state of the greatest destitution. He had of getting food, he was sent to break stones of one hundred weight each, and for breaking one hundred of these stones he received but three halfpence. By dint of great labour he was enabled to earn 61d. the evening before committing the robbery, and with that he was obliged to provide himself with lodging for the night and food. Sir Peter Laurie remarked that it was no wonder there were so many thieves when the workhouses meted out such a starving allowance as that described by the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in Newgate for

INDECENT PRINTS .- William Nunn surrendered in court, and pleaded guilty to a charge of selling indecent prints. The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Westminster Bridewell for the space of six calendar months; also that he should enter into his own recogni sances in the amount of £50, and also obtain two sureties in the amount of £25 each, to answer for his good conduct for the next three years, and to be further imprisoned until such sureties should be found.

AN INCORDIGIBLE GIRL,-Eliza White, aged 17, was indicted for stealing on the 2nd inst., two dust pans, the property of P. Keeble. A verdict of guilty having been recorded, the prisoner was again indicted, for that she, in August last, was convicted of felony at the Surrey sessions, and sentenced to solitary confinement at Brixton for fourteen days. Guilty. Common Sergeant: You are quite incorrigible. You were here only last session, and had then lately come out of prison. Government must take you in hand; the sentence, therefore, is seven years

John Richards was, for the third time, convicted o felony in this court, and sentenced to be banished beyond

#### THE MURDER AT WESTMINSTER. WEDNESDAY .- Martha Browning was indicted for the

wilful murder of Elizabeth Mundell, on the 1st of Decem-Mary Gaze, who stated that she was the wife of Edward Caze, and the daughter of the deceased. She resides in Little Rochester-street, Rochester-road, Westminster. She knew the prisoner at the bar, and has known her for about six months. She had lately lodged with her mother. She had lodged with her for three weeks, and Cutting. they lived in the same room, and slept in the same bed. Her mother lived at No. 1, Providence-place, Brewergreen, Westminster. On Monday, the 1st of December, the prisoner called at witness's houseat about a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, and said that Mrs. Mundell He had been employed by witness for about five months. was veryill, and had had a fit about seven o'clock. She He made himself generally useful. He had been to sea also said that witness was required to go there directly. She also said that Mrs. Mundell had calleed out" Murder, murder! What are you doing to me ?" Un the way to the deceased's lodgings witness asked her why she did not admit the person who had knocked at her door, and the prisoner said that she was holding the deceased's hands at the time. On arriving at the room witness looked towards the bed. There were three chairs on the bed. Witness was turning to go out of the room when she saw her mother lying on her back on a box. She was in her kind to you." The prisoner appeared surprised, and night clothes. There was a cord round her neck; it was about as thick as her little finger. (The rope was produced.) It was twisted twice round her neck, and knotted at the side. The knot was the same as it is now. Witness called out, and some other persons came into the room. A baker's boy cut the string. Witness went for a surgeon, but he could not come himself, and sent his Fitzgerald had told her. The prisoner said that Fitzassistant. There was an inquest held on the body of the gerald had urged him on to speak against witness, and deceased the same night. The prisoner was the first that it was all Fitzgerald's fault. A gentleman then witness called. After the inquest was over, the prisoner came in to pay a bill, and that put an end to the converwent with witness to the house of the deceased. After sation. Could not say whether the conversation took they got home from the inquest, witness's husband said place before or after the payment of the 8s. Witness that he did not like the appearance of the bed, as it was told him that evening to look for work elsewhere. wet. The prisoner remained constantly with witness from Monday night to Wednesday morning. When witness sat up she sat up, and when she lay down the prisonerlay down beside her. In consequence of something that she said on the Tuesday afternoon, witness went with her to Bedford-street. The prisoner said that £15 which she had saved in service was there, and she offered to lend witness a sovereign. Witness did not g farther than the corner of the street, as the prisoner requested her to wait there. She was about ten minutes gone. When she came back she said that she had a £5 present, she would not change it until the next day. She said that her master had recommended her to place the money with the person in Bedford-street. They then went to witness's house. On the morning of Wednesday, the prisoner kissed the body of the deceased, and, turning round to witness, said, "Oh, do you think she Had a conversation with the prisoner about something

band asked her if she had any money, and she replied

that she had not. That was in the presence of the prisoner.

Witness then told the prisoner to get the note changed.

Mr. Gaze offered to go, but she would not allow him to do

.so. She went into the Blue-coat Boy public-house. On

applied to the Greenwich Union for relief; but, instead then walked quietly away towards Newington. Witness more pleased than himself to find the prisoner able to stopped. Mr. Henry Cutting was then examined by Mr. Bodkin. On Thursday, Nov. 27th, was near the corner of Peacockstreet. He turned down Kennington-lane, which almost faces the end of Peacock-street. When he got near the corner he heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man the station-house." Witness went with him to the sta. | trial. tion-house. He was then asked whether he had any knife or pistol with him. He said no; but as they were about to search him he put his hand into his trousers pocket, when the constable seized his hand and took a pistol from it. The cock of the pistol was down, and a portion of an exploded cap upon it.

Harriet Denyer stated she was in Peacock-street at five o'clock on Thursday, the 27th of November. She was in the narrow part of the street. She heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man fall. She afterwards went to the spot, and when a light was brought she saw that it was Fitzgerald. She had known him by sight. On hearing the report a man passed rapidly by her, and almost knocked her down. That man went towards Newington-butts. Had seen the man before, and knew him by sight. The prisoner is the man.

Mr. Wm. Hope Popham stated that he is a surgeon, residing at Queen's-row, Newington. He was near the Peacock public-house at about five in the afternoon on the 27th of November. He heard an explosion of firearms. In consequence of information he received he went into the Peacock tap-room. He there saw the deceased supported by two men. There was a wound on the left breast. He was very much exhausted, and died in less than a minute. Afterward; made a post mortem examination. Found that the wound passed through the

heart and lungs. Thomas William Carter, inspector of police stated that on the 27th of November, he was on duty at the policestation in Kennington-lane. The prisoner was brought in by Mr. Cutting. The remainder of this witness's evidence was merely a confirmation of that given by Mr.

William Quennell was then sworn-He stated that he knew the deceased. He worked for witness, and had been in his employment seven or eight years. The prisoner is a half-brother of his. His age is about 22. before coming to work with witness. He had told him to look out for work elsewhere as business would be slack; that was three or four weeks before the commission of the act. The last day that he worked for witness was Wednesday, the 19th. He came to witness on the Saturday before the murder and received 8s. The prisoner had a conversation with witness's wife about his leaving off work. His wife said, "How came you to speak so unkindly against William after he has been so wanted to know what it was that he had been saying. She told him that Daniel Fitzgerald had told her that he (the prisoner) intended to give William a knock on the had, and also that the prisoner had said that if he got money he would set up an opposition business next door. His wife also remarked that she had not said all that Fitzgerald and the prisoner appeared to live on good

By Mr. Clarkson: The prisoner's father had been subject to fits of insanity. The prisoner had a brother that died about two years since. Had a sister named Sarah, and saw her up to the time of her death, which occurred about twelve years since. She used to complain of her head, and used at times to be quite unconscious. Was present when his father imagined that there were devils in the drawers of his room. No representation made by Fitzgerald was the cause of his telling the prisoner to note, and that if witness had enough money for the seek for work. No such statement was made to the prisoner. Has heard that the prisoner had set the bed on which he was lving on fire.

Julia Quennell stated that she is the wife of the last witness. Remembers the prisoner coming on the night of Saturday, the 22nd of September, to be paid his wages. is happy?" They then came out of the room. Her hus- that he said. That was in the presence of her husband. On telling him something that Fitzgerald had said of him, he appeared very much dejected and hurt. Fitzgerald had made a statement to her the day

By Mr. Clarkson.-The prisoner had appeared very much dejected for six months before the murder, but for her coming out she said, "Oh, they have played a trick on me; they have given me a Bank of Elegance, instead of three weeks before it, witness could not get a proper Bink of England note. She said that it was the person answer. Has noticed the prisoner to sit by himself in Bedford-street who had cheated her. My husband with his eyes fixed on the ground apparently quite lost thed her to let him look at it. She hesitated, and I to himself. For the last three weeks before the murder, 8 d, Di, Martha, let us look at it." She then he could not give a proper answer. Her husband was ve my husband the note to look at. He called always very attentive to him. There had been no cause Te m nediately on one side and showed me the note, for his apparent dejection. Witness could not tell what that on the previous night, at a quarter past ten o'clock, and then returned it to her. He then asked her again to make of it, and spoke of it to her husband. Has to let him look at the note, and then said to her, heard her husband talk of his father, who was deranged "I must know where you got the note from. My mother during his lifetime.

inad twe." "Oh, yes," she answered, "she had, Mr. Gaze." A second time he returned the note. I had noticed it, however, and we went in doors. In knew the note had belonged to my mother, by its having two grease spots upon it. At home I asked the prisoner to let me spots upon it. At home I asked the prisoner to let me look at the note. She hasited very guich but gave it.

James Parkes stated that he is a plane-maker, residing in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at quate amount forwarded by our brother members to the ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at in Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an immed at ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was an im Jane Windsor (28), the who of filterated windsor, was spots upon it. At home I asked the prisoner to let me a pistol which was hanging at the door, and examined it. she has then discharged with the wilful marder of Joseph Windsor, her look at the note. She hesitated very much, but gave it he prisoner, at E asingwold, in the North Riding, on the 17th me, and whilst I was looking at it she made a snatch at heavy that a constitute of a prisoner. The look at the note. She hesitated very much, but gave it he prisoner, at E asingwold, in the North Riding, on the 17th me, and whilst I was looking at it she made a snatch at heavy that a constitute of a prisoner. The look at the note. She hesitated very much, but gave it he pulled the trigger, and the cock broke. Witness charged. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to heavy that the control of the prisoner is the pulled the trigger. step-son, at a sangword, in the cold broke. Witness charged. Mr. coldine to the prisoner): What have you to folly last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and of July last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and said to last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and said to last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and said to last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. of July last, by giving min a quantity of assente. The prisoner said that herself and poisoning was variously stated, in the indictment, as adher, "Martha, I shall not let you have the note ill I soner paid 2s. for the damage done. He came into the her infant in her arms (of which complainant was the shop after breaking the pistol, and purchased another, for father) were starving, and she went to get a little money which complains the shop after breaking the pistol, and purchased another, for father) were starving, and she went to get a little money which complains the prisoner said that her prisoner said that he which he paid 5s. The pistol produced is like the one that from him. She had made an application to a magistrate he purchased.

at No. 1, Amelia-place, Walworth. Knows the prisoner, 27th of November, at about four in the afternoon, the pri- go to the House of Correction for fourteen days. The The evidence of the other witnesses, Mary Cheshire, soner came to his shop. He purchased a pennyworth of woman said she had no money, and was committed ac-Edward Gaze, Mary Judkins, Inspector Partridge, and gunpowder. Mr. Atkinson, surgeon, was but a repetition of the state-

John Marne, a gunruaker, residing in the Walworth road—On Wednesday, the 26th of November, he sold a quarter of a pound of bullets to a person. Can't say whether the prisoner was the person. The person was dressed in a different manner to the prisoner. Saw him before the magistrate, and his dress was then like that of the man who bought the bullets. They were to fit a pistol exactly like the one produced. It was dusk when he came into the shop. e came into the shop.

The evidence of this witness closed the case for the

Mr. Clarkson then rose, and said that in the observadeath upon the prisoner in the following terms :- His tions he was about to make he would not attempt to deny lordship said that, after a very long, painful, and patient that the prisoner was the person who fired the shot. inquiry, the jury had come to the conclusion that she was Although the law left it upon the prisoner to show that he was not fit to judge of his own actions, he (Mr. Clarkson) hoped that he would be able to show them, on his behalf, that such was actually the case. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to comment at some length on the evidence, which tended to raise a question as to the prisoner's sanity. At the conclusion of his address, The Lord Chief Justice Tindal proceeded to recapitulate the evidence in a general manner, commentia's

entertain the slightest doubt but that she was in fact on the various facts as tending to prove the prisoner, s insanity. The jury then consulted for a short time in the box, and then requested to be allowed to retire.

After an absence of twenty minutes the jury returned

The Lord Chief Justice Tindal then addressed the pri-

into the court. On their names being called over, The foreman of the jury delivered a verdict of Guilty. The usual proclamation of silence having been made, the Learned Judges put on their black caps.

anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being self the preparation of the instruments of death, against for her to state whether she was in the family way or which the deceased felt quite secure. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to impress upon your mind the sentence of the law, which will assuredly be carried into effect. Exert yourself therefore to employ the little time plained the matter to her, and as it appeared that there allowed you to prepare for that great change which you assuredly will shortly undergo. It only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law." His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form; and or-

> county of Surrey. The prisoner, who seemed quite unmoved during the passing of the sentence, was then removed.

dered the prisoner into the custody of the sheriff of the

## Police Intelligence.

GUILDHALL. TUESDAY .- CHARGE OF ARSON .- Mr. Ford, the printer of Braim's-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican, was brought Queen-street, Walworth. Has been in the employment before Mr. Alderman Hunter, for final examination of Mr. Wm. Quennell, a builder, in Lower Kennington- charged with wilfully setting fire to his printing-office, lane. Was in his employment on Thursday, the 27th of on the night of Sunday, the 7th instant. The witnesses November. Had known the deceased Fitzgerald. He were again the same who had been examined before the was also in Mr. Quennell's employment, and was there coroner of London. Mr. Alderman Hunter said, in a on that day. He left work at about five o'clock in the charge of this nature it was almost impossible to get afternoon, and proceeded towards Kennington-lane. direct evidence against a prisoner, but the magistrate Deceased was in his (witness's) company. They crossed had to see with what certainty he was implicated by circumstantial evidence. In the present case he thought street. When they got there witness saw the prisoner there was strong circumstantial evidence. The mere coming towards them. Had known the prisoner about circumstance of a person talking about the insurance ten or eleven weeks before that time. He had been in he had effected, or his advising others to take that means the employment of Mr. Quennell, but had been dismissed. of protecting themselves would not of themselves make There is no carriage-way in Peacock street, it is quite a much impression on his mind; but when he coupled such narrow lane. The prisoner came close to them, and im observations with the finding of the tarred shavings, and mediately afterwards his (witness's) sight was taken sack and books steeped in turpentine, all collected in a away by a sudden flash; he at the same time heard a corner, and that the corner where the fire began, he felt report. As soon as he could see he saw deceased lying it to be his duty, for the protection of the public, to send down, who said, "I am a dead man." The prisoner the case for inquiry before a jury. No one would be followed him, and cried out after him. Witness saw him clear himself before a jury; but putting together all the suspicious circumstances elicited in this inquiry, he could

MONDAY .- THE LATE CASE OF STABBING WITH BAYONET BY A SOLDIEB .- William M'Carthy, a corporal running down Kennington-lane. He was followed by in the Royal Marines, doing duty at Deptford, was brought some others, who were calling out to stop him. Witness up and placed at the bar for re-examination on the charge stepped aside until the man who was pursued came up to of having wilfully stabbed with his bayonet a young man him, and he then seized him by the collar. That man named John Muggeridge, who, in consequence of the inwas the prisoner. Some of the pursuers came up, and jury inflicted upon him, has been under surgical treatone of them attempted to seize his collar roughly. The ment, and in all probability will be deprived of the sight prisoner said, "One is enough," and then "Take me to of one of his eyes. The prisoner was fully committed for CLERKENWELL.

> MONDAY .- A RUFFIANLY POLICEMAN .- MR. GREEN-King's-road, who described himself as a constable of her prisoner said, "You vagabond, do you dare take that woman? what do you want with her, you shan't take her," and added, "I am a constable of the Queen's

Inspector Penny and half a dozen of constables swore taken a woman into custody, was ill-using her in a shameher arm by which he was dragging her. Witness comdeposed that she saw the constable. Nott, on duty, in of the Corn Laws; the Leicester stockingers could testify Leather-lane, at seven o'clock on the same evening. He to that. It was always the custom, at Leicester, to say, was then evidently in liquor. He was talking to a young the constable go up to a boy, who had a little muffin stall, who was passing at the time, said that could not have upon, he seized her, and dragged her along in a most further occurred, as the mob was very great and sur- repeal took place, they needed the Charter to acalong in a shameful manner. She was crying screaming. She exclaimed that the constable was breaking her arm. The prisoner interfered in the manner described by the last witness. The constable seized him by the neck, although at the time the prisoner had done nothing whatever to the officer. Could not say what further occurred .- Eliza Sims described the treatment of Mrs. Jeukins, the woman apprehended in the first instance, as very cruel. Her cloak, bonnet, and shawl were torn off by the constable. The woman was crying, and exclaimed, "I am a decent married woman-I have done nothing," She begged of the constable, who held her by the arm, to release her. When the prisoner came up he gave the

discharged. TUESDAY .- THE SEDUCER AND HIS "VICTIM."-THE LAW'S "JUSTICE."-Jane Gough, a young woman, with child in her arms, was charged with annoying Mr. John Atherly, a jeweller, residing at No. 3, Lloyd-street, by ringing at his door bell. A solicitor, whose name did not transpire, appeared for the complainant, who deposed,

why he had so treated her. Mr. Greenwood decided upon

sending the case for trial. The prisoner said he was very

glad of it, as he was determined to have the matter sifted

to the bottom, and have an example made of the con-

stable. The prisoner was admitted to bail, in two sure-

ties of £30 each. Mrs. Jenkins, the woman alluded to in

this case, was charged with obstructing the footway, but

concerning the support of her child, and was told that William Welling stated that he is an oilman, residing she might summon him, but she had not the price of a summons, which she could not get without it. Mr. who has dealt with him for some time. On Thursday, the Combe (to the prisoner): You must pay a fine of £1, or

WEDNESDAY. - "VAMPERS" AND "FLATS." - John Harold was charged with being an accomplice in robbing and assaulting Mr. John Webb, a gentleman residing at 18, Goswell street. The prisoner, who is a thick-set able of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Bllis .- A very nufellow, was at once recognised by Inspector Thatcher as merous meeting of the inhabitants of Burnley and a distinguished member of a class of vagabonds called Habergham-caves, was held in the Temperance Hall, "vampers," fellows who go about from one public-house Hommorton-street, on the evening of Monday, December to another inciting or challenging "flats" to fight, and | 15th. At eight o'clock, the time for commencing tusiwhen they fight robbing them. Mr. Webb had received a ness, the hall was densely crowded by an audience sum of money from the Treasury, and was at nine o'clock desirous of manifesting their sympathy for the unfortu-on that morning driven to the Blue Coat Boy tavern, in nate patriots. On the motion of Mr. Williams, seconded the City-road, by a cabman named Dame. He was by Mr. Webster, Mr. John Gray was unanimously called standing at the bar there taking some refreshment, to the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by when the prisoner came in; the prosecutor, in a jocu- few introductory remarks, and by reading the placard lar mood, asked several present to toss with announcing the meeting. Mr. Webster read and moved him, and did gamble a little. The prisoner per- the petition for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, ceiving Mr. Webb to be in a generous humour, made which was seconded by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Ambrose Hirst a very distressing statement, assuring him that his wife and two children were in great misery, that he lived by selling fowls, but had not now a penny to go to market with. The prosecutor compassionated by Mr. Holland, and unanimously adopted by the his sad condition, and gave him 5s. Soon after, the meeting. Mr. B. Southwort next rose to move the prisoner, perceiving Mr. Webb to be very merry, proposed that they should adjourn to the tap-room and toss. The release of William Ellis. Mr. S. then read the petition prosecutor went accordingly, and soon after a crowd of and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. W the prisoner's associates, to the number of about twenty, at touching appeal. The petition was unanimously We be should fight the best man in the room for half a dopted by the meeting. It was then moved by Mr. Holsove reign. Mr. Webb agreed, and a man named Mason land, and seconded Mr. Ridehalgh, and unanimously caraccep, ted the challenge. The prosecutor had in his right- ried, "That the petitions, now adopted at this meeting, hand p. cket £28 in gold, of which fact the prisoner was be entrusted to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P. aware, tor Mr. Webb had pulled it out in paying the cab- for Finsbury, for presentation to the House of Commons; man, and in staking the bet, which was deposited in the and that the members for North Lancashire, J. Talbot soner as follows:—"Samuel Quennell, you have been hands of one of the party, the prisoner, who seemed Clifton, and Wilson Patten, Esqrs., be requested to supfound guilty, by the verdict of a jury of your countryso ready at few minutes before, staking the halfport the prayer thereof." A vote of thanks was then men, of the crime of murder—a crime which has sovereign for Mason. The pugilists "set too," and given to the chairman, and to Messrs. Taylor, Hirst, and always been, with the exception of the crime of were sparring, when one of the party (Mr. Webb could sand, was committed under such circumstances, as percluded him from holding out to her the slightest hope
that the law would not be allowed to take its course. He,
and obtain that mercy from him which would not be
granted by an earthly tribunal. His Lordship concluded
by passing sentence in the usual form.

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had
anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

Taug, was rorrested, and the crime was of such a nature,
and the crime was of such a nature,
the prisoner is and use committed under such circumstances, as perlaws of England, and against which the punishment dealt him such a blow as felled him. He was no sooner
dealt him such is a blow as felled him. He was no sooner
use the prosecutor's pocket; the prosecutor's pocket; the prosecutor's pocket; the prosecutor's seized his hand; on to of the party told the prisoner to seized his hand; on to the head; and the prisoner of the committee, who was accompanied by Mr.

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being

The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being treason, regarded as one of the very deepest dye by the not say that it was the prisoner) came behind him and help came. A poor point r, named Massey, who was at Thomas Webb was unanimously chosen to preside, the bar, hearing the proxiecutor's cries, peeped in, saw what was going on, and ran for a constable. When the constable came, the doar of the tap-room was out, in a forcible manner, the absolute necessity for leading to preside, the control of the tap-room was out, in a forcible manner, the absolute necessity for leading to preside, the constable came, the doar of the tap-room was out, in a forcible manner, the absolute necessity for leading to preside, the constable came, the doar of the tap-room was unanimously thosen to preside, of came, the proxiect and was unanimously thosen to preside, the came, the proxiect and was unanimously thosen to preside, the came, the proxiect and was unanimously thosen to preside, and was unanimously thosen to preside, the came are proxiected as the proxiected and the proxiected and the constable came, the doar of the tap-room was unanimously thosen to preside, and the proxiected fastened on the inside; but having at length ob. immediate action on the part of the Chartists, who had precisely. tained admission, captured the prisoner, who exclaimed, at length an opportunity of forcing the factions to "that it was all over." Mr. Webb had been robbed of the esovereigns, and was suffering great pain from the that day agreed to convene a convention, to be held contusion on the upper part of his head.—The prisoner or cross-examined some of the witnesses with great coolness and advoitness.—Mr. Combe commended the poor painter democratic party, when the Executive would be preand adroitness.-Mr. Combe commended the poor painter highly for his conduct; and, after giving the usual caution to the prisoner, said he would send him for trial .-The prisoner thereupon became very indecorous in his conduct, lolling about the dock and jeering the spectators in the body of the court. He was fully committed for

## Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. THE CRISIS .- A public meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Bl5, Blackfriars-road. on Wednesday evening, December the 17th inst., to nominate and elect a delegate to sit on the Chartist convention, at Manchester, on Monday next, to consider what steps the Chartist body shall take at the present crisis. Mr. J. G. Dron was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood was also unanimously elected secretary to the meeting. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings by requesting attention for all that might present themselves, and called on Mr. Stallwood to state the purpose for which they were assembled, and the reason they were called together. Mr. Stallwood then submitted the corespondence he had had with Mr. T. M. Wheeler on the subject, and the steps he had taken in consequence. Mr. Stallwood concluded by moving, that one delegate be appointed to represent the metropolis in the convention. After some discussion, the motion was earried. Messrs. Shaw, Knight, Cuffay, and Pearcey were then severally nominated. After several divisions, by show of hands and ballot, the chairman decided that the election had fallen on Mr. Shaw, and wrote that gentleman's credentials accordingly. On the motion of Messrs. Sowter and Glover, jun., it was resolved, "That the metropolitan localities be hereby requested to collect, or raise by means most suitable to the members, such sums of money as shall be necessary to defray the expense of sending the delegate, and that such monies, when collected, be forwarded to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 7, Crown-court, Deanstreet. Oxford-street.

CITY LOCALITY .- Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the 'Purgatory of Suicides," delivered his promised lecture on the lives and genius of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott, last Sunday evening. Mr. Walter Cooper, the instructive lecturer on Burns, of the preceding Sunday, was wood's "JUSTICE."-Mr. John Seawood Griffiths, of 14, in the chair, -a circumstance that added much to the interest felt by the audience. The Chartist poet, after Majesty's household, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Nott, 99 G, in the execution of his duty, and by the chairman, and after relating the singular and A. F. Taylor and Mr. S. Yardley were nominated as Majesty's household, was charged with assaulting Police- narrating some passages of the life of Burns, left untold attempting to rescue a prisoner from his custody. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Griffiths charged Nott, great masterpiece "Tam O' Shanter." The recitation the forthcoming conference, to be held on Monday. as will be seen, with brutally ill-treating his former pri-soner. The case occupied a great part of the day.—Nott Scott's life, evolving, as it does, so much of lamentable on Sunday, the 21st inst., to elect a delegate to the deposed that on Saturday night he took a woman named sordidness (in his desire to possess a large landed estate) above conference. Jenkins into custody, in Laystall-street, and was about on the one hand, and of noble independence (in his resolve removing her to the station, when the prisoner came to pay his creditors after his insolvency) on the other,over, collared him, and flourished a baton, surmounted afforded room for some highly useful remark. Mr. T. C. by a crown, which he teok from his pocket. A mob of also briefly, but pointedly, characterised several of the ence of the defeat of the magistrates by Mr. Roberts, eighty persons assembled, and the woman got away. The novels, placing "Old Mortality" as the first, and "Waverly as the second: "Ivanhoe" as the first of the his lecture, which lasted one hour and a half. When romances, and "Kenilworth" as the second. In conclusion, the lecturer alluded to the progress of knowhousehold." Witness gave the prisoner into the custody ledge, and the peculiar point to which we were arof another constable. The prisoner was sober. He rived. He said he could not conclude the lecture shook witness, and flourished the stuff over his head, Mr. without some pointed statement of his own views as to Greenwood inquired if Nott was drunk at the time, the proper course to be pursued by Chartists, at the prewhich the prisoner alleged, and still persevered in stating. sent juncture of affairs. The agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws-gigantic as it had become, under the that Nott was perfectly sober at the time, and that he was a man of sober habits, who had been fourteen years in the force. The prisoner in defence said that Nott, who had declared for free trade; Sir Robert Peel had broken up the delegate for the Wigan district to the Manchester ful manner, dragging her along the pavement. She was his Ministry bocause his colleagues refused their consent screaming and crying out that the constable would break to his proposal to carry out free trade. Whether Lord John Russell, or Sir Robert, or whoever might be the passionating her, went up to the constable, who appeared | future premier, he would be compelled to propose free to be tipsy, and said, "Don't ill-use this woman, she will trade in corn. No one could deny that. Now, it appeared conded,—"That the best thanks of this meeting go to prison quietly." The constable immediately re- to him (the lecturer) that the carrying of this question eased the woman, and seized him by the collar of the resembled a stone on the edge of a precipice, it was about shirt, and squeezed and dragged him with so much force, to fall, perhaps next February, perhaps after a dissoluthat had not his shirt collar given way, he would cer- tion of Parliament, and a general election; but the stone tainly have been strangled; the mob was by this time was on the edge. He had often proposed amendments very large, and in the struggle and bustle, both fell. Mrs. at Leicester, at Anti-Corn Law meetings—once at the Smith, the wife of a tradesman residing in Portpool-lane, hazard of his life. Yet he had always been for a repeal -" the Corn Laws are a curse; but they are not the only woman, and she, too, said he was tipsy. Nott said at the | bad law; and the great cure for all bad laws is the retime he would take the girl into custody. Between eight | peal of 1 ss legislation, and the enactment of the People's and nine o'clock she was going to market, when she saw | Charter." But now famine was threatening his fellowmen, he (the lecturer) could not think of attending any and tell him to remove it. The policeman kicked the meeting to propose amendments of the old stamp, even stall with his foot, and it fell, whereupon he said it had if he were likely to meet support; above all, now the stall with his foot, and it fell, whereupon he satu it had question of the Corn Law repeal was evidently about to kindness in acting as treasurer to the Land Society, be carried by the popular voice, he would not consent to been the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. Therebeen the case, for he was not near enough to it. that would place them in a contemptible minority. Still brutal way. In the dragging her cloak and bonnet were more, did he (the lecturer) look to what was to follow the torn off. The prisoner went up, and said it was a shame | carrying of this question : first, it would open the people's to see a lady used as she was. She could not say what eyes, generally; they would see, when Corn Law rounded them .- John Staine, living at 29, Union-street, quire what would render them happy; there would confirmed the last witness's account, as regarded the in- therefore, be an overwhelming addition of force from terference of the constable with the poor muffin-boy, in the working classes, who were, at present, so apathetic. Secondly, a considerable portion of the the first instance. The constable dragged the woman thetic. Secondly, a considerable portion of the peared from the following places:—Dewsbury, Little-town Readford Helifax and Lower Waylow. The memoers of the working classes, who were, at present, so apathetic to attend a general memoers of the constable dragged the woman middle class would feel the want of a furthern Readford Helifax and Lower Waylow. The memoers of the working classes, who were, at present, so apathetic the working classes, who were at the working classes apathetic the working classes apathetic the working classes apathetic the ther reform as soon as this repeal took place, but it was vain to call on them before. Thirdly, and, above all, he looked to the conflict that would be entered into hy all he looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all classes as soon as this question was decided. Aristocrats, landlords, tenants, parsons, tradesmen, working men, all delegate to the West Riding Delegate Meeting who ceedings of conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Code, seconded by Land Conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Code, seconded by Land Conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Code, seconded by Land Conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Code, seconded by Land Conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Code, seconded by Land Conference.

Noting the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all the looked to the looked t would be placed in antagonism more or less; and, from is not delegated by the National Charter Association, that state of change and general dissolution of old interests, he augured good. What, then, did he recommend! he represents." Moved by Mr. Cole, seconded by He wished to leave every man as free as he was resolved Mr. Jackson, "That Mr. Smith's name be withever to be himself. For his own part he could only say, drawn from the list of local lecturers until he again he would never lift a finger to help the manufacturers; becomes a member of the National Charter Association." Moved by Mr. Sucksmith, seconded by Mr. to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. in Leicester (where he knew but one firm that was exempt from the charge); but he could not consent to oppose from the charge); but he could not consent to oppose Halifax the first Sunday in January, to take into by W. P. Roberts. Esq., and several of the acrewoman a push, and told her to go about her business. Several persons present told the woman not to do so, but Several persons present told the woman not to do so, but were an elector, and an election were come, he would vote Chartists of the West Riding in case of a general general election arrived, he hoped to stand on the hust- second Sunday in February." ings in Leicester Market-place, and again champion

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S FUNDS.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 7s.
London, who took a review of the agitation from its

Universal Suffrage, and the rights of labour.

BARNSLEY.

At the Lan Society meeting on Monday last, Mr. John Vallance explained to the members the alterations and amendments in the l'ules, which gave great satisfaction to the shareholders, as demonstrated by the following resolution, moved by Mr. Pcter Hoey, and seconded by Mr. George Hargh :- "That the Barnsley branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society return their best thanks to John Vallance, representative of Barnsley, Sheffield, and Rotherham, and to the whole conference believing their deliberations have had for their object the best interests of the society. And that we most cordially sanction their every decision."

MEETING TO PETITION PARLIAMENT FOR THE RELEASE

pared at all hazards to carry out whatever decision that body might arrive at. This announcement was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Clark concluded, by calling upon the meeting to raise the means to send a delegate to represent Stockport. Mr. Cuffay was next introduced, and commenced by complimenting the men of Stockport for the hand- sation." some manner in which they had always sustained the | CITY LOCALITY.—The members of the city locality movement, and added, that if that meeting was to of the National Charter Association, are urgently rebe taken as a specimen of what they were in the quested to assemble to-morrow evening week. (Sun. habit of dving, then indeed were they entitled to the day, December 28th), in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, best thanks of the Chartists of the whole country, to take into consideration the most efficient means Mr. Cuffay continued at length to urge the necessity | to be adopted to ensure the return of Frost. Williams. of union and perseverance on the part of the Char Jones, Elis, and other exiled patriots. Also to de tists, and wound up an effective speech by recom- termine on the holding of an aggregate meeting of mending the meeting to take care that in the coming the metropolitan Chartists, in furtherance of the contest their glorious Charter should not be sullied said object. Thair to be taken at six o'clock preby any acts of folly or indiscretion. Mr. Poole also cisely. shillings and fivepence was collected for the Victim by Mr. Skelton on Sunday evening next, at the Fund, and a resolution carried, pladging the meeting to send a delegate to the Convention. Fifteen shillings was immediately subscribed to defray the delegate's expenses.

GREAT MEETING:—On Sunday evening last, the Bazaar, Briggate, was densely crowded to hear an address from Mr. Christopher Doyle, member of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, on the best mode to be adopted by the demoeratic party in the present eventful crisis, to secure to the people such measures as would render the repeal of the Corn Laws (should such an event take to-morrow (Sunday) evening; at half-past six, in the place) serviceable to them. Mr. Farren occupied the chair, and after a few preparatory observations, called upon Mr. Doyle, who spoke for an hour and a ing out what would be the effect if the worlting classes remained firm and united as a distinct and separate party, through the appreaching struggle. Mr. Doyle's address was enthusiastically received, and gave universal satisfaction.

OLDHAM. On Sunday last Mr. W. Dixon delivered a very energetic address on the present crisis of public affairs, in the course of which he gave a very interesting account of the proceedings of the Land Conterence, which gave great satisfaction. After the

MANCHESTER.

On Sunday evening the news was read to the audiafter which Mr. John Shaw, of Leeds, commenced about finishing Mr. O'Connor arrived, taking the audience by surprise, and spoke for an hour. Mr. Roberts, the miners' Attorney-General, next made his appearance, and spoke for half an hour. We had a treat not looked for, not expecting either of the above gentlemen.

The members of the Land Society belonging to the Land Conference, gave an account of his stewardship, and a full report of the proceedings of that body, which gave general satisfaction. Mr. William Walmsley proposed, and Mr. Michael Segrave sebe given to Mr. Canning for the able manner in which he represented us." Carried unanimously. We enrolled five new members on last Sunday night, which makes in all eighty-five members in Wigan.

PRESTON. At a meeting of the members of the Preston tist Institution, Bombers Brow, on Sunday (to mer-Branch of the Land Society, held on Sunday evening row), at six o'clock, on "The geographical position last, at Howarth's Temperance Hotel, to hearthe report of Mr. J. Brown, delegate to the Manchester Land Conference, after Mr. Brown had given an account of the proceedings, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That we highly approve of the plans and resolutions come to by the Land Conference, and hereby beg to tender to the delegates our sincere thanks." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to W. P. Roberts, Esq. for his and hope he will continue as treasurer." After the the case of the Welsh martyrs was taken into consideration, when a subscription was entered into, and a committee appointed to get up a public meeting in behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This meeting was held at Halifax, in the Working town, Bradford, Halifax, and Lower Warley. Mr. house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Monda

for a repealer in preference to a protectionist; yet, if a election." "That this meeting be adjourned to the

ROCHDALE.

from the Marylebone locality (being a collection made commencement to the present time. After which for me while in Stafford gaol, but which I apply to the Mr. G. W. Wheeler, the delegate from Rouen and above purposes with leave of the donors), of 4s. from Re ading, gave his testimony, as coming from an Hamilton, in Scotland, and of 1s. from my valued and incorruptible friend, George White, of Bradford.—Thos. and fully entered into the details of the Land scheme, Somess Town.—At a meeting of this locality held on Sunday evening last at Mr. Duddridge's, Tonbridge-street. Mr. George Humphries in the Chair. The fol-from its adoption. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, our general lowing resolution was moved by Mr. John Arnott, se conded secretary, then commented on the political aspect of went to the door, and seeing her, said, "If you do not by Mr. Thomas Laurie, and unanimously agreed to :- affairs at the present momentous crisis, and the leave my premises, I will give you in charge." He then "That we, the members of this locality, having for a long policy it behaved the Chartist body to pursue.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road south London Unartist Hall, 110, Diacktrians-road, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn, again-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Bricks past seven.— Somers 10wn: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brick, layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven— Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tayern, Lissue. grove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath. ill, at eight o'clock.

St. Pancras .- An harmonic meeting will be held at the Feathers Tayern, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday evening, Dec. 29th, 1845, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of the widow of poor Booker, of Sheffield, who fell a victim to illness, occasioned by an imprisonment, authors in the second the second by an imprisonment, authors in the second by an imprisonment. casioned by an imprisonment, suffered in the cause of truth and justice. All tickets issued for the 8th nst. will be admissible on the above evening. WESTMINSTER.-All persons whose names are on the books of this locality, are requested to attend at the Parthenium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday

evening, Dec. 21st.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. John Skelton will deliver a MANYLEBONE.—Mr. John Skelton will deliver a public lecture, subject,—"What advantages would the working classes derive from the repeal of the Corn Laws?" at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circusstreet, on Sunday evening next, December 21st, to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

Southwark and Lambeth.—A public discussion will be held in the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday evening next, December 21st; subject,—"Will a repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the producing classes?" To commence at half-past seven precisely.

HAMMERSMITH.—A public discussion will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, between some friends of the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Chartists of that locality, on Tuesday evening next, December 23rd, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. CHARTIST HALL, I, TURNAGAIN-LANE, FARRINGDONSPREET.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, Dec. 21st. In the evening, at seven o'clock precisely, Mr. T. Cooper will deliver the eighth of his second course of lectures, subject, "Life and genius of Handel; music an essential instrument in real civili-

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—Alecture will be delivered Soachmakers' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. Subject, "What advantages would the working classes derive from the repeal of the corn-laws-?" To commence at half-past seven o'clock.

HEBDEN BRIDGE. -- A tea-party and ball will be held in the Democratic Chapelion the 25th instant. Tea on the table at four o'clock precisely.
Cldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. A. F. Taylor will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall. Zubject, "The Agrarian Justice." Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evening.

LEEDS -Mr. James Leach will deliver a lecture

Bazaar, Briggate. HAMATAX.—A public tea-party, and other entertain ments, will take place in the Working Man's Hall on half, in an eloquent and argumentative strain; point- Thursday next. Tea on table at five o'clock. Tickets may be had on application at the room on Sunday

Manohester.—Foargus O'Connor, Esq., will lee ture in the Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six in the evening. Subject, "The Charter, the Land, and the Ten Hours' Bill." A special members' meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the large ante-room of Carpenter's Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held on Monday, Dec. 22: The shareholders' meeting of the Land Association will be held on Sunday Dec. 28, in the large ante-room of the Carpenters

Hall, at two o'clock in the afternoon. THE NEXT MEETING for the Miner's Victim Fund will be held at Mr. Mason's, sign of the Swan-Inn, Wednesfield-heath, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon. Roghdade.—Mr. Thomas Clark, will lecture in

the Chartist room, Mill-street, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at six o'clock in the evening.—A public meeting will take place in the Public-hall, Bailey-street, on Monday the 22nd inst., for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. The following persons will attend, F. O'Connor, Esq., P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler. HULL.—The weekly meeting of the Hull branch of

the Chartist. Co-operative Land Society, will, until further notice, be held at the house of John Welburn, sign of the Whitby Tavern, Salthouse-lane. The time of meeting as usual, on Sunday night, at six o'clock, and Tuesday at eight. The former subsecretaries of all places comprising the Hull district, of 1841, 1842; and 1843, are requested to write to J. H. Eastwood, No. 8, Clappison-square Syke's street.

Mr. John Vallance, of Barneley, will address his constituents at Sheffield and Rotherham, on the evenings of Sunday and Monday next, the 21st and 22nd, on the amended laws of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. STOCKFORT CHARTIST INSTITUTION, BOMBERS BROW

-A tea party and festival will be held in the room of the above institution, on Christmas day, Dec. 25th. Tea to be on the table at half-past four o'clock. STOCKPORT.—Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, will commence the first of four lectures here, in the Charof Greece, with an inquiry into the origin of its primeval institutions." MOTTRAM .- A public meeting will take place in the

lecture-room opposite the Rull's Head, on Saturday evening, Dec. 20th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the district in the Manchester convention. HALIFAX.—A meeting of the members of the National Chartist Association, in the Halifax district,

will be held in the Chartist Association-room, Lower Warley, on Sunday next, the 21st of Dec., at two o'clock in the aftergoon, for the purpose of electing delegate to attend the conference to be held at Manchester, on Monday, Dec. 22nd inst. DEWSBURY.—A meeting of the members of the

Co-operative Land Society in this district will be hald on Sunday next, December 21st, at two o'clock in the afternoon. NEWCASTLE-EFON-TYNE. - The members of this

NOTTINGHAM. - Mr. Saunders will report the pro-

ccedings of conference, on Sunday evening next, st six o'clock precisely, at the Seven Stars, Barker-gale.
The chair will be taken at six o'clock.
LANCASHIRE.—The next general delegate meeting the of Lancashire miners will be held on Monday, the 29th of December, at the house of Mr. Wm. Ogden, Chair

by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several of the acredited agents of the Miners' Association. The left for the fortnight, including general contributions, 1s. per member. Bacup.—Mr. M'Grath will lecture here on Sunday

TODMORDEN. Messrs. Doyle and Wheeler will address the inhabitants of this place on Sunds evening. ROCHDALE. - Mr. Clark will lecture here on Sun day evening. Chair to be taken at six o'clock.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, or 16, Great Windmil street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin ar at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Propietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by Prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandor, street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newighton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 344 ton, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, 11 the City of Westminster

City of Westminster Saturday December 20, 1845.