

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,

The old song says "that misfortune but seldom come single, 'tis plain," so I presume, when you read the *Star* of this week, that you will say that good fortune has not come single. I am now about to answer some scores of most insolent, offensive and impertinent letters that I have recently received about the purchase of land, and to not one of which I have replied, and not one of which has had any more effect upon me than the buzz of a blue-bottle fly; indeed, I often think that it is very fortunate for you that I can bear some months abuse without being ruffled or driven into a course which the critics would be the loudest to condemn. I shall first explain my position to you with respect to the Company, and, without condescending to gratify or satisfy my impertinent correspondents, they, as well as you, will perhaps see the difference between purchasing land to let to a tenant as a safe investment for the purchaser's money, and the purchase of land, EVERY ACRE OF WHICH I shall consider a safe investment for the poor man's labour and capital. If I had been more anxious to secure a dangerous popularity than to insure the certainty of every member's success, my conduct might have been more acceptable, until YOUR failure proved MY inefficiency, and then, instead of calmly bearing the taunts of fools, I should have bent under the weight of your just reproach and my own consuming reflections.

You, my friends, will bear in mind that when once a man is located upon his little estate, that he is not a mere experimentalist, but that he has adopted his new profession upon confidence in his wisdom and knowledge. And again, I tell you that no father who ever lived in this world ever had a more tender solicitude for the success and comfort of his children than I have for the success and comfort of every member of the Chartist Co-operative LAND COMPANY. It is very easy to keep continually bawling out

BUY! BUY!! BUY!!!

but it is not so easy to find estates so circumstanced as to justify me in purchasing as other people purchase. An estate of two hundred acres of varied soil may well suit the purpose of a purchaser or a tenant, while the inequality and variety would engender external strife, jealousy and animosity in our ranks. Now, in Herringgate farm I positively should not know which allotment to choose, and I am commissioned to offer £30, £30 and £70 for a two, three, or four acre farm upon that estate; so with the one hundred and sixty acres which I have just purchased. It is one of the most heavenly spots in creation, situated in Worcestershire, within nine miles of Gloucester, nine of Tewkesbury, less than five from the thriving market town of Ledbury, twelve of Cheltenham, within two of the Malvern Hills, and four miles and a half from a canal, and cost £3100; the rent paid by the former tenant, for twelve years, was £336 a-year, or £2 2s. an acre, which will tell you whether the land is good or not; my own opinion is, that this day two years it will be worth £5 an acre. The roads to it are splendid; the country is beautiful, it is well watered; the very best stone is to be had within less than two miles, all dressed and squared for building at 1s. 6d. per ton; a ton of stone will do precisely as much as 2000 of bricks which cost 8s. Line is about half the price that it is at Herringgate, sand, the best sand, is within a mile and a half for nothing, and there is plenty of the best material for making roads, and a vast quantity of excellent materials upon the farm. The labour in the parish is 8s. a week, I will certainly raise it to 10s., as the improvement of the labourer is part of our principle, and thus you find that building will not be more than half the expense at Herringgate, if so much, and the materials as good as any in the world.

Now for the advantages of this Estate. When we bought Herringgate there was a large amount of crops in the ground, which compelled us to forego operations until they were reaped; and such was the case in ninety-nine out of every hundred farms that we buy, while upon Lowlands and Applehurst Farm, the one I have just purchased, there is not a grain of anything sowed, so that the whole land is at once convertible to our use. The possession is to be given on the 12th of December, and then I set to work, and no time will be lost in erecting the buildings, and doing all the necessary work. Now, what a very different situation this is to be in than if I had purchased some low, unhealthy, or mountainous and inaccessible farm, or one for subdivision of which we should have waited till September next, till the crops were off. I have inspected twenty-six farms before I met with one that entirely suited. If I had got the other farm in Worcestershire for which I bid, we could not have had possession until February next, and the land was £60 an acre—this is better land, though the other was prime, and is only £50 an acre. Now attend to the farms that I have inspected—one near Carlisle, a stomp, out of the way, bad roads, and tenanted; one near Broughton, on the borders of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, wild, out of the way, too dear, and tenanted; four in Kent, £70 an acre; two at Bagshot, a portion of one heath, eighty acres of the other heath; one at Wokingham, miserably out of condition, cropped, tenanted, and dear; one in Devonshire, on the top of a mountain; two at Little Messenden, in Hertfordshire, tenanted, no water, and had bad; Bonner's Farm, in Hertfordshire, all stones; Marsh Gibbon, in Bucks, flooded, no materials, no house, part common; two near Ipswich, Suffolk, one £70 an acre, the other £22 an acre, that I would not take at a gift; Essex, Colliers Farm, all stiff clay; another farm at the river Blackwater, eight acres of "slob," with eternal stink, and the inhabitants afflicted with ague; Witney, near Oxford, 198 acres, sold by private contract before the auction. With regard to this, I may observe, that I wish the person who sent the advertisement had sent the notice of the sale which appeared in the following week's paper, but which he never sent. Biggs Farm, confused title; Bowers Farm, Hertfordshire, tenanted, cropped, and one-fourth under beech timber; Barnes Farm, Worcestershire, in treaty with another before I heard of it, bid £500 over him, but the proprietors under contract to sell.

Now then, in the blazing heat of summer, or in the pelted rain of autumn, I have dug every field in those several farms. I never will be drawn into such explanation again and, once for all, no living man, or all the men in the world, shall either drag me or force me to make a purchase that I won't be satisfied with through all time. I am not only satisfied but gratified with the present purchase, and for this reason—it is worth more to us than any other person living, and Mr. Miles, of Bristol, bid £2,000 for it. So I can't be much wrong. There was a mortgage of £7,500 upon it, and mortgages don't lend to the full amount, and, above all, because I was offered 9000 guineas for it after I purchased it. I was very near being late; I returned from the farm after having dug in several parts of every field, and having ascertained every necessary information, and went up to my knees; and the auction was going on as I entered the room; and when I was at breakfast, after making the purchase, a gentleman, who supposed he would be in time, arrived to-day, and offered 9000 guineas. The mortgage was obliged to sell, assured me, that if I was disposed to part with it, he would get me ten thousand pounds. I shall now give you some information upon a subject that I have always been trying to instruct you upon—namely, the value of land in the retail market.

The reason of the auction being hurried on at the precise hour stated was this: the same auctioneer

The Northern Star

VOL. IX, NO. 471.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

William Hewitt, Publisher
16, Great Windmill St., Hay.

PRICE FIVEPENCE OF
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

had afterwards to sell the Prinknash-park estate, in the same room, in sixty-six lots; and now observe what I have to tell you. Those lots varied from less than a quarter of an acre to eighteen acres, and for the most part, though inferior land, brought from £100 to £150 an acre. One lot of less than a quarter of an acre, was let for 15s. a-year, and bought for £28; another lot of five acres was bought in at £675. During the auction, I observed a labouring-looking man, with a long white great coat, occasionally bidding for a small allotment, in a fine loud tone, and amidst a good deal of laughter, and I was anxious to know his business. While I was getting ready to start by the train, he came down stairs, and I said, "Well, my man, did you buy anything?" "Yes," said he; "I bought an acre and a little bit." "And what did you give?" "£105." "Now," I said, "what's your occupation?" He answered, "At the time of Mr. Guise's election, about eighteen years ago, I was in service, and I purchased a bit of land with what money I had." "Well, and how much have you now?" "Why, I had six acres before this bit; and I always kept adding a bit to it. I gave £275 for three acres." "Well, and what family have you?" "Only my wife and a friendless child. I have no one to help me. I hire men to work." "Well; how much would you have bought to-day if you had got it to your liking?" "Why, I'd buy £1000 worth." "Why, have you got one thousand pounds saved after purchasing the land?" "Yes; I could manage that and a bit more too!"

Now, the reader may suppose this to be a Free-Trade steam-boat conversation; but I asked more: I asked him his name and his place of residence; and his name is Henry Bolton, of Upton St. Leonards; so that those who take the *Star* in that neighbourhood may ascertain the critical accuracy of every word I state; and, besides the £105, he has to pay his share of expense of making out title, and the whole expense of conveyance. Now, what will the growers, who say that a man must starve upon two acres, say to that? To this branch of my subject I have only to add, that but for the better created by a few, perhaps non-subscribers, about making £1,500 per annum, the *Star* could have added £10,000 more to the capital of the society; if I had used my own judgment in buying land that would not suit us to sell again; but the peculiarity of my position is this, that I must not only satisfy the good men, but I must avoid as much as possible dissatisfying the bad ones. However, as the next piece of intelligence which I have to communicate is of much more importance than the purchase of 50 estates, I now announce for the consideration of the several constituencies, that they may instruct their delegates, that at the next Conference I shall ask for the power to use my own judgment to increase the capital of the company, by the purchase and sale of estates; 6,000 single shareholders pay £15,000, and I would undertake to make £50,000, and perhaps more, within the six years that it may take to locate a section. Of all the speculations that are now presented to the money grubber, there is no such speculation as the buying and selling of land; and if a man has capital to buy in the wholesale market, and sell in the retail market, in less than six years he will be a second Rothschild, and without a particle of risk. There's not a day in the year that I would not undertake to make my £100. Now observe, there's an estate to be sold, a man who wants it bids £10,000—I buy it for £10,100; he'll scratch his head, and when he finds he's lost it, he will think no more of giving me a £100 or £500 for my bargain, than of walking out of the room. He pays the deposit instead of me, and the purchase is made in his name instead of mine. So that you see I have always some resource whenever I wish to turn money-grubber.

I now turn to the consideration of my second subject—

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

The non-enrolment of our society has been another subject of great anxiety with the non-members, and if they were anxious for protection against me and the Directors, I assure you I was much more anxious for protection against them. You are not to suppose that it was matter of light consideration to be obliged to publish every single act, and every single step taken by the directing body; a thing that never was heard of before, but of course rendered necessary by the leucubrations of ignorant inflated boobies, who were cunning enough to remain out of sight, while they got their poor tools to fire their arrows. Application was made to the Attorney General to certify our rules for enrolment, as the new act required, but which he refused. There was no course open then, but the more stringent and expensive process of Registration. Determined to surround my offspring with all the protection that the law could afford, I, with the concurrence of the Directors, resolved upon furnishing that protection, and we are now provisionally registered as a Joint Stock Company, under the designation of

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

The deed for complete enrolment is now before counsel for perfection, and when we obtain the licence for complete registration, which is the next step, the members and their property are much more stringently protected than they would be by enrolment. The enrolment punishes officers for fraud, but registration not only punishes them for fraud, but fines them £20 for the most trifling neglect of duty. When the registration is complete, every member's name must be entered in the book containing the deed—the deed-book is made up like a large account-book, and every ten folios requires an additional stamp of £1—the book is to be open for the inspection, not only of the members, but of the public, at office hours, and notice must be given of every fresh act or alteration in the rules to the proper authorities, and a balance sheet with the expenditure of the Society's funds, together with the receipts, must also be furnished to the same authorities, and any change of Directors, Trustees, Auditors, or other officers, must be duly notified. The solicitor to the Society is liable to a fine of £20 for every act of neglect, and therefore I have received notice this week from the solicitor not to publish the usual weekly places of meeting, until a correct list is furnished to him next week through the secretary, of which he can give proper notice, and then they may afterwards appear weekly in the *Star*. He must give notice of any purchase of land, and all properties belonging to the Society must be vested in the Trustees for the benefit of the shareholders; so that my liabilities are not likely to affect Herringgate now.

At the Conference I shall press for the appointment of Trustees of undoubted character and integrity—in short, I am determined that no squeamishness or delicacy shall induce me to screen a single act of impropriety or to sanction a single act of injustice. The registration of our Company not only gives the shareholders a power and control over their officers, but it also, thank God,

gives the officers the power of compelling the shareholders to perform their contracts—that is, to make them pay up their shares as stipulated, whether at threepence a week, sixpence a week, or a shilling a week; and you will see the desirableness of this, when I tell you that there are many members who have paid 1s. 4d. as their licence to create dissension, and still stand in the way of those who would gladly enter. For instance, if there are a lot of these beggars in Section No. 1, we can not then to make room for veritable members in that section. This, I assure you, is very desirable. The shareholders themselves will now see the indispensable necessity of compelling the local secretary to furnish the General Secretary, forthwith, with the name, place of abode, and calling of every shareholder, and notice of every new branch opened must be sent at once to the General Secretary, in order that the solicitor may furnish the proper authority with it. The expense will be considerable, perhaps £150; but then it is my intention to move at the Conference that that is a proper item to be paid out of the expense fund, so that it will not diminish the capital of the Society.

I don't think I have anything more to add, further than that I would rather pay the expense of Registration out of my own pocket, than be longer without its protection. And, now, in conclusion, let it once for all be understood, that I will purchase no land for the COMPANY except what pleases myself. I have travelled fully five thousand miles, and more, in search of different estates, and I will not have sleepless nights, wet feet, a hungry belly, and abuse, as my wages any longer. I will purchase no land upon two acres of which a man and his family cannot live comfortably, and purchase it for ever in less than five years. And, thank God, I shall have a little rest till the 12th of December, the day upon which we get possession; and upon the 14th, as Sunday is the 13th, the stones will be walking from the quarry, and the 8s. paupers of Worcestershire will be throwing up their hats for the Land and the Charter. I would publish some of the letters I have received, if the cowards had put their names to them, that the Chartists in the neighbourhood might pull their ears, but cowards always take care of Number One.

Your faithful friend and bullif,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE SMALL FARM SYSTEM ON THE CONTINENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 19, 1846.

Dear Sir,
Having been over that part of Belgium traversed by Mr. O'Connor last year, and having this year, passed through other portions not visited by that gentleman, I think it right to give my testimony, not only to the general but the particular accuracy of the statements made public through your journal.
As I have a great desire to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as my opportunities would afford, and in submitting them to your consideration, and that of your readers, I hope that they may tend in some degree to assist the great work now being cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as much information on the subject as

General Intelligence.

General Intelligence.

SAVINGS-BANK.—A parliamentary paper, was moved by Mr. Hume at the close of the session, was asked last night, giving an account of "the state in all the purchases and sales of Bank Annuities Exchequer-bills effected, by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Trustees of Savings-banks, from the date, description, and extent of such purchases and sales, and the rate at which each of such purchases and sales was effected." The 20th of May, 1844, to the 5th of July, 1848."—The paper contains the following account of the Exchequer-bills bought on the gross amount of stock and Exchequer-bills in the period embraced in the Savings-banks Act, viz. £1,400 in the Three per Cent. Consols, £45,000, and Three per Cent. Exchequer Annuities, £2,065,000. Three-and-a-half per Cent. Annuities, £1,000,000. The following descriptions of stock mentioned in little more than two years was £3,141,975 15s. 6d.: the stock in the time realized £119,917 10s. The Exchequer-bills paid off in the period amounted to £300,000.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—In 1844-5, accord-
ing to a Parliamentary paper, the Poor Law Com-
mission cost £53,000, £52,770, in 1845-6, and
£50, in 1846-7.

INNKEEPING.—Esq. Special Plunder of the Inner
Temple, has been elected, as £3000 a year, to be
the subject, for the situation of "Enquiring Officer" to
the Pancras Parish Directors. The salary is
£120 a year.

LYDCK LONDON ASTUTE.—A Government com-
missioner, has been appointed, as £3000 a year, to be
the subject, at the Legh Arms Hotel, Newton.

METRO EIRA IN METROPOLITAN LOCOMOTION.—A
number of omnibuses have commenced running be-
tween the Bank and Paddington and intermediate
stations, at the rate of one penny per mile. Se-
veral have also started from the Strand to Pad-
dington, at a charge being 2d. the entire distance.

ly commenced working short time, and the
s are expected soon to adopt the same course.—
Essex Courier.

R CORDEN FUND now amounts to £75,525 8s.
THE HELL O' A DISEASES.—A Dutchman, in pro-
g to the place from whence he heard the cries
stress, discovered one of his neighbours lying

stone wall, which fell upon him and fractured his leg. "Well den," said Henson, "neighbour Erikken, I'm a poor matter, but I'll do my best." "Matty," "vy you see mine conditions, off class stones upon me, and mine legs broke off close to my body." "Mine Cot," says Houghton, "is dat you hollerd so like de devil, I tought, you vas so dooth ache."

THE COMPANIES.—A company has been established by the community with pure wheaten bread at of five pence, at the actual cost of the materials, expenses of making, &c. The company, it is well conceived operations in the metropolis in the ensuing months. They profess to be able to supply the 4lb. loaf at one half price than that at present by the bakers.

OFFICE PATRONAGE.—A poor postman named Mr. L., residing at Axbridge, in Somersetshire, daily perambulations as a letter-carrier, goes to the office at Axbridge, in the summer, and performs his laborious service he is said to have 12s. a year.

TERREN, THE ACTOR. well known in the theatre, expired on the 17th instant; after an illness of many months, at the early period of 43 years of age.

PRICE OF THE 4LB. LOAF. in Edinburgh and in Glasgow, is nine-pence, an advance having taken place last week.

POTATOES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF QUEENSHED are much a failure as was anticipated by a great of the inhabitants.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE AGRICULTURAL PRIZE.—Mr. the great Dissenting preacher of Bath, at the seventeen-seventh, has just led to the hymeneal altar with a fortune of £30,000.—*Banbury Advertiser.*

UNORDINARY LIGHTNING.—An Irish paper states, that while a man was taking a glass of beer in a dram shop in Dublin, "the electric fluid in the whisky and conveyed the glass out of his some distance, and it was ultimately smashed at the bar;" the man, it is said, "providentially escaped." The cause of the accident may probably be incorrectly attributed to the more agency of fluids than the electric.

WELLINGTON STATUE.—Lord Morpeth has perhaps, as good a move as possible to obtain the "segment of the 'competent persons' on Mr. Wellington's statue." The Duke of Devonshire, addressed a circular to all the Royal Medicines, requesting that he may be favoured their opinion as to the effect of the statue on the *Althenum.*

TRADING COMPANY AT MATRIMONY.—Last week the man from Over Darwen and the female liveezy, went to the parish church to commit many who had enjoyed no less than twenty-years of courtship! After such "a lengthened dress long drawn out," it might naturally be supposed that something should be interrupted to consummation to this unlimited wedding. When the licence was produced it was discovered had been obtained for use twelve months ago; it was valueless after the third month the insolent couple were sent back to make a start at the next *Shroton Standard.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A gentleman and a young lady, and a gentleman, together by rail from Nottingham to have dissolvable knot tied at Lincoln; but about an hour after the loving pair had set off, the lady's car, a fine one, was broken up at the station, and ascertained that she had left for work with her lover. The telegraph was instantly work, and when the lady and gentleman arrived, the policeman was in attendance to receive the pair, and the pair were taken out of the car, placed in a return train, and sent back to mms.

STORMY PETRELS fell upon a barge in the Severn at Dicles, on Friday, driven off inland by the prevalence of the southerly winds. It is a very uncommon occurrence to be seen so far from the sea.—*Birmingham Standard.*

ASIAN BUTTLERS.—A vessel, just arrived in one of our establishments from Russia, has brought, to a cargo of raw and wood goods, 3000 of Russian produce. The importance of the cargo is, however, not from the raw country mentioned is not usual, if it has been placed on any former occasion.

IRONMONGERS of this town have resolved upon going to their in their employ a larger amount than they have ever enjoyed. The great traders have determined to close their business at seven o'clock in the evening, on Saturdays.—*Newcastle Journal.*

MARTIN, SEN. of Reigate, has presented to Mr. Clerk at the Reigate station, a magnificent silver watch, with a chain, as a reward to the latter gentleman having saved his life on the way under the following circumstances:—Mr. was crossing the line, when Mr. Anderson, the express train coming, at the imminent his own life, rushed forward and dragged that the line, when the train swept by at speed, Mr. Martin only escaping by a few inches being smashed to pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED.—The *New York Times* of the 5th inst. says:—"The Great Britain in her sixteenth day. Her non-arrival in season of the month of March, was a disappointment to the Great Western, is proving, and will be a serious annoyance to our merchants."

PEER A PREACHER.—The Right Hon. Lord Anderson preached in the long room of the Angel Hotel, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. The sermon, upwards of 100 being present, but there doubt that had a more efficient notice been an immense assemblage of persons, of all would have been attracted by the novelty of a nobleman preach.—*Shorborne Journal.*

CHINESE COLLECTION.—This very curious collection will shortly be removed to the British Museum, and the proprietors here about to exhibit the contents in various large towns and cities of the country.

DEBATING OF PARLIAMENT.—The rumour of a meeting of Parliament next is confidently received. The very best informed circles say that Lord John Russell will not be invited to take office, and to be a subject, and determined to resign if the other members of the Cabinet will not conform to the same. The question will, however, be finally decided on Wednesday, if not before. It is said, that the next day will be proposed to open the session, suspending the duty of 4s.—*Standard of London.*

REJECTION OF BATHS IN SHRODSBIRETH.—At a full of the vestry and inhabitants of Shrodsbireth, on Monday, a proposal for establishing baths in the town, and a motion for a parish rate, was defeated by a majority of 25 to 20, whereas the resolution of Parliament requiring that the resolution establishment of baths and washhouses shall be supported by two-thirds of an open vestry, before submitted to the Secretary of State.

IMMEDIATE OPENING OF THE PORTS.—A public meeting for establishing the ports was held on Monday evening, at the Princess's Assembly-room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, at which Mr. T. T. Macneil gave a lecture, on the duty incumbent on members of immediately removing all remaining obstructions on the importation of goods, and the duty incumbent on the Government in Ireland, and its threatened invasion to this country. The room was filled with attentive auditory, who agreed to a memorial to the Queen, praying the immediate opening of the ports.

ST. PASCAS PLOM.—At a meeting of the which took place on Monday, a committee formed, consisting of 25 vestrymen, not directors of the poor, to inquire into the management of the poor in this resource. It is said, that, despite the strenuous opposition of Mr. Senior Churchwarden, the committee will be able to do much.

After which Messrs. P. M'GRATH and T. CLARK delivered lengthy and eloquent addresses, showing the value of the land and the efficiency and practicability of the Land Society.

When the last installment of their wages since they were set to work. I asked some of them how long they had been employed, and they replied that some had been three weeks and some were four; but that they were only getting one fortnight's wages out of what was due to them, having three weeks' wages due some. After receiving the money, I observed some of them go into shops where Indian meal was sold and express a desire to purchase, but that it was impossible to give an adequate idea of the disappointment they experienced when informed by the shopkeepers that they were out of it, and could not tell when the

state of affairs, that people who have money in their hands cannot get a supply of food to purchase.

Numbers have been the complaints made respecting the conduct of the Government in this time of distress, and many are the complaints, both loud and angry, against them by the starving population. In fact—whether they were justified in doing so or not, let others judge—the people play all their troubles at their door, and certainly not without some good show of reason. The only consolation and blessing which the people enjoy is that all their sufferings are devoted to the plentiful supply of food which is wanted by the poor, and herring being sold at 3d. and 3d. the 12d. and good hake can be bought for 3d. each, while on ordinary occasions they could not be had for 1s. 6d.—*Cork Reporter.*

DUBLIN, OCT. 21.—PAYMENT OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.—Presentments to the amount of £700,000 have already been granted by the Board of Works. Next week there will be a vast increase in the number of persons employed. There must be, of course, a great many preliminary difficulties which such immense operations are in progress, and where nearly the whole machinery is to be employed. The Board of Works has been obliged to employ a large number of persons on Saturday. One source of temporary embarrassment has arisen from the great quantity of silver required to pay the wages of the labourers. This has been in some measure anticipated by the Government, and a week or two since the Comet was steamed was employed by the Treasury to deliver a considerable quantity of specie at the branches of the Bank of Ireland in Cork, Waterford, Galway, and other towns on the Irish coast. In some of the inland districts there has been much inconvenience, owing to the large quantity of silver required. Within the last two months the quantity of silver in Ireland has been increased to the extent of £100,000.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.—The Galway town commissioners, at a meeting held on Thursday last, voted £500 towards the purchase of corn, to relieve the pressing necessities of the destitute poor.

THE SILENCE OF THE DISTRICT.—The silence of the district in the northern province. The *Northern Star* contains the following:—

DESTRUCTION OF THE FLOODS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TULLAGHMORE.—The people has been forwarded to us by a Portlough correspondent:—"We were all greatly alarmed on Wednesday last by a report that a party of labourers were to be congregated for the purpose of looking out for employment or food. Owing, however, to the severity of the day, only about a hundred assembled, and they seemed greatly disappointed at not meeting with N. Alexander, Esq., M.P., their landlord, in whom they have every confidence. It is really distressing to see the state of misery to which the greater number of the working classes in this neighbourhood are reduced. Part feeling, which was formerly carried out to a great extent in Portlough, has now altogether disappeared; and all parties appear anxious to join together for one main object—employment. If they are not attended to soon, the result will assuredly be serious."

REGULATION OF WASTE LANDS.

At the present sessions in the barony of Iffa and Offa, Esq., county of Tipperary, on Tuesday, £5,000 was voted for the purchase of waste lands, which prevailed in favour of voting money for the purchase of the Waterford and Limerick, and the Great Southern and Western Railways, both of which are to pass through the barony, if those companies should apply for the co-operation of the sessions. Captain Bernal, who presided at the meeting, stated that the Government had not met the present exigency by some efficient remedy, such as the reclamation of the waste lands; and he stated that landlords were deterred from drainage by a fear of the expense of the officers of the Board of Works.

GALWAY, OCT. 24.—On Tuesday last, a large number of persons, composed of men, women, and children, assembled, in a riotous and tumultuous manner in front of the residence of Mr. Clements, C.E., Upper Dominick street, and threatened to break open his house, destroy his property, and inflict personal injury on that gentleman. The members of his family, unless they immediately procured food and employment. Notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the multitude, Mr. Clements ventured to address them from one of his windows, telling them that everything in his power had been done to proceed with the public works, and that he was prepared to do a day or two, he hoped to be able to give employment to over a thousand. Shortly after this the people withdrew, expressing their determination to have employment at any hazard.

BANTRY, OCT. 24.—The potatoes in this district are quite scarce, and the people are living on oatmeal, which, at 2s. 6d. a stone, is not to be obtained in sufficient quantities even by those who have remunerative employment. Many of them, however, are unemployed, and consequently in a state of destitution.

The mills, of which there are not half enough in the county, are kept at work day and night, grinding oats for the public. Crowds of farmers and cottier tenants are gathered about the doors, waiting for their turn to have their several parcels ground; and that return they come round sooner than forty-eight hours. They submit to the delay with patience, but are annoyed by the noise of the mill, and sometimes provided them with an apartment of some kind to shelter them from the weather, and cook their food in.

Sheep stealing has become very prevalent in this neighbourhood. Scarcely a night has passed for the last week that some farmer has not been robbed of one or two of his flock. These depredations have not been traced in any instance to the famishing wretches whose misery would be some excuse; but is suspected to be the result of a combination amongst the shepherds to extort an increase of wages.

A cart was stopped yesterday on the road between this place and Parsonstown, and a load of flour taken by the country people. Two men have been identified as the leaders of the exploit, and sent to prison.

No public works have yet set on foot to enable the poor people to bear up against this crushing calamity. It is said that some of the proprietors, who had been very clamorous on the subject of "reproductive labour," and urged upon the Government to give a wide interpretation to the Labour Relief Act, have grown lukewarm on the question, now that their expectations have been disappointed with, and hesitate about encumbering their estates by applying for works of special improvement. If this be true, it is a sore reflection upon the character of our country to be constrained to admit, that no person who has observed their ways with attention for the last twenty years can be surprised at it.

CLARE.—A correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives the following:—"On the 14th inst., a man, named Donohue, was proceeding to the market of Ennis with a load of oats, the property of John Patrick Molony, who kindly offered to accompany him. He was stopped near the village of Gaharan by two men, armed with pistols, who insisted on his going back with the corn, telling him that in compliment to Mr. Molony, who was a good man, they would not shoot the horse that time; but, if he attempted to send out any more corn, they would shoot him with him as he had done with every one else."

On Sunday evening a party of men went to Danag, the residence of Thomas Sampson, Esq., and took away his arms.

On Tuesday evening two horses were fired at near Dromoland, when drawing in to this town. One of the horses, a valuable animal, was killed, the other had strength enough to draw the car into Newmarket.

SALTS OF PINE ARMS IN CAVAN.—Immense quantities of new fire arms, of various kinds, have been selling by public auction in the different towns throughout the county.—*Anglo-Celt.*

WESTMEATH.—A diabolical outrage, took place on Monday night last at Stoneyhall, the residence of Mr. Gibson. An armed party visited the house on that night and knocked the hall-door, and when the door was being opened, the party fired, and shot the person within, the door having received the contents of the gun.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

CLOSING, OCT. 17.—This day, between two and three o'clock, parties are scouring the country, town, and country, demanding bread. The shopkeepers, however, have been liberal with both money and food, and many of them afterwards closed their shops.

MONTAGHAN, OCT. 24.—An Angular correspondent informs us, that parties are scouring the country in that neighbourhood, visiting the houses of gentlemen and farmers, demanding money and food. One party visited the house of Mr. Watson, of Killymanan, and although he gave them money, they threatened to kill one of his cows upon the next visit; they then went to the house of a poor widow named Henderson, and extorted money from her by threats of destruction of property. Similar parties are parading through various parts of the country, levying contributions.—*Northern Standard.*

TIPPERARY.—We cannot possibly describe the fearful state of misery to which the people are reduced in this place. The people are in a state of utter helplessness, and are depending wholly on chance for subsistence. We regret to add that the never-failing concomitants of famine and misery have been manifest their appearance; that outrages have been committed, and that we have not been able to think likely that they are not to be followed by more.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Wednesday last, the fair day of Templemore, Mr. Edward Byrne of Lisnenny was returning home from it, he

was overtaken at Eastwood gate by three fellows, who beat him severely with stones, inflicting one very serious cut, and three or four small ones. Mr. Byrne was unable to proceed further, and remained at Eastwood, where two doctors are in attendance.—*Newark Guardian.*

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—On Sunday night last three men, whose faces were blackened, broke into the house of a widow named Magee, who resides at Mayo, in the colliery district, Queen's County, and after a violent attack on her head, they demanded of her why she dared to pay her rent. Two of the ruffians then held her while a third applied a torch to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt off, and the scalp seriously injured. They then left the house threatening her with a future visit. The poor woman presented herself next morning before a magistrate in a shocking condition; but the subject having undergone investigation on Wednesday at the Ballinacorney Petty Sessions, the magistrates have offered £20 reward for such information as will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators. A few days since a similar visit was paid a poor woman named Doyle, who, with her husband, resided on the same townland, as caretakers to Mr. Wright. They had taken the place of the persons who had been dismissed from the same employment; and having applied a torch to the hair of her head—a new mode of torture, worthy of barbarous ages—completed their savage task by burning the hair, and seriously injuring the poor woman's head. Two poor families have since quitted that part of the country, evidently happy on their narrow escape.

YOUNG IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has written a long address to the steadfast moral force repealers of the county of Cork, in reply to some resolutions calling for a reconciliation between him and the Young Ireland party. He says, "the moral and physical force principles cannot amalgamate together, they are essentially different and opposite, and can have no combination. They are as different as black and white, as water and fire. You cannot combine the principle of non-resistance with the principle of physical force. And concludes by stating, 'that the Association cannot concede, and if it could, it ought not.'"

DISTRESS IN SLIGO.—On Saturday last a deputation from the county of Sligo, were received by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Secretary of State for Ireland. The deputation, which was headed by Mr. O'Connell, presented to His Excellency the grievous state of privation and distress under which the labouring classes in that county are suffering. They urged, in particular, the depression in prices at which the produce of the soil is being sold, and recommended, amongst other remedial measures, the extension of the principle of reproductive works to subsoiling, wherever drainage was unnecessary. They likewise suggested the establishment and use of the Coast Guard stations as depots for the sale and delivery of provisions, and also the extension of the former system. His Excellency entertained both the former suggestions very favourably, and the deputation were assured that they should be promptly and efficiently considered.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

CONVENTION AT FERRY.—The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday—the Mayor of Clonmel in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from his father, which commented severely on the delay of the Board of Works in carrying out the present system of drainage, and the want of steps to be taken at the baronial sessions. The customary address of the Young Ireland party was indulged in by various speakers, and after a speech on the distress by John O'Connell, the meeting terminated. Rent nearly £100, £50 of which was from Liverpool. [It was stated that the proceeding was being conducted in accordance with a discussion with the Young Irelanders. Several of the latter offered themselves for admission but the O'Connellite Repealers took measures to exclude them.]

MEETING AT FERRY.

On Monday a meeting was held at Ferry for the purpose of conferring on the present alarming state of the county, and taking such steps as might be deemed most advisable to meet the exigency created by the scarcity and dearth of food, and the want of useful and beneficial employment for the labouring population. At the request of a large number of gentlemen constituting twelve Repeal Committees, in each of the county districts, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell and E. B. Roche, Esq., attended the meeting, and on their entrance into the News Room, where it was held, were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. O'Connell made a long speech. Several resolutions were agreed to, and a memorial forwarded upon the subject of the present state of the county to the Board of Works, and a deputation from each Relief Committee.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—A general order has been issued by the Lord Chancellor authorizing (in consequence of the prevailing distress) sums to be granted out of relief commuted out of the estates of minors, wards, lunatics, &c. The order directs the court empowered to grant such sums as may exceed seven per cent. upon the net annual income of the estate. Special cases are to be referred to the Lord Chancellor, when the amount sought exceeds £100.

CLARE.—On the 24th inst., a deputation from the county of Clare, County of Vandeuvre, as Vice-Lieutenant, convened a meeting of the magistrates, clergy, and others, which was held in the Court-house of Ennis on Saturday last. The attendance was extremely numerous and influential, and several temperate and judicious addresses were delivered.

Meanwhile, outrage is not decreasing in the county, the anti-reform movement forming the most prominent feature of the disturbances.

On Sunday, says the *Clare Journal*, "Two men, each armed with a gun, went to the chapel of Cloney, near Ennis, and posted a notice cautioning the people not to say any next to their landlords, or to those men without any disguise, they remained outside the chapel during the celebration of service by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, and twice discharged their guns, loaded only with powder, for the purpose, we presume, of proving that they were not in any way afraid of being perceived. The notice, moreover, was not a mere threat, but proved the daring spirit of resistance to the laws against the people of this country. It must be looked upon as a passing strange, that the people with their clergyman should not have at once seized upon such daring iniquity, and given them the law. But they were permitted to retire unmolested."

And again:—"On Saturday evening, as Mr. James Pym was proceeding through a short cut in the neighbourhood of Fairhill, parish of Kilmaley, he was met by two ruffians, who beat him most unmercifully, and left him almost insensible. They took from him his coat, his boots, and his hat, and a penknife, which they afterwards returned with, saying they might have them hereafter."

DISTURBANCES IN CORK.—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"On this morning a party of labouring men amounting to over 300, armed with spears and shovels, entered the city about eleven o'clock, and proceeded to procure immediate employment. Our reporter was informed by one of the party that they had assembled from several of the rural districts in the neighbourhood of Cork, at distances varying from two to six miles. They were met at the city gates, and on the approach of the members, they were not able to ascertain any thing satisfactory; and on the suggestion of one of the party, they proceeded to the police office in order to have an interview with the Mayor. Here they were met by Head Constable Condon and Sergeant Porter O'Connell, who kindly and judiciously advised them to abstain from any violent or irregular proceedings, assuring them that employment, both at the park and at the Glanville-road, would immediately be afforded. This species of consolation appeared at first to have little effect, for the miserable men appealed to the evidence afforded by their famishing appearance, and asked the constables if they were to be circumvented by such promises satisfy them? One of the wretched men, whose face and general appearance indicated the extreme misery, opened his tattered coat, and showed the constable that he had pledged his shirt to sustain the starving family. Another declared that he had eaten a morsel of bread since yesterday (Sunday) morning; that neither he nor his family tasted food or drink that morning, because they had not a single article left at home to procure it. Though the majority of the party appeared generally disposed and determined to discountenance violence or outrage, a considerable number recommended with vehemence the opposite policy. One of the party a stalwart and determined man, who appeared to be the leader, went up to Head Constable Condon, and said, 'we are starving and dying—we are not eating, and we are determined to stand no longer.' Constable Condon endeavoured to calm the speaker, at the same time reminding him of the risk he ran in instigating and exciting the people. The speaker then replied, 'There is nothing surer than that I will be one of the first to break out; for if I don't get relief, I will be driven to it for it, and I don't care if all the policemen in the county are to find me. Finding it useless to press further, they then fled off in something like military order, and went to the Court-house, where his worship was engaged in the Revision court. After remaining there for a short time, they returned from Great St. George's street, and proceeding through the streets, they proceeded to the Court-house, where half a dozen of the most prominent entered. The doors of this establishment were immediately besieged by the hundreds that composed this gathering, while the parties inside demanded something to eat, at the same time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of the police, who were on duty, were ordered to disperse them, in a very short time in attendance, succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in clearing the shop of its hungry occupants. Fearing that the threats and expressions of three or four individuals would ultimately induce the people to commit outrage and violence, and, probably, the most disastrous consequences, Mr. Condon ordered the police to surround the party, and to keep them in custody. The men of those taken into custody are John Lucey, Jonathan Tanner, Bartholomew Keefe, and John Sheen. The apprehension of these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the mob that threatened this establishment."

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ADDRESS TO THE RATEPAYERS.

RATEPAYERS OF MANCHESTER!

You who feel the weight of local misgovernment, by the expense of its machinery falling upon your shoulders,—you who feel, day by day, more burdens heaped upon you, in the shape of enormous rates, to carry on the hateful system of municipal corruption, and who are weary of the gross maladministration in the affairs of your borough,—you who see large and petty exactions made upon you to supply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring corporation,—listen to a few arguments, facts, and figures, to show how wantonly your Town Council squander and gamble away hundreds and thousands of your hard-earned money, regardless of your personal necessities to meet their demands; and, whilst these things are being shown to you, bear in mind that the men, the Councilors, who thus squander your funds, are your representatives (at least, so they call themselves), and have been actually elected by you, the Ratepayers, to administer the affairs of cheap local government!—yet have they, whilst in your funds, actually voted the following payments from your rate, that is, the Poor's Rate! the FIVE SHILLING RATE:—

Mr. Heron, Town Clerk	£1,300. 30 per week.
Mr. Maude, Stipendiary Magistrate	£1,000. 30 "
Mr. Armstrong, Recorder	£800. 16 "
Mr. Chapman, Coroner	£600. 12 "
Mr. Braudhurst, Treasurer	£500. 10 "
Mr. Heford, Assistant Town Clerk	£500. 10 "
Mr. O'Connell, Clerk of the Peace	£450. 9 "
Mr. Martin, Clerk in the Town Clerk's office	£200. 4 "
Another	£100. 2 "
Two at	£112 12s. per annum.
A Messenger	£62 9s. "
Then there are a Treasurer	£78 "
Clerk at	£25 "
A Deputy Bill-Master	£25 "
A Surveyor (Mr. George Shoreland)	£100 "
part of salary	£100 "
With three assistant Surveyors	£182 "

Is it not monstrous that we should pay Mr. Chapman £200 per annum (21s. a week), and at the same time be called upon to pay Mr. Rutler £277 4s. 8d. annually? Well may our rates be increased!

Our Town-ward has been let to Mr. Ross for the sum of £200 per annum (21s. a week), and at the same time be called upon to pay Mr. Rutler £277 4s. 8d. annually? Well may our rates be increased!

Again, Captain Ross, of the Manchester Fire Brigade, has been let to Mr. Ross for the sum of £200 per annum (21s. a week), and at the same time be called upon to pay Mr. Rutler £277 4s. 8d. annually? Well may our rates be increased!

The salaries exhibited above amount to £3,200 12s.; but mark these are only connected with the State Department: there is nothing yet said about the expenses of the Mayor and his Civic Guard (the "Corporation Blues"), who figure prominently upon state occasions, at an enormous expense to the Ratepayers, the items of which are displayed below:

1 Chief Constable (Captain Willis)	£550 0 0
1 Chief Superintendent (Besant)	550 0 0
4 Superintendents, viz:—	
1st Superintendent (Sawley)	200 0 0
2d Superintendent (Dale)	180 0 0
3d Superintendent (Dale)	180 0 0
4th Superintendent (Dale)	180 0 0
2 Clerks at £100 each per annum	200 0 0
1 Inspector (Archibald McMillan)	100 0 0
19 Inspectors, at 30s. each per week	1482 0 0
43 Sub-Inspectors, at 25s. each per week	2735 0 0
91 Constables, merit class, at 18s. per week	4258 16 0
246 Constables, merit class, at 18s. per week	10872 4 0
2 Clerks, at 20s. per week	104 0 0
1 Constable's Clerk, at 18s. per week	46 16 0
1 Coroner's Officer, at 21s. per week	64 12 0
1 Messenger, at 21s. per week	64 12 0
Clerk of St. John's Church—a respectable gentleman, and very wealthy	62 8 0
22 Superintendents, at 21s. per week	64 12 0
435 Police-men, at 21s. per week	2294 0 0
Lamps, oil, &c., for Police-men	220 0 0
Rent and taxes of lock-ups, with repairs	650 0 0
Conveyance of prisoners before commitment	126 0 0
Printing and stationery	280 0 0
Medical attendance (only)	75 0 0
Expenses of station-house	100 0 0
Incidental service money for purged spies and paid informers	100 7 0
Total cost of the Force	23082 9 4
Deducting various sums (such as cloth on hand)	1180 0 0
	21902 9 4
Add to this 2 Sub-Inspectors and 32 Constables, just put on	1038 17 0
Total	22941 6 4

This enormous force is kept up—for what? To prevent crime?—to catch thieves?—to overawe the people by a sort of military exhibition of marching and countermarching?—to keep the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so, that we need a new borough of police in order to the purpose of keeping the streets clean and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept up for? What public necessity renders such a force warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so much so

Chartist influence.

**RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE TEN-
HOURS' BILL.**

**THE FACTORY-KING AGAIN IN THE
FIELD!**

From the resolutions given below, it will be seen that the short-time delegates have resolved to open, what we trust will prove the last triumphant campaign for the attainment of the Ten Hours' Bill. It will be seen that the delegates have invited the co-operation of their former trusty champion, RICHARD OASTLER, Esq., the factory-workers' 'King.' We understand that Mr. Oastler has nobly consented to forsake his retirement, and again take his stand upon the platform, as the unrivalled advocate of the cause of the poor and trusty champion. Mr. Oastler will be in Huddersfield, and will address the first of a series of meetings, on Tuesday week next, November 10th. He will spend three weeks in Yorkshire, taking part at three meetings weekly, after which he will probably visit Lancashire, and extend his tour to Scotland. This announcement will be all-sufficient to arouse our northern readers, who will be prepared to give the Factory King that hearty welcome which he, and the holy cause he

TEN HOURS' BILL.

A meeting of delegates from the Short Time Committee of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held on Monday, at the Royal Hotel, Brigbrough; Mr. J. Rawson, chairman of the Yorkshire Central Committee, in the chair; when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That it appears desirable to this meeting of delegates that a course of public meetings should be held in the various towns of the West Riding, to permit another expression of public opinion on the Ten Hours' question; and to show the government that the mill operatives have not abated in their arduous and determination to secure a legislative ten hour regulation for the young and female portion of the factory-workers.
2. That as it is probable that the Government will assent to the measure, it is recommended that on November, such public meetings should be arranged for without delay, so that the honourable member charged with the conduct of the Ten Hours' Bill through Parliament may feel his hands strengthened at the outset of what we fondly hope is to be

[illegible][illegible]

by tendered to Lord Ashley for his admirable letter to the recent meeting in Bradford attended by Lord Morpeth; and for his conduct in the matter of the alterations on that occasion. The meeting was a success to which he is devoted was excluded from discussion or comment.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are also hereby tendered to Mr. William Walker, of Bradford, for his very proper bearing and conduct on the same occasion.

8. That while this meeting holds the efforts made at Bradford, under the auspices of Dr. Scrooby and Lord Ashley, for the relief of the social condition of the female factory workers, as ones deserving every encouragement, and as indicative of a far different feeling on this subject than obtained at the commencement of the ten-hours agitation? yet the delegates regret that the promoters of the ten-hours system have not been able to present any praiseworthy objects; for without time to instruct and enjoy, all means of instruction and enjoyment are comparatively worthless.

C. MEAKIN, Sutton in Ashfield.—We would have given the notice of the 4th death, but you have not stated the name of the deceased, or the name of the agent.

A. YOUNG, Wainthorpe.—We do not remember the communication you speak of.

Forthcoming Meetings.

THUR.—A meeting of Chartists will take place at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon next, N.umber 1st, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society also meet every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock at the above place.

FRIDAY, ROCHESTER.—At the first weekly meeting of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society after the recent visit of Messrs. M'Grah and Clark, fifteen new members were enrolled, making in all fifty shareholders holding about seventy-two shares.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. W. Dixon, will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening.

LIVERPOOL.—A lecture will be delivered on "Metaphysics" by Mr. Edmund Jones in the large room of the Corn Law School, at 4, Cannon-street.

On Sunday next, chair to be taken at seven o'clock.
MANCHESTER.—Mr. Wild, of Mottram, will lecture at the People's Institute, Heywood-street, on Sunday November 1st, at six o'clock. The monthly members meeting will be held in the afternoon, at seven o'clock.
TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Churel'-nigh, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, subject, "Superstition considered an agent of despotism."
SHEFFIELD.—The committee appointed to get up a public meeting, on behalf of the unfortunate Irish, will meet in the Chartist room precisely at half-past six on Sunday next.
HARFAX.—Mr. Clissett will lecture in the Workmen's Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at seven o'clock. The room is open on the 1st and 2nd of November. The room is open on the 1st and 2nd of November.
SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, November 1st, Mr. Jackson will deliver an address in the Democratic Temperance Hall, on the subject of "The Temperance Cause." The room is open on the 1st and 2nd of November.
SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, November 1st, Mr. Jackson will deliver an address in the Democratic Temperance Hall, on the subject of "The Temperance Cause." The room is open on the 1st and 2nd of November.
SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, November 1st, Mr. Jackson will deliver an address in the Democratic Temperance Hall, on the subject of "The Temperance Cause." The room is open on the 1st and 2nd of November.

The GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF LANCSHIRE MINERS will be held on Monday next, November 10th, at the sign of the Tom Gales, Westhoughton, chair to be taken at eleven in the forenoon. There will also be a meeting (if the weather be favourable) which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen, chair to be taken at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The members of the Bermondsey Registration Committee, will meet on Wednesday the 4th of November, 1946, at Mr. Maynard's the sign of the Prince Alfred, Queen's-row, Grange-road, Bermondsey, when the attendance of all persons selected on the committee will be necessary.

On the 10th of October, is requested. An address will be delivered at the New Tanners' Arms, Grange-road, on Tuesday next, being the usual weekly meeting of the Bermondsey locality. Subject: "Chartist Land Plan."

MARTYBOND LOCALITY.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, November 3rd, 1846, at the residence of Mr. Cassius A. Smith, Circus Street, New Road, at half-past seven o'clock.

CHARITIST READING AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, Dean Street, So.—Dr. Mc'Donnall will deliver a public lecture—subject—The objections to Charismism. On Sunday evening next, November the 1st, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

The Proprietary Committee will meet at six o'clock precisely on Sunday evening next.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This Committee will meet for the transaction of business on Sunday evening next, November the 3rd, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

The Metropolitan Committee will meet at the same time and place.

HUNT'S BIRTHDAY.—The celebration of the birth of the immortal Henry Hunt, will take place at the house of Mr. Samuel Walker, at Chancery Lane, next, November 7th, 1846. Supper on the table at 8 o'clock precisely.

BRADFORD.—The members of the Chartist Association

[illegible]

small show of wheat, but our millers were enabled to set
themselves at the rates of last week; free foreign
wheat as desired. Spanish Corn as last week, with no
showing. Linsseed offered more freely, prices unaltered.
Rapeseed has been sold at \$23.15. Linsseed cakes unsold.
Mung Beans, Cakes & Cuts our quotations. No
offering. Guano unsold.

BRIMINGHOAM COBN EXCHANGE.—During the present
week wheat has found buyers at fairly last week's
prices, say 7s. 8d. to 8s. 1d. per hundred weight.
Barley, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. Oats 7s. 6d. hard Spanish 7s.
per 52 lbs. Malt and gridded barley 1s. per quarter.
Deans and oats supplying their value.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEADS.—Our markets at the Cloth halls were dull about
Thursday and Tuesday. The merchants continue to
order only for their present requirements, and are not
on the same. There are no orders for and Spanish striped
for the India and China markets, but with this exception
the foreign houses are doing little.

BANGS.—The market for Bangs is quiet. We are not in any
way improved since last Tuesday in our Cloth Market; in
deed it is difficult to obtain the rates current a fortnight
ago, though the manufacturers have to be content with
the same. There is no improvement in the Bangs trade is equal
value. Yarns are just saleable at present rates, and are

IS BROADEN can be said.

BROADEN.—There is a full supply of wool in our market. The spinners still buy only for immediate use, and prices are very firm, as stocks cannot be replaced at lower rates; the producers hold so hard. The yarns are, however, not spinning so much to order as they were a fortnight since, and are shortening the hours of labour. We regret that a great number of our customers are out of the market, and that there is more machinery than machinery for combing being so much employed. We can report no variation in the piece trade. Coloured ordures, merinos, parklands are severely in goods.

TRICES are stationary.

HUDDESFIELD, Tuesday.—There have been more buyers in the market to-day than for several weeks past, and consequently the market has been more active. The Scotch purchases are made with the greatest caution, as there seems to be an entire absence of speculation. The goods which in demand are heavy tweeds, and the rest of the season's goods. The market is not so slack as it was; the slowness of the past few weeks having made a considerable drawback on the staples.

HALIFAX, Saturday. We are sorry that no rent interest has been paid, and that the general state of the market; the demand is likewise for either wool or man-

unrefined goods and prices not very firm.

ROCHESTER FLAXSEED MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 10. There is no flaxseed in the market, and no flaxseed market to report this week. The price of wool is nearly stationary, and the demand remains limited.

ROCHESTER LACE.—The acetos from Laisp, as is usual, is in the market, but the market is not so quiet as it was in the last quarter, but a fair amount of business is doing in the execution of orders on hand. Prices remain about the same. The American acetos is in the market, which comes into operation early in December, at an additional duty of five per cent. on cotton lace, which it operates to reduce the cost of some other kinds of cotton lace. The acetos is not so much imported as it was in the United States. This will be for a time unsatisfactory for the consumption, in that market, of our very best acetos of bobbin-lace, hitherto used extensively there. We have heard that the acetos is to be put in the industry beyond the statement that the prices of yarns have again advanced in price, and a further advance is to be made. This will be a serious cause for buyers to look rather sharp about them, as being a serious cause for the risk of a rise in the price of goods, which must inevitably take place when the present diminished stocks are exhausted.

LEICESTER.—Business has been very flat this week. Few buyers have been in the market, and those only for

GLASGOW.—Cotton yarn: The demand is limited, as the spinning season is not yet required with great reluctance, from the dull state of their own trade. Spinners are very firm at their advanced quotations. Sales of 10s and 12s, 10s 4d and 12s 6d per lb. higher; and, from the present state of the cotton market, a great probability of prices going up further. Yarns are likely to be affected in a similar manner.—Cotton goods: As the season is not yet opened, the demand is not so large as last report, but rather on increase of the dullness that has so long prevailed; and the rise in the price of cotton has increased the cost of the goods. Manufacturers are likely to be more anxious to sell their goods, and will cause manufacturers to lessen their production, and will cause a large quantity of goods to be sold at a low price. Orders.—Iron: Pig iron, £3 17s 6d; bar iron, £9 16s; 10s 4d, £10 0s; boiler plates and sheets, £15; rails, £10 10s. The market is dull, and the demand is not so large as last week there has not been a great deal of business done in the grain market, but the demand is fair, and an increase in the price of grain is expected. Sugar, flour, both in bulk and in bags, are in demand. Butter, and

cannot afford enough for "the supply of the trade, both will rule high in proportion to wheat for some time to come." *—Glasgow Examiner.*

able rise in the price of this article. Lard is firm, and will move in conformity at the rates quoted. There is not any yet better forrover. *—Glasgow Examiner.*

arrivals, comes down to market. "Sweet barrel flour, St. John's, 57s to 57s 6d; sweet barrel flour, Canadian, 38s; sou-barrel flour, St. John's, 37s; barrel flour, Canadian, 31s 6d to 37s 6d; put ash, Montreal, 27s; put ash, Quebec, 26s; pearl ash, Montreal, 27s 6d; pearl ash, Quebec, 26s 6d; lard, common, 45s; lard, refined, 32s; butter, 6s to 8s per lb.; Indian corn, 3s 6d; Canadian peas, 29s to 29s 10s; New West beef, 6s to 7s per tierce New York cheese, 45s per cut. *—Glasgow Examiner.*

Bankrupts &c.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 27.]

BANKRUPTS.

Andrew William Angus, Esq., Sault Ste. Mary, Grocer
—William Palmer, Strand, hosier.—Eastly Ward, Newton

Abbot, Devonshire, church—Thomas Bateman, Conertry, victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 20. J. and J. Boryl, Wellington-chambers, South
 wark, hop merchants—Nov. 13. J. Martin, Wood-street,
 Oldenbury, prize manufacturer—Nov. 20. L. Watling,
 Newgate, prize manufacturer—Nov. 13. J. W. H. Wylly,
 Hyatt, Banbridge, common brewer—Nov. 17. C. Poole,
 Ryssel, sugar merchant—Nov. 17. C. G. Ellerman, Philipo-
 land, sugar merchant—Nov. 13. C. Ker, Norfolk, timber
 merchant—Nov. 20. L. Laidlaw, Glasgow, merchant—
 Nov. 26. W. Wood, Shrewsbury, wine merchant—Dec. 11.
 J. Newbold, Nottingham, tailor—Nov. 19. T. and J. Scott,
 Birmingham, ironmongers—Nov. 19. T. Geach, Ton-
 pool, Monmouthshire, corn merchant—Nov. 19. T. Wal-
 ker, Burroughs, Liverpool, ironmonger—Nov. 17. P. Walker,
 Leeds, tail chandier—Nov. 19. J. Hall, Leeds,
 chymist.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

3
 P. S. McEwain and T. N. Cathral, Newcastle-upon-
 Tyne—Hobbins and Morris, Walsail, Staffordshire,
 saddlers' ironmongers—Thurston and Company, New-
 castle-upon-Tyne—Thurston and Company, New-
 castle-upon-Tyne and Tringham, Suffolk—Nov. 19.
 Vowles, Bath, dairyman—West of England and Yorkshire
 Banking Company, Manchester—J. Scarlett and J. Murch,
 Birmingham.

[illegible]

CITIZENS to be granted unless can be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Nov. 18, T. Cooke, Brid. et-ernae, Harrow-road, plasterer—No. 18, H. Biphack, late of Wardour-street, St. Chester, grocer—Nov. 18, J. D. Herriek, Cook-James's, Beaumont-st., St. Chester, grocer—King's-court, Gray's-inn, builders—Nov. 18, T. Knight, Minories, draper—Nov. 18, J. Bradshaw, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, realtor—Nov. 19, Wm. G. Smith, 10, Pall-mall, upholsterer—Nov. 20, H. Tate, Bristol, stockbroker—Nov. 20, S. C. Colne, Lanchester, worsted manufacturer—Nov. 27, T. M. Guinness, Dublin, maltster.

CITIZENS to be granted unless can be shown to the contrary by the Court of Review, unless proved before Nov. 18.

T. Southern, Gloucester, grocer—B. Ransley, late of Woking, Surrey, printer—B. Calway, Tooly-street, draughtman—London, Suffolk, brewer—J. Benstead, late of Fleet-street, London, publisher—Circus-street, New-lond, wine merchant—W. Williams, Broad-way, painter—Ferrying, Gloucestershire, grocer—H. Sieveking, Well, Torquay, Devon, dealer—Dean, Cheshire, Tottenham-court-road, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. Jamieson, Peterhead, merchant—W. Bayndal, Keith, innkeeper—C. Wilson, Bankhead, near Dundee,

Printed by DOUGLAS M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill
street, Lymington, in the City of Westminster at the
Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-
prietor, FREDERICK O'CONNOR, Esq., and published
by J. H. HARRIS, of 11, St. Mark's Church, Great
Windmill-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New-
ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16,
Great Windmill-street, Lymington, in the City of
Westminster.

Saturday, October 31, 1914.

THE CASE OF W. S. ELLIS

tion, when the measure to which he is devoted was excluded from discussion or comment.

7. That the thanks of this meeting are also hereby tendered to Mr. William Walker, of Bradford, for his very proper bearing and conduct on the same occasion.

8. That while the meeting were the officers made to Mr. Bradford, the auspices of Dr. Scrooby and Lord Morpeth, to ameliorate the social condition of the female factory workers, as one deserving every encouragement, and as indicative of a far different feeling on this subject than obtained at the commencement of the ten-hours agitation I yet regret that the same gentlemen's promoters and supporters did not add 'short time' to their praiseworthy objects; for without time to instruct and enjoy, all means of instruction and enjoyment are comparatively worthless.

C. MEAKIN, Sutton in Ashfield.—We would have given the notice of the "4th," but you have not stated the time of the meeting. I am Sunday-school teacher.

A. J. QUARTERMAN, Louth.—We do not remember the communication you speak of.

ULL.—A meeting of Chartists will take place

monarch is one head, the meaning of the name being, that there shall be one head, and our desire is to see a throne with a head upon it, that will wage to the tune of the national will.

STOCKPORT.—A child, wherever born, belongs to the country of its parents. Many persons connected with the press, have misdirected the public upon this subject, and would induce the belief, that, if a girl was born in the north, she must be a mermiad.

A LABOURER, GRATHAM.—You can join at the office if you choose, by paying the expenses, as per rules; but it is better to connect yourself with a Local District. I possible. A Labourer had better seek his information from the District Secretary, and obtain a receipt on Card, and then apply to the office, where, perhaps, are not acquainted with the regulations.

JOHN CLARE, STOCKPORT.—Apply to Mr. Roberts.

LANDREDE GREEN.—The plate of O'Connorville is now being engraved, and the agents will be furnished with specimens as soon as ready. Our friends would not be in too great a hurry for this plate if they were aware of its dimensions, exactness, and the splendid manner in which we mean to present it.

JOHN NEALE, Heywood.—Shall hear from us if he will write again about the time of taking possession of the next Estate, which will be on the 12th of December.

J. W. K. C.—No.

It is requested that the several securities in the different localities, still to continue sending us advertisements of its dates to be sold.

THE S. GILES'S ROBERT.—A further portion of this notorious place has been enclosed, called Lawrence-street, previous to the demolition of the houses. It is intended to be erected on their site to be called St. Giles's Green-ent. There is now only one part of this labyrinth of courts and alleys remaining, termed Church-lane, containing about fifty houses.

It is said, in the *Constitutionnel*, that the Virgin of

A magnificent chassette, a present of Ferdinand VII. on his return in 1814, and a petticoat admirably embroidered, by Don Antonio, the uncle of Ferdinand. The vintages throughout the whole of Europe (England not excepted) have this season yielded supplies of grapes, which, for quantity as well as quality, are perhaps never before equalled, or at all events excellent in the present generation. A weekly journal, to be called the *Contemporaneo*, is announced for publication at Rome, under the immediate sanction of his Holiness. It is to be especially devoted to the investigation of questions of trade, industry, and political economy. The manufacturers of Lille have, like those of Rouen, got up an association in favour of the protective system.

CHRISTENED on the 25th of October, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Feargus O'Connor Lee, son of John and Ann Lee.

Market Intelligence.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CORN EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 26.

The supplies of grain into this market is, of course, after the last week, were exceedingly moderate; and in the hour, also, the report shows very limited arrivals, scarcely exceeding 2,000 sacks of English. The trade on the several market days, in reference to demand, was rather confined for all the principal articles, but quotations were well supported;

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, OCT. 24.—We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day.—Wheat sold from 6s. to 11s.; Oats, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; Barley, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; and Beans, 10s. to 10s. 3d.

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET.—The arrivals of all grain are larger: the attendance good, and millers bought freely at a slight advance on last week's prices. Barley in large supply, but not more than the demand, and which sold at 1s. to 1s. 2s. more money. Beans without sale. Oats 1d. per stone and shelling is 1s. to 2s. dearer. Malt very firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The grain market has undergone little change as regards prices during the week.

Wheat has been in fairly limited demand, but the small parcels of United States wheat have been taken for shipment, cornstarch and to England, at fairly low rates. Some large purchases of Egyptian wheat have been made, but the Egyptian wheat is, for the most part, rather dearer, but with a moderate sale. About 5000 barrels of Western Canal flour in bond, have changed hands during the week and to-day at 45c. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—At our market this morning the transactions in wheat were to a moderate extent only, but the demand for day so-nighing, was, for the most part, firmly required by factors. The demand for plentiful soft of English flour, was not less anxiety to purchase the present crop; but in the transactions that occurred, previous prices were for the most part maintained. Barreled corn, was sold at rather higher prices than usual, and difficult of sale. Oats must be noted 3d. to 1d. per 45 lbs. dealer; and choice lots of oatmeal likewise command 4d. per bushel.

HULL CORN MARKET.—Since our last we have had no great deal of rain, which has prevented farmers getting on with showing so much as they otherwise would have done. The demand for wheat has been rather moderate during the week, at the prices lately paid. All sorts of Spring corn, but especially malting barley, has been in good demand, and we note that article fully so, per quarter.

same advance. At this day's market we had only

LEEDS.—Our markets at the Cloth Halls were dull both on Saturday and Tuesday. The merchants continue to purchase only for their present wants. Prices are about

[illegible]

cannot afford enough for "the supply of the trade, both will rule high in proportion to wheat for some time to come." *—Glasgow Examiner.*

able rise in the price of this article. Lard is firm, and will move in conformity at the rates quoted. There is not any yet better forrover. *—Glasgow Examiner.*

arrivals, comes down to market.—Sweet barrel flour, St. John's, 57s to 57s 6d; sweet barrel flour, Canadian, 38s; sour barrel flour, St. John's, 37s; barrel flour, Canadian, 31s 6d to 37s 6d; put ash, Montreal, 27s; put ash, Quebec, 26s; pearl ash, Montreal, 27s 6d; pearl ash, Quebec, 26s 6d; lard, common, 45s; lard, refined, 32s; butter, 6s to 8s per lb.; Indian corn, 3s 6d; Canadian peas, 29s to 29s 10s; New West beef, 6s to 7s per tierce; New York cheese, 4s per cut.—*Glasgow Examiner.*

Bankrupts &c.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 27.]

BANKRUPTS.

Andrew William Angus, Esq.,—Sally, Walworth, grocer
—William Palmer, Strand, hosier.—East End, Walworth, grocer
—William Palmer, Strand, hosier.—East End, Walworth, grocer

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 27.]

[illegible]

Printed by DOUGLAS M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill
street, Lymington, in the City of Westminster at the
Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-
prietor, FREDERICK O'CONNOR, Esq., and published
by J. H. HARRIS, of 10, St. Mark's-street, Lon-
don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New-
ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16,
Great Windmill-street, Lymington, in the City of
Westminster.

Saturday, October 31, 1914.