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

MY DEAR FRIENDS.

The old song says "that misfortunes 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 heing 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 auxious 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 my 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

what family have you?" "Only my wife and a

acres. sav to that? To this branch of my subject

used my own judgment in buying land that would not

suit us to sell again; but the peculiarity of my posi-

tion is this, that I must not only satisfy the good

men, but I must avoid as much as possible dissatis-

fving the had 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

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 pre-

sented to the money grubber, there is no such specu-

sell in the retail market, in less than six years he

will be a second Rothschild, and without a particle

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

more of giving me a £100 or £500 for my bargain.

I now turn to the consideration of my second

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

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 ob-

step taken by the directing body; a thing that never

was heard of before, but of course rendered necessary

by the lucubrations 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, 1.

with the concurrence of the Directors, resolved upon

furnishing that protection, and we are now provi-

sionally registered as a Joint Stock Company, under

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 enrol-

noney-grubber.

the designation of

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 very well suit the purpose of a purchaser or a tenant, while the inequality and variety would engender eternal strife, jealousy and animosity in our ranks. Now, in Herringsgate farm I positively should not know which allotment to choose, and I am commissioned to offer £30, £50 and £70 for 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 £8100; 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 spleudid, 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 de precisely as much as 200 of bricks which cost 8s Lime is about half the price that it is at Herringsgate 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 Ss. 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 Herringsgate, lif so much and the materials as good as any in the world.

Now for the advantages of this Estate. Whe

we bought Herringsgate there was a large amoun of crops in the ground, which compelled us to forego operations until they were reaped; and such must'be the case in ninety-nine out of every hundred farms that we buy, while upon Lowbands 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 saited. If I had got the other farm in Worcestershire for which I bid, we could not have had posses sion until February next, and the land was £60 ar 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, : swamp, out of the way, bad roads, and tenanted one near Broughton, on the borders of Lincolnshire 2nd 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 is Devonshire, on the top of a mountain; two at Little Messenden, in Hertfordshire, tenanted, no water and had land; 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, eighty acres of 'slob," with eternal stink, and the inhabitants afflicted with ague: Witney, near Oxford, 10B 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, Herts, tenanted, cropped, and one-fourth under beech timanother 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 pelting rain of autumn, I have dug every field in those several farms. I never will be drawn into so much explanation again and, once for all, no living man, or all the men in the world, shall either dragoon 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, hid £8,080 for it. So I can't be much wrong. There was a mortgage of £7,500 upon it, and mortgagees 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 wet 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 too late, and offered 9000 guineas. The mort- rings gate now. gagor, who 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 infor-Malion 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

# TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. IX. NO. 471.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

had afterwards to sell the Prinknash-park estate, in gives the officers the power of compelling the yet found special to each, and this has enabled Louis what! have to tell you. Those lots varied from less to make them pay up their shares as stipulated, he acts, but it is known that he is safe with respect to than a quarter of an acre to eighteen acres, and for whether at threepence a week, sixpence a week, or England; this is sufficient." It may be indifferent to it, and is nt it likely I should have something in it the most part, though inferior land, brought from a shilling a week; and you will see the desirableness those who have no right but that of death, hardly that for my trouble?" of burial, whether Spain belongs to Louis Philippe or to Christina, but it does concern Englishmen to know that their policy is directed by the traitor of the Barricadoes, and that he has more than one English statesman in his pay. I am, sir, Your's, respectfully

"A MIDDLE CLASS CHARTIST." IRELAND. NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. III.

At twelve o'clock precisely, I entered an Irish Court-house for the first time, and as every circumstance connected with the administration of justice must be considered as of paramount importance, the reader who may not have witnessed such a scene how much have you now?" "Why, I had six acres Conference that that is a proper item to be paid will naturally expect a lucid and comprehensive desbefore this bit; and I always keep adding a bit to out of the expense fund, so that it will not diminish cription of the source from which the national character must mainly receive its formation and tone. I don't think I have anything more to add, fur. At the entrance to the Court-house were to be seen more, in search of different estates, and I will not | me, that some were stating their case to friends, and others were offering to submit the question in dispute to arbitration, while those charged with assault were endeavouring to raise the necessary funds terior of the court was literally wedged with country people, where also a continuous buz was kept up in a suppressed tone of voice, while here and there, where a corner could be secured, were to be seen groups in the most anxious consultation with their attorney, the most ready instructing him as to the by a few, perhaps non-subscribers, about making put their names to them, that the Chartists in the Sessions is called assistant barrister, and is addressed The Captain was sworn—"Now, Captain Squeeze- public creditor." In the first place, the lenders of £1,350 by Carpender's farm, that I could have added neighbourhood might pull their ears, but cowards as 'Your worship.' He has the sole power of admitgrants decrees, for the distress and recovery of debts reserved rent?" or dismisses the case. Criminal and assault cases are tried by a jury, the magistrates of the district dividing the power with him in assault cases, each

> having a voice in awarding of punishment. I had not long taken my seat when a soldier, as l thought, thrust his bayonet into my face, and, with a shove, said, 'Make way for the magistrates,' and on looking round I recognised my fellow-passenger, Captain Squeezetenant, very importantly hustling his way to the bench. I remarked to a gentleman who sat next me that the appearance of so large : wished, during the tour I am now making, to acquire as military force, or, indeed, any military, in a court of much information on the subject as my opportunities justice, was a very unusual occurrence. "Where are tion and that of your readers, indulge a hope that they the soldiers?" he asked. "Why there," said I may tend in some degree to assist in the great work to pointing to what I supposed to be one of the Rifle which Mr. O'Connor has devoted the leisure which the corps, from his dress and equipments. "O!" he replied: "Those are the police." "The police." farmschiefly obtains, and here, as well as in France, is I exclaimed, "Why, they have a complete military exposed to great and severe drawbacks. In both these appearance, dressed precisely like the Rifles, and

> are the police.' The hour for commencing business had now arrived, and the first operation was the registration of voters; and perhaps the best mode of instructing the reader upon this subject will be to give him a versmall holdings, as the residence is usually from one to cant who presented himself was Darby, or, as he styled himself, otherwise Jeremiah Hoolihane, who expence from the greater laxury which exists where was ushered upon the table, and placed in the witness's chair, and who, being duly sworn, was examined in the following manner, by a counsellor who I recognised as one of the inside passengers with whom I had travelled, and who, I was informed, was re-

> > tained by the Liberal interest :-"Hoolihane, what do you claim as ?" "As a ten-pounder, yer honour."

"No, no; I mean as a freeholder or a lease holder ?" "Ogh! as a laisholder, to be sure."

"What's that in your hand?" "My instrucment, yer honour."

"O! your lease, I presume?"

"Yes. my lais, to be sure!" "Who do you hold under, and what term have

you, and what do you pay ?" "Why, I houlds under the Captain there, now," pointing to Captain Squeezetenant; "but my lais is other districts the current runs in a completely oppoyears, and I have nine of it to run yet."

"Wisha, I can't rightly say; maybe two score acres or something more. I took it in the rough and be the lump, and but I never had it mi-

"Ilow much land have you, and how much do you

sured, and I pays thirty for it." "Thirty pounds, you mean?" "Yes, then, thirty pounds."

pay it one way or other."

"Now, Hoolihane, answer me one question-Is the farm worth ten pounds a year more than you pay ac-

Here poor Darby scratched his head, looked up and down, scratched his head again, and then looked and he replied, "Why, some of the Grand Jury and slily towards the Captain, whose eye met his, and appeared to strike him dumb. The question was again repeated, when Darby,

appearing to gain courage, replied,-"Why, to be sure, I wouldn't like to have the rint riz upon me; but, rather than lave it. I'de thrie to

Ogh, then, indeed then I would; for, 'pon my

word, there's a power of my sweat there and of the gossoons."

"Your worship, you'll admit this applicant." Here my fellow-traveller started up on the opposite side with a knowing leer and a nod, and said, stop, stop, not so fast, let me have a word. Now, Darby, attend to me,-I ask you, sir, by virtue of the solemn oath you have just taken, whether or not you have recently applied to your landlord for an abatement, upon the grounds that your farm was too dear. Come, come, yes or no, it's a simple question, and does'nt require much consideration, and remember, you're on your oath, and that your landlord is present ?"

"Well, what if I did, what differ does that make?"

"Come, sir, no fencing; answer my question, yes

"Well, supposing I did?" "Did you, sir? yes or no?"

"Well, to be sure I did, but it was becave the praties failed on me, but I has my last recait for the Michaelmas gale here, and I did'nt get the batement I axed for ?" "But you did ask for the reduction?"

"To be sure I did, and why should'nt I, why his laborious manhood.—Edinburgh Witness.

"Now, sir, never mind what you would give as a

"Why how does I know what another would do, Philippe to carry his long-cherished project with regard but I'de do it, and pay it too, rather nor quit the spot. My God, has'nt I been a score and two years at

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Now, sir, you say you have been 22 years there, year for that time ?"

as I'de make it."

worth ten pounds a year more than you pay?" morrow, and more rather nor give it up."

"Show me that lease? O ho, why I find several covenants here by which you are bound to make so many perches of fencing, to put out so much lime, to pay so many duty-fowl, and to send so many men ject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The interest paid and horses each year to work for your landlord?" "Why, what's that to do with it?"

like manner, be subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The interest on the foreign debt shall be subject, "What's that's to do with it? why there's a coduring the current financial year, to a deduction of venant in your lease that failing to perform any of those conditions, an equivalent, in the shape of rent | 20 per cent." shall be payable, and the landlord is empowered to distrain for it as rent."

ould lord, God rest his sowl, never axed me for them, public cormorants, who rather than "bleed" for the give me my lais.

"Stop, stop, a minute." Here I observed a perin scanning over the lease, and taking notes, and upon closer observation I discovered that it was Mr. Grubb. the captains solicitor. Counsel continued-'Now, sir, if you were called upon to fulfil all those the present rent, for the farm?"

and let me be going away home."

landlord." Captain Squeezetenant, remain where fact little better than Yankees!

that he could not hold it at the rent,"

for rejecting applicant."

Judge-" No, Mr. Gripe, certainly not, nor should I reject any applicant upon those grounds; but, should claim precedence. mark what his landlord says, and the non-perfor-

The next applicant was William Smith, who, upon being sworn, said, that he held thirty acres under Lord Bandon, on lease for thirty-one years, and for which he paid £45 a year. Smith appeared to be a client of the Conservative counsel, who merely asked him the term of his lease, the number of acres, and -" Mr. Smith, you are a Protestant, I believe?"

your opinion, give £10 a year above the rent reserved in your lease for the farm?"

"He would, sir, and more; there's his lordship on the bench, and you can ask him." His lordship nodded assent to counsel, and mut

tered, "O yes, certainly, and much more,"

cant. Mr. Gripe-"Stop, not so fast; now, Mr. Smith?" Judge-" Surely, Mr Gripe, you could'nt have

the public time in this case." Mr. Gripe-"Yes; but your worship."

public business. ADMIT APPLICANT." Such is a fair specimen of the mode of administer politics of him who is entrusted with the anomalous heard, that the administration of law must be reguupon remaining for another day. When I returned to my hotel. I was about to order dinner, when the waiter informed me that all the private rooms were engaged, but that there was an ordinary at six, where I description of persons would be likely to dine there, executioners? attorneys, and some of the country gentlemen." 'Will the barristers dine there," I asked. "No." he rei lied, "Mr. Shearer and the assistant barrister dine with his lordship at the castle, and the Liberals are giving Mr. Gripe a grand public dinner." The certainty of much amusement, and a fair prospect of acquiring some useful information, at once decided to their senses? "In fact, you would rather give ten pounds a-year me, and I resolved upon dining at the ordinary.

(To be continued weekly.)

very interesting document, relating to the Excise trict. It is the diary of the Dumfries collection and district from the 7th of January to the 5th of March, of Burns, was supervisor. The entries, which are health. Rheumatism and loss of appetite, deprived of refreshing sleep, and in dejected spirits, form a summary of the imprints of death on this neglected luminary. Writing under this impression to Thomson, he states, "I close my eyes in misery, and open them without hope." Only four months from the date of Collector Melville's diary-days and nights, weeks of serious reflection-earth was restored to carth-the eyes of Burns having closed on this world the 21st of July 1795. "A spirit of independence," says Wilson "reigned alike in the genius and character of Burns," a meet finale to our brief relie of Dr. Arnoldi, the Archbishop of Trieves, so famous

for his part in the "holy coat" affair, has addressed a circular to all ecclesiastics of his diocese, recommending them, in the most pressing terms, to employ making further pilgrimage to Treves.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN POR-TUGAL

May be easily explained. The "constitutional government" of Donna Maria having fleeced and ground the people past enduring, wringing from them taxes which the "despot" Don Miguel would never have thought of imposing, some few months since the popular discontent exploded, and those worthy blackguards, the Cabrals, "her most faithful Majesty's" chief bravoes, were ignominiously driven from power and compelled to fly from Lisbon. The popular insurrection, although it assumed, or had given to it, a politically "liberal" character. was at the outset a protest against state-robbery. The peasantry of the province of Minho finding themselves taxed in every conceivable shape, and under every possible pretence, refused to pay, and showed themselves quite ready to fight rather than pay. These peasants being the best fighting men in Portugal. soon drove the government mercenaries before them. and I'll ask you one question,—have you saved over and thus did the work which the "liberals" of Lisand above your rent £220, for that's ten pounds a bon profited by. Of course "her most faithful Majesty" at once responded to the will of the people. "My God, then, is'nt that a foolish question? to be when she found she must do that, or pack up and sure I has'nt, but then did'nt I lave it in the ground be gone. A "liberal" Ministry was formed, with that drivelling Whig. Aristocrat. PALMELLA, at their "Now, sir, do you mean to say that after paying head. Imbeciles and humbugs though the new your rent, supporting and educating your family, ministers were, they were nevertheless compelled to paying your servants' wages, and tithes, and taxes, attempt some good, in obedience to the popular and rates, and all other charges, that the farm is clamour against taxation; they therefore issued a decree for the reduction of the governmental expendi-"I do then, and I tell you. I'de give it for it to- ture, with the view of reducing the burdens of the people, and saving the country from the ruinous expedient of loans. This decree set forth "That, all salaries, pensions, and allowances payable by the state shall, during the present financial year, be sub-

Our readers will see at a glance that the above reductions" would necessarily excite against the "Ogh, God bless you, and give me my lais, the new government the hostility of a great variety of public good would hail the restoration of the Cabrals with joy, or even welcome Don Miguel, or son who had sat next to counsel very busily engaged the devil himself, provided those worthy princes would guarantee the aforesaid jobbers and robbers their old power of public plunder. Of course the loudest in their denunciations of the new-system were the debt men. The lopping off of twenty per conditions would you give ten pounds a year above cent of their plunder was exclaimed against as "spo liation" and "robbery." The "foreign" lenders-"Ogh yay God bless you now, and give me my lais, principally British capitalists - and nearly every English paper from the Times downwards, denounced "Now. your worship. I'll just examine this man's the poor Portuguese as rascals and repudiators-in

on the internal funded or unfunded debt shall, in

We confess we felt no sympathy for the "foreign tenant, I ask you on your oath as a conscientious British money to Portuguese Governments never ting or rejecting applicants for registration. In all landlord, do you think the farm in question, and out came by that money honestly; in some shape or other civil bill actions his judgment is law, with an appeal of which the applicant seeks to register a ten they had flecced the British people to obtain the to the judge of assize against his decision. He pound vote, is worth ten pounds a year above the money, which if they could spare or afford to lend, they ought to have invested in schemes to better the "Upon my oath it is not, and if out of lease to- condition of the millions at home from whom they morrow I could not conscientiously ask a farthing had wrung it. Their object was, however, to impose more than the present rent, if so much, and that themselves upon the Portuguese people as receivers man has frequently called upon me, of late, to ask of Portuguese money to "the end of time." We, for a reduction; saying the land was too dear, and therefore, were glad to see the biters bitten. The people of Portugal had nothing to do with con-"That's all I shall trouble you with, Captain. | tracting the "foreign debt." and rather than they 'Now, your worship, I call upon you to reject this should be cursed as we are-the fruits of their industry plundered from them to gorge the ravenous Liberal counsel-"Your worship, the application | maw of the "public creditor"-we would gladly for a reduction in the rent is not sufficient grounds | hail their determination to pay neither interest nor principal. "Public faith" is a very good thing, no doubt; but "public justice"-justice to the people-

> Now comes the counter revolution. The new formance of the covenants in the lease. REJECT Ministry, though they could plan "reductions" for the future, wanted money for the present; the exchequer was empty and not a single conto could be had. The Bank of Lisbon were in full conspiracy with the court against the new Ministry, and even the sum of £3,000 was refused the government, who would have been content with even that small sum to meet present demands, waiting the incoming of the the amount of rent; and then put the usual question | public revenue. Added to this, the new government had played a weak and cowardly part in permitting the Court to fill the provincial offices with the crea-"Now, Mr. Smith, would a solvent tenant in tures of the Cabral dynasty. The army too was discontented, the soldiers being without their pay. The fruit was ripe, and "her most faithful Majesty" showed herself not wanting in nerve to pluck it. The midnight summons to the palace, the imprisonment of PAL-MELLA and Bompin, the silent occupation by the troops of the streets of Lisbon before the dawn of "Thank your lordship; Smith I shan't trouble | morning, with the rest of the acts of the royal and you any more. Your worship will admit appli. money juggling conspirators, our readers will find fully detailed in our seventh page.

Portugal is now cursed with the rule of an absolutism, a thousand-fold more hateful than the desheard the observation of his lordship in answer to potism of Don Miguel. That absolutism is the abso-Mr. Shearer, or you never could think of wasting lutism of the moneymongers with Donna Maria for their head, and Louis Philippe for their ally. How long will this last? What will the Judge-"Pooh, pooh; pray let us proceed with the Portuguese do? We know what they should do They should bundle Queen, bankers, aristocrats, and military conspirators into the Tagus. Before ing political justice in Ireland, not doubting that in banking was, and before such an animal as a banker was known, the Portuguese were a great signed by the ould Lord. I took it for thirty-one site direction, varying in its course according to the and lowerful people. What need then of bankers now? In the days when, as sea-warriors, they ripower of limiting or extending the constituency, not | valled the English and Dutch, they were great, not according to law, but according to caprice and bias. by the help of their kings, but in spite of them, for The first day was occupied with the registration of their kings," like those of other countries, have electors, and, judging from what I had seen and been nearly all imbeciles or scoundrels: what need then of king or queen now? The once lated by something like the same system, I resolved living aristocracy with the priests ruined Por tuagal, why then, allow the galvanised corpse of aristocracy to play its pranks now? Portugal has but few coionies, and at home has no need of a standing army, why then support a useless and would find myself very comfortable. I asked what mischievous body of military conspirators and

> "The sun would shine the same, The rains of Heaven as seasonably fall, Though none of these accursed pests existed." Portugal needs neither Queen, bankers, aristocrats. nor soldiers; she needs but the labour of her useful children-the workers of her soil. When will the Portuguese, when will the people of all lands, come

> > LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24. Louis Philippe has been shooting a number of in-THE POET BURNS .- The Elgin Courant says :- A fortunate Carist officers who were attempting to enter Spain. The accounts from Madrid are of the services of Burns, has been kindly handed to us by James Melville, Esq., collector of excise in this discount balls, bull fights, and festivities of all kinds. court balls, bull fights, and festivities of all kinds. given in honour of the two royal marriages. It appears, however, that, amidst all the apparent gainty 1796—the district in which Mr. Findlater, the friend of the scene and its real splendour, the principal very numerous, relate to the routine duties of an experformers are not without anxiety and uncise officer, in the performance of which Burns was the Spaniards towards their French guests. always highly commended by his supervisor. In-deed, from the humblest officer to the head of the nounces that French troops had been ordered to local department in the Dumfries collection, testi- march towards the Swiss frontier. A battery of armony is borne to his efficiency and mild deportment. tillery, detached from Lyons, was to be stationed, Burns is recorded as being indefatigable in the per-formance of his duties. The diary, however, reports mour that Basle city had been attacked, is not con-Burns on duty, but that from October, 1795, to the firmed. There have been some disturbances at January following he was confined to his house. He is shortly after (March 5) represented in declining sions. The disturbances are said to be aided by the sions. The disturbances are said to be aided by the under-hand conspiracies of the aristocrats lately expelled from power.

The accession of Friburg to the liberal cause will, it is feared, not be obtained without a struggle; a great popular meeting was lately convened at Morat, the centre of liberalism, for the purpose of adopting such measures as the crisis demands. The government of Friburg, in the liveliest state of anxiety, has filled the capital with troops, but although they selected the militia generally from those districts which were devoted to them, their fidelity was nevertheless doubted. On entering Friburg, some detachments, to the great despair of the ruling party.

chaunted the Marseillaise. Lord Churchill has returned to each of his allotment tenants in Oxfordshire, half the rent due for the several portions of the land they occupy over his estates, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop.

ment. The enrolment punishes officers for fraud, but registration not only punishes them for fraud, but fines them £20 for the most trifling neglect of ber; Barnacles Farm, Worcestershire, in treaty with duty. When the registration is complete, every is deserving of all support, and will, in any case, ensure member's name must be entered in the book conceipts, 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 but I am earnestly desirous that the dangers to which received notice this week from the solicitor not to be visited upon Mr. O'Connor, who, more than any man pullish the usual weekly places of meeting, until a of our time, deserves the gratitude, affection, and respect publish the usual weekly places of meeting, until a of the great body of the people, to whom he has devoted correct list is furnished to him next week through the great powers of body and mind, with a perseverance, secretary, of which he can give proper notice, and then disinterestedness, and self-sacrifice beyond all praise; 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 shareholdersso that my liabilities are not likely to affect Her- led to the apprehension of scarcity.

At the Conference I shall press for the appointment of Trustees of undoubted character and integ- not the labourer, being furnished when away from his rity-in short, I am determined that no squeamishness or delicacy shall induce me to screen one abundantly, often to his own injury. Now see the reac. should I stand all the loss?" single act of impropriety or to sanction a single act tion. The enhanced price consequent on this state of of injustice. The registration of our Company not strong a great evil. Yet seeing this the governments of not only gives the shareholders a power and conthe day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to
the day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to
the day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to
the day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to
the day are at once enabled to provide for the evil, or to Precise hour stated was this: the same auctioneer troul over their officers, but it also, thank God, stop its progress. A war is an evil to each government, the farm more than you pay?"

the same room, in sixty-six lots; and now observe shareholders to perform their contracts—that is, £100 to £150 an acre. One lot of less than a of this, when I tell you that there are many memquarter of an acre, was let for 15s. a-year, and bought bers who have paid 1s. 4d. as their licence to create for £28; another lot of five acres was bought in at dissension, and still stand in the way of those who £675. During the auction, I observed a labouring- would gladly enter. For instance, if there are a lot looking man, with a long white great coat, occasion- of these beggars in Section No. 1. we can oust ally bidding for a small allotment, in a fine loud them to make room for veritable members in that tone, and amidst a good deal of laughter, and I was section. This, I assure you, is very desirable. The anxious to know his business. While I was getting shareholders themselves will now see the indispenready to start by the train, he came down stairs, sable necessity of compelling the local secretary to and I said, "Well, my man; did you buy anything?" furnish the General Secretary. forthwith, with the 'Yes," said he; "I bought an acre and a little bit." name, place of abode, and calling of every share-And what did you give?" "£105." "Now," I holder, and notice of every new branch opened must said, "what's your occupation?" He answered, be sent at once to the General Secretary, in order "At the time of Mr. Guise's election, about eigh- that the solicitor may furnish the proper authority teen years ago. I was in service, and I purchased a with it. The expense will be considerable, perhaps bit of land with what money I had." "Well, and £150; but then it is my intention to move at the

it. I gave £275 for three acres." "Well, and the capital of the Society. friendless child. I have no one to help me. I hire ther than that I would rather pay the expence of anxious groups of litigants all gabbling together men to work." "Well; how much would you have Registration out of my own pocket, than be longer with remarkable volubility and for the most part in hought to-day if you had got it to your liking." without its protection. And, now, in conclusion, the native language, leaving me little to understand, Why, I'd buy £1000 worth." "Why, have you let it once for all be understood, that I will purchase except from the gestures and earnestness of the got one thousand pounds saved after purchasing the no land for the COMPANY except what pleases my- speakers. I asked a respectable-looking person land?" "Yes; I could manage that and a bit more self. I have travelled fully five thousand miles, and what their conversation was about, and he informed Now, the reader may suppose this to be a Free have sleepless nights, wet feet, a hungry belly, Frader's steam-hoat conversation; but I asked more: and abuse, as my wages any longer. I will purasked him his name and his place of residence; and chase no land upon two acres of which a man and his name is Henry Bolton, of Upton St. Leonards; his family cannot live comfortably, and purchase it among their friends to fee an attorney. The inso that those who take the Star in that neighbourfor ever in less than five years. And, thank God. I hood may ascertain the critical accuracy of every shall have a little rest till the 12th of December, the word I state; and, besides the £105, he has to pay day upon which we get possession; and upon the his share of expense of making out title, and the 14th, as Sunday is the 13th, the stones will be whole expense of conveyance. Now, what will the walking from the quarry, and the 8s. paupers of Worcestershire will be throwing up their hats for merits of the case, and all occasionally, and with growlers, who say that a man must starve upon two the Land and the Charter. I would publish some great energy, throwing something fresh into the I have only to add, that but for the bother created of the letters I have received, if the cowards had voluminous explanation. The judge of Quarter you are, I shall not trouble you to get on the table.

£10.000 and more to the capital of the society, if I had always take care of Number One. Your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

> THE SMALL FARM SYSTEM ON THE CONTINENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 19, 1846. 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. to use my own judgment to increase the capital of I think it right to give my testimony, not only to the general but the particular accuracy of the statements

the company, by the purchase and sale of estates. made public through your journal. As I take a great interest in the subject of small holdings, cultivated by spade, or rather hand labour, I have would afford, and in submitting them to your consideralation as the buving and selling of land; and if a

man has capital to buy in the wholesale market, and late lull in public affairs has placed at his disposal. In the centre and north of Belgium the system of small countries to the feudal system in its worst form was similarly equipped. "Yes," said he, "but they of risk. There's not a day in the year that I would cially hazardous to the villein or serf to reside in the open country, so that to whatever distance cultivation might extend, the cultivator ever resided in the fortified town, immediately adjacent to the castle of his lord. head, and when he finds he's lost it, he will think no This system no longer obtains, but the habit of residing in towns or large villages is almost universal. This alone is an evil which countervails the advantages of batim account of one or two cases. The first applithan of walking out of the room. He pays the deposit instead of me, and the purchase is made in his two miles from the land. Added to this the greater exname instead of mine. So that you see I have penses of living in towns, and the greater temptation to always some resource whenever I wish to turn members congregate. Nothing but the love of inde-

pendance and the inestimable advantage of band labour, could sustain a small farmer under such circum In Ireland a different system prevails, and there, from the system of subletting, the wonder is, not that a small holder is worse off than a common labourer, but that he can exist at all. From these evils the very interesting experiment at Herringsgate is safe, and though exposed to some dangers from within is protected from any without. In Belgium, and more particularly in they were anxious for protection against me and the France (with the exception of Alsace, which, though at present forming part of France, is German in language, thought, and feeling, and in the universal want and aspiration of its people again to revert to its "fader land"), the villagers produce an immense amount of vegetables liged to publish every single act, and every single for food, which by very simple cookery is rendered wholesome and palatable, a system which has yet to be naturalized amongst us. In Belgium, and still more in Germany, nearly every cultivator has one or more cowe, which are used in the cultivation of the land and even to conveyits produce to market, as well as in the conreyance of merchandize. I have this day seen nearly as many cows as oxen in Strasbourg, and quite as many oxen and cows as horses. It is quite delightful to witness women and children, but even the men, almost invariably show to this most docile and gentle, as well as most and seems to be regarded with gratitude as well as with affection. May not this have been the origin of the worship of which the cow has been and is yet the object. I have further observed, that whenever the labour is voluntary, that is, where the action of all is not governed by each, as in factory labour, or handicraft, where the negligence, unskilfulness, or weakness of one hinders all the spirit of kindness and courtesy prevails nearly universally. I have often noticed with great pleasure the kindly, the affectionate greeting of the peasant to his wife or daughter who has brought his food or come to cording to your lease?" share his labour; and with scarcely less pleasure the coodhumoured, expression in their comely faces. In England, the one sole object of existence is to get rich, to obtain social position, as the end, not as a means, of existence, and this, in spite of the evils which it entails, insured alike to those who succeed and to those who fail, is, I regret to say, become contagious in France. In proportion as men lose their simplicity of thought and action, so have they entered in a sea of troubles, where ease and safety are never found. On this ground, if on no other, the experiment now in progress at Herringsgate a certain success, and furnish valuable experience. The member's name must be entered in the book con-taining the deed—the deed-book is made up like a character of its first inhabitants, in their unreasonable "Ogh. then. indeed the large account-book, and every ten folios requires an anticipations, in their want of familiarity with labour of additional stamp of £1—the book is to be open for in the character and condition of the wives and the inspection, not only of the members, but of the daughters of the first inhabitants. I will fraukly confess public, at effice hours, and notice must be given of that I could have wished the first occupants of the first every fresh act or alteration in the rules to the proper authorities, and a balance sheet with the expen- O'Connor's skill and discretion to guide this infant colony diture of the Society's funds, together with the re- aright. It will be viewed with jealousy by the neighbouring land holders, and will have to pass through much of obloquy, and to resist, finally, the blandish ments of the betrayer, and, for this, the agriculturist would have been better adapted. I entertain much hope,

£20 for every act of neglect, and therefore I have outset, knowing, as I do, that every apparent failure will It may interest you to know that the crop of this year in Germany, Italy, France, and Belgium is an or no?" average one, the only decrease having been in rye. It is not the less true, however, that the consumption, owing to the great amount of labour required throughout central Europe has greatly increased, and this it is which has

"See," said once a rational communist, "How the ender mercies of the present system become cruel. In this enhanced value of labour which, however, benefits home, the workman has more meat, more wine, and these in the first instance he obtains easily and uses others a great evil. Yet, seeing this, the governments of

under the Joint-Stock Company's Act.

Mr. PARKER then read the prospectus, after which

he took a general view of the evil effects of strikes

generally; and showed in a clear and convincing

manner, the beneficial results that could accrue to

the working classes if the money which was spent in

ployment of labour on the co-operative principle. He was proud to see that this question was taking

root, not in Manchester alone, but all over the coun-

try. Every post brought him letters of enquiry on

this subject, and those who wanted to see what co-

operation could do, had only to go, as he (Mr.

Parker) had done, and visit O'Connorville, and there they would behold thirty-five good cottages, with

two, three, and four acres of land attached to them,

purchased with the people's pence, by the instru-

find the shoemakers who were turned out of employ-

ment by a Mr. Kendall, working for themselves, and

did, and at the same time making seventy-five per

would see a splendid monument of co-operation in

Stock Company's Shop. There were the builders,

circumstance to grind the working man's wages

was no doubt but that the other trades would sup-

port them; in fact, had they had such establish

ments last winter when the strike commenced, the

manner in which they treated their workmen. It

was true that that strike had produced apathy; and

no wonder. But he was proud to say, that the

Protective Society was not destroyed, as had been

reported. The next balance-sheet would be the

largest they had ever had. They had now 107

have them; and when they had read them, he hoped

make a visit to Scotland, and he would pledge himself

The following resolution was then moved by Mr.

On the motion being put from the chair, it was

Mr. Littler moved, and Mr. Lindsey seconded

vote of thanks to the chairman, which was agreed to.

The chairman acknowledged the compliment in a

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED TAILORS'

JOINT STOCK COMPANY, for securing benefi-

cial employment to operative Tailors. (Provision-

President-Mr. John Gash, 24, Dumville-street, Man-

chester: Vice President-Mr. Thomas Lindsay, 20, Dole-

field, Manchester; Treasurer-Mr. William Hal-all,

grocer, &c., 61, Hargreaves-street, Hulme; Solicitor-

Trustees-J. Eager, Esq., M. D., St. Peter's-square,

Manchester; R. C. Hulley, Esq., M. D., St John-street,

Manchester; - Booth, Esq., M. D., Great Jackson-

Parker, Temperance Coffee-house, 5, St. John-street,

Manchester; Patrick Flanagan, 41, Royton-street, Man-

chester : William Tunnicliff, 5, Johnson-street, Chee-

tham, Manchester; Thomas Davis, 9, Saxon-street,

Salford, Manchester: Robert M'Kinzie, 27, Royton-

street, Salford, Manchester; John M'Cutchon, 87,

Ronayne, 21, Catherine-street, London-road, Manches-

The Provisional Committee appointed by a general

of October, 1846, have to announce that their arrange-

that they will commence operations as soon as a suffi-

The Capital of the Company to be applied to the open

ing of clothing establishments in Manchester and other

the tailoring trade) to have priority of employment.

cate of shares will be issued to the shareholder.

Form of Application for Shares.

cient number of shares are subscribed for.

shares, but entitled to one vote only.

unprincipled competition.

and sewing departments.

To the Directors of the United

Tailors' Joint Stock Company.

tage stamps.

brief speech, and the proceedings terminated.

We subjoin the Company's prospectus:-

Gash, and seconded by Mr. Lindsey:-

carried unanimously.

Oldham-street the Journeymen Hatters' Joint form kindness in giving insertion to any communication

mentality of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my hat flow from it cannot be pure. life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed forme, but I mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every progress. day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinboxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was short space of time, without confinement or the least exenabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The posure. sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that his was only throwing his money away to use them. He hopever, persisted in trying them, and centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills with the round allowance to the Trade by to use mem. He, nowever, persisted in trying mem, and to my astonishment of find what he has aforesaid stated to my astonishment of find what he has aforesaid stated who be perfectly correct; and consider the case to be a most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." ronderful care.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune, A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sm. About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure. (Signed) GBACE MORO, \* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe

may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway,

SIR,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of pelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation in her life, and has been so for some months past. gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and it will add to the weight of this testimonial. amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are we I known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect r of our parish. (Signed) Joseph Gildon.

of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores. Extra:t of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive It to be a most invaluable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rhamatism, Lumoago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Saud-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances

when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—ls. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR-ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty.

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire; with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR. RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to the Kingdom.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19; Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embrzeing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perus al of this work has left such a na, comess and a perus at or time work has revealed a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim first folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by tadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to thos who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance and will be found an available introduction to the mean of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms diseases, either in their primary or secondary state arising from infection, showing how numbers, through

neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous smptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any meditotal impotency, barrenness, &c.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had theevent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

good. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s u sual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

#### THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Vencreal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, lthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the undappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, anseen, arnally endanger the very vital organi of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the | cessantly, and after trying many medicines without the | Stock Company should be formed for the purpose of head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat tonsils,, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty- ing establishments in all the principal towns in the &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- perfectly free from it ever since. eriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to he attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili

ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfertune dur their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, Tore serious affections are visited upon an iunocent vife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

gonorrhæa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to; be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to theduration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general Joseph Coffes, Justice of the Peace.

The abore case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

BLAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS.
A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. SIE,-I have the pleasure of forwarding you the particulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU. MATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful. A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called

upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her

case known for the benefit of the public. It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so muck so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her mother at home; at that time-to make use of the mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father pur-

your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysi- chased a box at my shop about the second week in October: the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured - and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent but she could also move about on crutches. Since that time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was

You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think I am, Sir, yours truly,

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to nerfect health in an inconceivably short space of time, acquire the authority of precedents would have many branches are, therefore, most earnestly attacked with state of things by employing the members, first giv. price; and even giving the advance, the profits are to acquire the authority of precedents would have renearly double on this description of goods, from the dered "unity of action" utterly impossible, and consequently have militated against the existence of the Associated Trades are, therefore, most earnestly nearly double on this description of goods, from the dered "unity of action" utterly impossible, and consequently attacked with price; and even giving the advance, the profits are to acquire the authority of precedents would have renearly double on this description of goods, from the dered "unity of action" utterly impossible, and consequently attacked with price; and even giving the members, first giv. price; and even giving the advance, the profits are to acquire the authority of precedents would have renearly double on this description of goods, from the dered "unity of action" utterly impossible, and consequently attacked with price; and even giving the members, first giv. price; and even giving the advance, the profits are the advance, the profits are the action of the price; and even giving the advance, the profits are the action of the price; and even giving the advance, the profits are the action of the price; and even giving the advance, the profits are the action of the price; and even giving the advance, the profits are the prof They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rheumatic or ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has reen tarry summtten to the committee, and some few others, and some few others, necessaries of life. On Thursday he was seized with city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many ascertained. grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Seld by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York : Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doucaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 329, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTCALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing its friends. officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirma-

tory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Che-

mist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, London. Sold

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest :-

SIR.—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day specting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

MARY COOKE. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

Sin,-I am glad I have taken your a lvice in trying Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them : but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly,

SARAH FLETCHER. To Mr. CROFT. Saffron Walden,

July 11th, 1844, I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these cine I tried: a gentleman recommended me to try these This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken | LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,
J. MILLER.

To Mr. KEATING. P.S.-I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them. SIR, - I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, for having tried them. I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and of the "United Tailor's Joint Stock Company." they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow. Feb. 12, 1815. To MR, KEATING, St. Paul's.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)

9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. To MB. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR, - Having for some time past, as the winter Duncombe told him that there was at that time an viduals disposed to take up shares, as they best can afapproached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention Act or amended Act, which would, he thought, ford; and when the requisite sum for deposits is paid, was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after answer their purpose. Therefore as soon as the Act each person to send a written application in accordtaking two small boxes in the course of the last three was passed, they obtained it and altered the rules ance with the preceding form. weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, in accordance with its provisions, and sent them they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease again to John Tidd Pratt, who returned them, statthan anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WHITE. (signed) To Ms. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia, August 15, 1846. To the Proprietor of Kentinng's Cough Lozenges,

79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sir,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer, we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a color of the winter a col further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully. Morton & Co.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe useless and expensive strikes, was used for the emthat the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box.

### Trades' Mobements.

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRE. LAND IN UNION WITH THE NATIONAL ASSO-CIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PRO- (Loud cheers.) If they looked to London, they would TECTION OF INDUSTRY.

The primary intention of the "National United paying the journeymen better wages than Kendall Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry."s indicated by its title, and as clearly expressed cent. profit. Look, again, in this town, and they in the preamble of its "Laws," is the consolidation of such a "national unity of action among the different sections of working men," as will most effectually place them in a condition either to withstand encroach and nailers, and the upholsterers of London, working for themselves. It was time the journeymen tailors began to look about them; for wages were ents on, or to demand the rights of labour." This irresistible "unity of action" can alone be com-

passed by the strictest conformity, on the part of coming down, and provisions going up on a rapid each individual trade, with one general system of orga- scale. In Jersey, the coat that was 10s. making, nization. The constitution of the Association expressly provides duction of one shilling on a coat, 9d. on a pair of tion, and a second general meeting agreed on. that the combined strength of the Association shall not trowsers, and 6d. on a waistcoat. In London, the Thursday.—Attended the Type Founders of Edin-

be enlisted in behalf of any individual trades contest- papers told them, there were 8,000 or 10,000 tailors burgh. whether in resistance of an aggression, or in assertion of a withheld right—unless the entering upon such contest shall have been sanctioned, and be directed, by the Connot true; for there were not half that number in sopressed themselves satisfied the plans of the associations. tral Committee; to whom is necessarily delegated the cieties in London. But were these men not in the tion was the only means of benefitting their trade, centralized will and power of the Associated Trades power of the levies, the masses, the hyænas, the and a general meeting agreed to be convened thereon. constituting this National Federacy of the Industrious wolves, and the foxes, who took advantage of such The Central Committee deplore that it now becomes

their duty to intimate that, contrary to the Association's Laws, their several local Trade Societies have ventured the Central Committee for support and protection. Now, obedience to the laws of the Association, and sense of justice due to other trades, has compelled the Central Committee to negative all such informal applications for succour. In some instances, the Central Committee had to endure the conviction that they were re-To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand.

RICHARD ALLEN.

mittee had to endure the conviction that they were rethe lot of the journeymen tailor was misery every
sharps, straw needles, &c., they are sold at the same as would not avail themselves of the offer to enter the
sharps, straw needles, &c., they are sold at the same as work-house. Deceased was recently attacked with

1 .- Because the spirit and letter of the Laws leave the in this town, as speedily as possible; one in the sale Central Committee no other alternative than the withand the other in the bespoke department. And there holding all support from such trade movements as have not received the previous sanction of the Central Com-

2.—Because such an illegal (as respects the Laws of the Association) and impolitic procedure, on the part of employers would have been very careful about the isolated trades, deprives the Central Committee of every opportunity of interposing "mediation, arbitration, and ther proceedings," as might, possibly. conduce to the immediate and amicable settlement of differences between employers and employed; and thereby preclude the necessity for waging an expensive, and, mayhap, protracted contest.

3.-Because the Central Committee are alone in a no sition to ascertain how far the existing capabilities of the Association are adequate to the desired purpose: that is, whether the present pecuniary and other resources of the ssociation are such as to ensure compliance with the

4.-Because the Association's efficiency for good would friend, the Northern Star, would also make known e destroyed,—its funds exhausted,—and its very existto the working classes of this country, that the taience perilled, were it precipitated into contests for which lors were about to do something for themselves. Mr. it might be nnprepared, or which it could not carry on to Parker then resumed his seat amid much applause." successful issue.

5.- Because if the exertions of the Association are not controlled by its means, it will be utterly impossible that t can, at any times, work out the intention of the recent Conference, by accumulating that capital (£20,000) which would best deter employers from undue exactions, and thereby hazarding a contest with a really national viz., the amelioration of the distressed condition in combination of industry, upheld and sustained by its own gigantic capital.

The Central Committee trust that the above reasons, (and others might readily be suggested,) will suffice to convince the Associated Trades that a movement ought not to be ventured upon, until such movement has been sanctioned by the Central Committee. "The National United Trades' Association" must never act as such. unless effectively, as every failure on its part would but encourage its enemies, and weaken as well as dishearten

Some time must necessarily intervene between comnunicating an instance of oppression to the Central Committee, and the receipt of the Committee's instructions as respects the mode of resistance to such oppression. Hence, an employer may take undue advantage of this circumstance, by a s dden reduction of wages, or other ncroachment upon the rights of labour; under the presumption that his ill-used workmen would have no other alternative than that of succumbing to his tyrannical proposal, or engaging in an unprepared-for "strike." Right-minded workmen would. of course, indignantly W. P. Roberts, Esq., 8, Princess-street, Manchester; spurn the former, but they might place themselves in a 'wrong position"-as regards their best interests-by The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty adopting the latter alternative. The Central Committee conceive, however, that the workmen might frustrate street, Hulme; Provisional Committee-Messrs. J. W. the machinations of such an employer, by their firmly, -yet with all "due respect"-addressing him in such

terms as these:-"Notwithstanding your lack of candour in not having given us previous notice of your intentions, we will act more honourably towards you, by continuing at workbut with a most emphatic protest against your uncalledwalked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost | for terms-until such time as we have been enabled to renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. confer with our friends as to the course we ought to

protest"-at their employment, the workmen would not compromise, in the least degree, their honour as steadfast "society men." This politic course of action would, however, afford them an opportunity of submitting their grievances to the Central Committee. They would thus legalize any subsequent movement, on their part, and ensure for themselves a well-prepared, and really

effective resistance to the exactions of their "cunning oppressor! Signed, in behalf of the Central Committee, T. S. DUNCOMBE, President.

T. BARRATT, Secretary. National United Trades' Office, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.

London, Oct. 21, 1846.

UNITED TAILOR'S JOINT STOCK COMPANY. On Monday evening, a Public Meeting of the in- shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid inhabitants of Manchester, was convened in the Meal stalments than here required, would more effectually as-House, Nicholas-croft, for the purpose of hearing the sist and promote the objects of this Company by so

principles and objects of the above company explained. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, shortly after which time, on the motion of Mr. Lind sey, Mr. Halsall, Treasurer to the company, was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. Halsall, upon coming forward was loudly cheered. He said he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, by appointing him to preside over so respectable meeting of his fellow townsmen. It could not be because he belonged to the tailoring trade, inasmuch as he was not in connection with that branch of industry. But it mattered not to him what the trade was, if he found the working men determined to do something for themselves, he was willing at all times to lend them a helping hand. (Applause.) He concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting, and introduced Mr. Parker, General Secretary to the United Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but Tailor's Protection Society, to explain the objects

Mr. PARKER, upon rising was greeted with several rounds of applause, which having subsided, he said it would be remembered by the journeymen tailor's present, that at the last annual conference of the United Tailor's Protective Society, held at Leeds, it was clearly proved that strikes were uscless for the DEAR SIR .- Having been for a considerable time during | purpose of keeping up the price of labour, and otherthe winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours in- of capital. It therefore was agreed that a Joint slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and enabling them to work for themselves, by commencefour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been kingdom. They therefore (and when he said they, he meant the Executive Council), set to work immediately and drew up a load of rules for the Society, which rules was sent to John Tidd Pratt, who refused to enrol them. It would also be remembered, that in Whitsun-week the National Trades' Conference was held in this town, at which time he (Mr Parker) waited upon the working man's friend

MANCHESTER FUSTIAN CUTTERS. A special and delegate meeting was held on Moning as his reason, "That they did not come within day last, at the house of Mr. Henry Chutam, the meaning of the first four clauses of the amended Act for Benefit Societies." Mr. Parker then read a sign of the Cotton Tree, Great Mount-street, Manclause from the Act, the purport of which was, that

chester, Mr. George Fitton in the chair, when the following resolutions were resolved upon and carried the objects of the Societies for which the Act was intended, was such that by their co-operation they unanimously :-Moved by Mr. Seth Travers, Warrington, seconded should provide for the members a greater quantity by Mr. James Clayton, Jun., Lymm, of food, clothing, and fire, and contended that these were the very objects of the United Tailor's Joint-Stock Company. Mr. Pratt, however, told them that they might apply to the Attorney-general through fore we are determined to use every legal means in our some lawyer. They did so, and he in like manner

seconded by Mr. Thomas Butterworth, Lymm, That in furtherance of petitions presented last session of Parliament, praying that children under thirteen years of age be not allowed to work at Fustian Cutting, a Bill be prepared to that effect, and submitted to Parliament

early in the forthcoming sessions. Moved by Mr. John Elledge, Gravel Hole, seconded by Mr. Robert Robinson, Warrington. That as all will be benefited by such a Bill, all should

contribute towards the expences thereof, therefore it is resolved, thas a levy of so much per head takes place. and each district appoints a treasurer, to hold the money until called for, to defray the expences of the same. Moved by Mr. William Davies, Manchester, seconded by Mr. Abel Young, Cadishead,

That the thanks of this meeting are due and arehereby

given to Lord John Manners, for his kindness in presenting our petition, and for his exertions in the House of alleged, had died from injuries received in a pugilis-Commons on behalf of the Fustian Cutters. Moved by Mr. James Walmsley, Manchester. seconded by Mr. Charles Dearden, Manchester. That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby

we may intrust into his hands. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

given to the Editor of the Manchester Courier, for his uni

Wednesday evening.—Mr. Jacobs Lectured to the Dyers in Dyer's Hall, Charlotte Lane, when thorough was reduced to 7s. 6d.; and in Leeds there was a re- approbation was expressed of the National Associa-

REDDITCH.

THE STRIKE.—We had hoped in detailing an acdown to the starvation point. One object of this society was to snatch these men out of the grasp of count of this affair between the Needle Manufacturers such as had been enumerated. He was struck the and their men, to have had by this time the pleasure Laws, their several local Trade Societies have ventured such as had been enumerated. He was stated upon unauthorised "Strikes," subsequently appealing to other day by observing, written on the wall of the of announcing its termination, but from the information. The first commenced on the body of Mary other day by observing, written on the wan of the Club-house these words — "Misery every day." tion before us, we regret that we cannot make this Miles, aged seventy-three. The evidence showed Club-house these words — Misery every day, that the only support of the deceased and her hus-There was misery every day; it they had a jou of announcement. The strike has now continued two work, they were in misery, for fear that when it was done there would be no more. In fact, in work or out of work, on the road or at home, it was too true, We would beg to ask, as a passing remark, why blunts bours. Through the dread of being sengrated they the lot of the journeymen tailor was misery every and betweens should not be paid for the same as would not avail themselves of the offer to enter the The Associated Trades are, therefore, most earnestly cutting of sticking, and attending they would not have to supply tively assured that even if the price first asked was desired to bear in mind that they ought not, under any to pay for premises, they would not have to supply tively assured that even if the price first asked was Green, aged fifty-three. The daughter of deceased desired to bear in mind that they ought not, under any to pay for premises, they would not make one penny per thousand dif-circumstances, to venture upon a "Strike," and its con- the means to put a master into a princely mansion given, it would not make one penny per thousand dif-stated that her father being out of employment, pains in the head of ace, and indeed of any rhoumatic or control of employment, and keep him at a princely rate. This would at ference to the masters. Another act of injustice the upwards of nine months, he was supported by witers, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has been fairly submitted to the Central Committee, and least be some advantage to them, inassmuch as it pointers have been subjected to (to the honor of least be some fairly submitted to the Central Committee, and least be some fairly submitted to the Central Committee of would enable them to compete with others. They are too high, minded, just, and patriotic to be vomiting blood, the parish surgeon was sent for, but they were desirous of opening two establishments guilty of such meanness); the principles names aphe shortly afterwards died. The jury recorded in applied to needles in the course of manufacturing are—"Best," "Best Common," and "London," Scicide of A Cabman.—
Now, in pointing very little difference exists, they are obliged to be done as well as possible, but the held an inquest on the bod are obliged to be done as well as possible, but the

price of "London" is 6d. per day's work less than the other. Now, in order to cheat the pointer, "Best Common," and many packets of "Best" (which are both of one price) when given out to be pointed, are ticketed "London;" on return the tickets are changed to their proper names. Now by this system the men are robbed of, we may say, scores of pounds. This fact will speak trumpet tongued to the kingdom towns in the society. Mr. P. then said, the rules at large. Let the base scribbler of " Cato Street" noof the Co-operative Society, or United Trades' Joint toricty deny this if he can, we defy him. It is scarcely Stock Company were in the press, and would be creditable that a fellow who knows no more about printed in a few days. Parties wishing them could pointing than the stones do of him, should have the audacity to write barefaced untruths, against a body they would become shareholders. He was about to of men every way his superiors. Shades of the basely betrayed and murdered Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt to make known the principles there, and their old and Tidd, rise up in judgment, and by your presence friend, the Northern Star, would also make known crush his guilty soul. But his designs have failed. and he is now despised and execrated, and most justly, We are happy to announce the arrival of Messrs. Bush and Williamson, from the Central Committee of the United Trades, and we trust at the meeting of the Employers, which we are informed would take place on Wednesday or Thursday last, that the strike will be brought to close.

That meeting having heard the objects of the "United Tailors' Joint Stock Company" fully explained, believe Query .- What are the Stampers and Hardeners them eminently calculated to secure the end in view, doing that they have not joined the Associated to the straw bed on which he was to have reposed. Trades. If report speaks true, the former stand much | The remaining persons were taken from their cells which the trade is now placed; and further, this meeting pledges itself to use all means in its power to pro- in need of doing so.

of the "Committee."]

BARNSLEY WEAVERS.

A public meeting of the Journeymen Weavers in has sprung up which is a most crying grievance, fat pig alive. viz -that of finding reeds, geers, flamers, and other materials, which in justice the workmen ought not to find, as it would be just as reasonable for the manufacturer to demand that his men should find him a capital to carry on his business. But these fellows with a great quantity of looms, care nothing about street, Manchester; Richard Littler, 22, Mount Pleasant- | charging the journeymen 3d. in the shilling, and two or three shilling per week (which is under the mark), Crown-street, Hulme, Manchester. Secretary-James where a loom stand ought to be sixpence. In slack times, these reed and geer finders monopolize all the work, while those that are either too poor or too

honest and upright to find these things, have to go neeting of shareholders, held in Manchester on the 14th The following resolutions were passed, and a Committee appointed to draw up rules :-

ments for receiving subscriptions are completed, and That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of a union of the journeymen weavers throughout the manufacturing districts, to act in conjuction with the United hand, that he then retreated back to the pantry, Trades' would enable us to contend with better success large towns, whenever practicable and desirable to the against the insolent averice of our cruel oppressors, and absorption of surplus labour, by employing its members also materially assist us in remedying many of the doat regular hours, and at the current wages of the town mestic grievances which we as journeymen have so much wheresoever such establishments are opened, and in reason to complain of.

clean and well ventilated workshops; shareholders (of their workmen's wages, prove the necessity of all honest was also very wide of the mark, as he escaped. Any person (whether of the trade or not) is eligible mea uniting to resist their desire of plunder, that this uproar produced a second depredator from another meeting therefore agree to form a journeyman union for apartment, who pursued him into the pantry, where to become a shareholder, and can hold any number of the purpose of compelling the manufacturers to pay an Each share to be paid by a deposit of two shillings, advanced uniform rates of wages; and also to resist all and by instalments of not less than twopence per week tyranny and abuse that may be practised no matter from per share; but subscribers disposed to pay up their what quarter emanating.

THE KEIGHLEY WOOL COMBERS. formed a deputation that he wanted no wool combers, sent for a few of them and gave them the very libelay within their reach. The design of this Company is, to elevate and imported the condition of operative Tailors, and release ral offer of setting them on again provided they would them from the degradation to which they are reduced by go in at the wages they had when he turned them off, and sign a document that they would belong to no Steady and respectable Journeymen Tailors are ear- Union. This generous offer was declined with the nestly invited to assist in carrying into effect the above contempt it deserved. This insolent proffer has had laudable objects, by becoming shareholders, which are the effect of stopping the relief afforded by the Guareasy of attainment by houest and systematic co-opera- dians to many of the men, the Board telling them

that as they now had an offer of work they durst no Tradesmen of all classes are also respectfully invited, longer find them employment. The refusal of the to become shareholders, who will receive 10 per cent. Board to continue relief under these circumstances, interest per annum upon the capital advanced, and a is looked upon by the combers as making porochial narticipation in the management of the affairs of the relief to depend on the will of a few manufacturers. Company by the Directors—consisting of two-thirds of The men, however, mean to try next Board Day operative Tailors, and the semainder of other occupa- whether every degrading offer they meet with is to she replied she had only given it two teaspoonsfull of be a sufficient excuse to a Board of Guardians, for ale. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful mur-The Company will be enabled to supply the public depriving them of their legal and constitutional der" against Elizabeth Parker, who was committed for trial. with clothing as cheap as can be obtained at other es- rights. tablishments, and of the best quality; they being en- The manufacturers employ amongst them an 1n- Accident at the Blackwall Terminus.—A se-

property; the honesty of the combers and weavers works, on Saturday, to a man employed in the en-Applications for shares, rules, and other information, have made the fellow's situation almost a sinecure, gincer's factory as a lobourer, he fell with a heavy to be had of the Secretary only, at J. W. Parker's Temand through want of regular business in his own line, load of iron, whereby he received a fracture of the perance Coffee-house, 5, St. John-street, Manchester. they are now employing him and another in hunting right leg and a severe contused body. A copy of the rules can be had by enclosing four pos- amongst the moors for ignorant and unprincipled characters, who will lend themselves to the destruc-

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and shewed him the rules, and explained to him the objects of the Society. Mr. Committees to receive weekly contributions from indi- him on his way home. He overtook him on the rules to receive weekly contributions from indiaccompanied by a good many combers, who were onietly walking along with him, and either apprehensive of a disturbance or wishful to make one, very officiously tried to procure a constable, but without success. On arriving towards home the black sheep was met by a crowd of his own neighbours. and amongst them his wife crying bitterly, and begging of him to take the wool back again. The frantic state of the wife, and the entreaties of the crowd. who assured the owner of the wool that the man was of the most degraded character, and would think little of claiming it as his own property, so wrought upon the manufacturer that he brought it back again with him!

One of the tricks the manufacturers have been lately playing off is that of employing agents at Bradford, to put out work under false pretences, and thus make the Bradford combers instrumental in prolonging the struggle, and keeping down wages. This deception, which has been carried on for some time, has been discovered, and it is hoped that in future the town of Bradford, the very centre of the wool combing business, will not supply men to pull down the wages of themselves, and others who are suffering every thing for the general good.

The Committee return their kind thanks to the various Trades and Towns throughout the country, who have responed to their cry for help; and trust, that they will not allow them to fall into the merciless fangs of their cowardly oppressors.

### Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

FRATRICIDE AT STEEPLE CLAYDON .- On the 15th instant, an inquiry was commenced at the schoolroom. Steeple Claydon. into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Shirley, who, it was tic encounter with his bother Joseph Shir'ey. The inquiry was twice adjourned, and did no terminate till Friday, the 23rd instant. It appeared from the evidence adduced that, on the night of Thursday, the 14th instant, the deceased and his brother Joseph were, with other persons, drinking until a late hour at the Milk Pail public-house in the village of Steeple Claydon. A quarrel occurred between the two brothers, and they went to the parish pound, where a fight took place between them at two o'clock in the morning. Both the men appear to have been intoxicated; but the deceased was admitted to be in a much worse state han his brother. After between 40 and 50 rounds had been fought, Thomas Shirley became insensible, and was carried to his father's house in the village, where he expired in a very short time. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Joseph Shirley, as principal, and against John Pangbourne and Richard Cross, who acted as seconds to the combatants, as accessories. They were accordingly committed to Aylesbury Gaol on the coroner's warrant,

for trial at the next assizes. DEATHS FROM STARVATION .- On Saturday, two inquests respecting the circumstances attending the deaths of two persons, both of whom died from starhours. Through the dread of being separated, they

SUICIDE OF A CABMAN. -On Wednesday, Mr. Mills eld an inquest on the body of Robert Watts. It appeared by the evidence of deceased's wife, that he was an inveterate drunkard, and passed half his time in bed, to recover from the effects of the spirituous liquors he drank during the other half. After having been intoxicated for three days previously. he came home on Friday morning, and went to bed, On Saturday morning she went out, leaving him still in bed, and on her return, found that he had strangled himself by means of a rope fastened to a bed-rail, and twisted round his neck. Verdict, that dreeased destroyed himself, whilst of unsound mind, caused by the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT THE SHEFFIELD TOWN HALL. -On Saturday morning, about half-past one o'clock, two gentlemen passing the Town Hall, perceived a smell of fire proceeding from the cells where the disorderly night prisoners are confined. They instantly gave the alarm to the officers in the interior, and assisted them with a good supply of water, which they poured into the cell where the fire ori-ginated. It was afterwards ascertained that a lad. about eighteen years of age, named Thomas Gillman, who had been brought in the previous evening on a charge of drunkenness, and who had concealed about his person some lucifer matches, had set fire immediately, and the fire was extinguished without [We understand that the employers have communicated to the Central Committee of the United of the building than the cell in which the young in-Trades, their intention of considering the proposition cendiary was incarcerated. The clock, which is a convenience and ornament to the town, was da maged by the engines during their operations upon

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT PENRITH,-Last week, the this town, was held in Mr. Acklam's large room on town of Penrith was thrown into a state of great Monday last, for the purpose of forming an associa- excitement, by constables taking James Donahow, tion of the Journeymen Weavers. The circumstances an Irishman, who died before he was got to prison. which have called this union into existence are as He became faint on his way there, and on examinafollows:-Those persons who are householders, have tion, it was found that blood was gushing out of his ally registered.) Present proposed capital, £20,000 weaving shops with large rooms varying from two to six in a shop, and some have a monopoly of scores of shillings per share.

These fellows care nothing about the price constables, the old wound broke out. In the carly of the work, as they contrive to live out of the labour part of the day he had been intoxicated and quarof others. The manufacturers give the work to them, relled with his wife, and his passion was so great so that the journeyman has not the least control over that he actually burned his hens and chickens in the the price of his labour. In fact, the journeymen are fire in his own house, hacked the clock case, chairs, completely crucified betwixt these labour monopolisers and other furniture to pieces, afterwards burning and the manfucturers. Under this system a practice them, and was in the act of heating water to scald a

A DARING BURGLARY in the open daylight was committed at Gatcombe Rectory, Hants, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, during his absence at Gatcombe Church, where he was performing divine service. It appears to have been the custom in the family for one of the servants to remain in this grievance, it affords them a fine pretext for the house whilst the others went to church; and, on this occasion, it happened to be the footman's turn to stay at home, where he remained until, at the termination of the service, the old clerk of the parish, Mr. Hookey, returned, for the purpose of depositing his master's surplice and the keys of the. church. The clerk, found the footman bound hand and foot to the chair, with a table cloth thrown over his head. He stated, that, whilst sitting in the pantry, he thought he heard the cat in the doctor's room. On going out to see, he met a man coming out of one of the apartments with a pistol in his where he procured a loaded gun, and, advancing to meet the robber, discharged the gun at him, but the contents unfortunately went in another direction, and the charge was lodged in the stairs (which are shattered): that the robber then discharged his That the enactments made by the manufacturers on pistol in the footman's face, but his aim, it appeared one of the gang kept guard, whilst the other proceeded to search for a rope, with which they bound him in the manner already described. On examining the house, it was found that the doctor's bureau had been forcibly broken open, and a considerable amount The struggle betwixt these men and the anti-wages league still continues, without any material alteraof cash taken therefrom, and that the housekeeper's loing.

As soon as the instalments are paid up, a scrip certifition. Last week one of the masters who lately innincty pounds abstracted. Not an article of plate

Mone Poisoning.—An inquest was held at Cod-nor-park, on the body of a child aged four months, whose death took place from the effects of laudanum administered the day before by her nurse girl, a child named Elizabeth Parker, aged twelve years. From the evidence which was taken before the jury, it appeared that the nurse had sent another girl for a pennyworth of laudanum on Friday morning, and that she had poured half of it down the child's throat, and in about half an hour afterwards she took it home, and the mother of the child asked the nurse whether she had given the child anything, to which

abled to command first-rate talent, both in the cutting spector, at a very handsome salary, to look after their rious accident occurred at the Blackwall Railway

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT. - A shocking accident tion of the very business by which they live. We are farm of Mr. Soobey, Gayton Thorpe, to frighten crows sorry to say that the mission of these agents are from the land. Being furnished with a gun and sometimes attended with success, and last week they powder, but no shot, he substituted for the latter a I request you will insert my name for \_\_\_\_ discovered a being of this kind at Furnhill, about piece of blackthorn stick, a few inches long, and Date ..... dupe might be annoyed by the combers, very kindly wards.

ment-

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. KO. XXXIV.

THE MARCH OF LIBERTY:

Air-Jesse of Dumblain. Hark! a strain from the South, over state and dominion It embalms the fresh breeze, and it softens the gale. Tis the song of young Liberty, pruning his pinion, Each blood sprinkled despot but hears and turns pale; The sound, soft and sweet as the harp of Apollo, Is heard with delight by the millions who toil, And their day-dreams are fill'd with the hope what will

And brighter each cheek with a joy-begot smile. Over Germany's plains, by Italia's clar fountains. The soul-stirring music was heard as it fell, And Switzerland's sons round their sky-becapp'd mountains

Hop'd that freedom restor'd which they gain'd by their Tell: Gay France caught the air in her vine-begirt pasture. And smil'd as she thought what Frenchmen ha

With the Bourbons the elder, and thought posted faster To muse what the present might gain with his son. O Britain, my fatherland! dear appellation. How bright is the race of thy glory began! Thy master mind patriots have rous'd up a nation. The slave to unfetter and rouse him up man; Rally round them ye serfs-rally brave and true-hearted Resistless in energy, matchless in might. The knell shall be rung of foul slavery departed. The destruction of wrong and the triumph of right. Remember your partners, your sons and your daughters. Remember their sufferings, privation and woes

Remember your duty, rush on like the waters, A flood which increases in strength as it goes; By your wrongs of the present, by hope so well grounds Remit not, relax not, or dormant lie down. March forward—your cowardly foemen confounded Shall yield, and your struggle with victory crown. T. R. SMART.

#### Reviews.

Leicester.

friars-street.

As a general rule we are apt to regard literary amalgamations with no very sanguine expectations; experience having convinced us that such unions are generally precursory to the death of the works amalgamated; nevertheless we shall venture to predict a different and happier issue of the "marriage" of the "Westminster" to the "Foreign Quarterly." These two "Reviews" are now united in one, and a glance satisfies us of the renewed vigour of both. A handsome volume of three hundred and thirty-four pages constitutes the quarterly number for October, the contents of which fully realise the anticipations naturally excited by its outside appearance.

Under any circumstances to "review the reviewers" is an unsatisfactory task, but in the limits within which we must necessarily confine our remarks, to pretend to "review" such a volume as this, would be preposterous. We shall, therefore, be its errors.

without the American War, and the late French tired observer who views it by the aid of the microscope made not in consequence, but in spite of the heavy that a single drop of water, under such circumstances, taxation caused by the war." "Few peop'e are contains more inhabitants than there are individuals of more industrious than the Swiss and the inhabitants of the Free-States in America, and yet in both countries taxation is very light." In advocating an microscope, and its several improvements to the preentire revision of our system of taxation, the re- sent time. We have then a complete history in viewer bases his system on the ground that govern- brief of every variety of the animalculæ. We repeat. ment should be paid for in proportion to each per-son's share of the benefit. He thereupon argues that wonders of nature we never read. taxation should be equitably apportioned, collected at the smallest cost, and transmitted with as little repudiates all indirect taxation, and instead thereof, Manchester. Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, &c. devises a scheme of direct taxation, in connection ent," says the reviewer, "for a time at least, to Hume;" our only fault to find with the article is its make the payment of the personal tax optional, brevity. trusting to the strong and general desire to possess the elective franchise for its general payment. In making the payment not compulsory, there would be the incidental but important advantage of restrict-"the benefits of government without paying a share of the expenses," and a general conviction that "the title of an independent labourer can only be fully

who at the close of his life leaves his country at least as rich as it would have been had he not been One part of the reviewer's scheme we decidedly protest against, namely, the giving to holders of property votes in proportion to the property taxes paid by them, in addition to the vote each would possess on account of his personal tax: But, indeed, the whole scheme, at least as it regards the franchise, is unsound, because based upon fiscal regulations inst adof human rights. As regards the plurality of which his mind was agitated in what we should othervotes, it would be easy to prove that the individuals wise deem the cold and unimpassioned pursuit of ab. avoided shouting to him-called in a stormy voice to the holding large masses of accumulated property could stract speculation! The passage has often been quoted do s, name by name, to come up. Rather reluctantly never have acquired such property without having by the theologian with strong expressions of pity for a they obeyed his command; and then I stood still, first unjustly appropriated the fruits of other men's industry. To confer upon such men a monopoly of votes would be to invest them with the power of triumphantly resisting any attempt to establish a he judged the right, admiration of the steadfast will no sooner saw his canine masters again than he scoured more equitable state of things. We must further that could weather such a storm is the feeling that preobject that, at this time of day, it is useless to throw such a tub to the whale as this new-fangled scheme of representation. On the one hand, the aristocracy of land and money have a mortal horror of extending the franchise in any manner; and, on the other hand, the enlightened and self-educating portion of the people are wedded to the more simpler form of representation, which would confer the rights of citizens upon them in virtue of their manhood. The "Charter" is the great scheme of political regeneration to which the millions have sworn allegiance. Pity it is that those friends of the people who earnestly desire? their elevation should hinder rather than help them by putting forth schemes which, the masses will never give their support to. With the reviewer's views as regards indirect taxation, f and with much of his suggested scheme of fiscal re orm we concur. We will here introduce a summary of his views and recommendations, which will be found to possess some value as texts for reflection:-

claimed by him who manfully supports himself, and

1. That our present system of taxation is, to a great inconsistences and anomalies.

2. That, under these circumstances, the taxes are liable volving many persons in difficuty and ruin.

without any benefit to the Exchequer. 4. That some of the taxes check the spread of know

of habits of cleanliness and prudecne. 5. That many of them impose vexatious and harassing that, before the end of six months, he might die of ennui trammels on industry, commerce, and personal freedom,

almost amounting, in some branches of the excise, to 6. That many of the taxes present temptations to de-

productive of much of the crime which it is the main chief purpose of taxation, to prevent. 7. That many of the taxes serve to prevent those numerous and friendly ties between country and country Which are the best securities against war; the danger of

which has been and continues to be the cause of the chief part of the very taxation itself. 8. That it is expedient to reconstruct the present sys-

tem of taxation. 9. That the principle on which taxes ought to be paid is that every person shall contribute, as far as practicable, in proportion to the amoent of protection which he re-

ceives for his person and property. 10. That protection for the person being general, every one ought to pay for it; although it would not be

11.—That protection for property ought to be paid

12. That to prevent the injustice which would otherwise arise at the time of the change of system, a single publications concludes this number. but heavy tax should be laid on moveable property, innational debt.

taxes having at least one vote in the choice of a represent gress;" and, therefore, to say the least, it is to be pretative, and those who contribute largely have more than one vote.

The article entitled "Prospective Results of the Repeal of the Corn Laws," is written in a very grandiloquent" strain, setting forth the wonderful results which are to flow from this "great commercial victory." The author claims for the middlh-class all 'glery' of this victory, and say's truly that "it working classes, the clergy, and both sections of the aristocracy." With this vaunt, how agrees the repeated declarations of the I eaguers, that the working classes—"all but a knot of Tory Chartists"—were with them in their agitation? The last numbers of tists; and our readers will remember the abuse when the latter asserted that the working classes we give the following extract. were hostile or indifferent to the object of the Leaguers. Now the oldest and ablest of the literary champions of Free-trade, acknowledges that the ment, ample wages, good clothing, and sufficient seeing wisdom of the Chartists and working men. who opposed this "commercial victory" as a fraud.

of the infinite world of at im i cales. We give a short | Tony piped one little growl, and then began to whine

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE. Wherever we turn, within the precincts of our own homes, in meadow or moorland, hill or forest, by the lone sea-shore or amidst crumbling ruins-fresh objects confine ourselves to indicating the contents of this of interest are constantly to be found; plants and aninumber, expressing our acquiescence where we can mals unknown to our unaided vision, with minute organs agree with the writers, and our dissent where we perfectly adapted to their necessities; with appetites as disagree with them, referring our readers to the keen, enjoyments as perfect, as our own. In the purest publication itself for the enjoyment of itsfull beauties, waters, as well as in thick, acid, and saline fluids, of the and for the examination of what we may conceive to most indifferent climates, -in springs, rivers, lakes and seas,-often in the internal humidity of living plants and The opening article is on the "Principles of Taxa- animals, even in great numbers in the living human tion," the work under review being "McCulloch's body-nay, probably, carried about in the aqueous vatreatise on the principles and practical influence of pours and dust of the whole atmosphere,-there is a Taxation and the Funding system." It appears that world of minute, living, organized beings, imperceptible Mr. McCulloch thinks that "carried to a certain to the ordinary senses of man. In the daily course of point, taxation tends to stimulate industry and life, this immense mysterious kingdom of diminutive liveconomy, and that it thus compensates, and more ing beings is unnoticed and disregarded; but it appears than compensates for the injury it causes. That great and astonishing, beyond all expectation, to the re-War, there would have been less industry and less In every drop of standing water, he very frequently, frugality, because there would have been less occa- though not always, sees by its aid rapidly-moving bodies, sion for them." This somewhat original idea the from 1-96 to less than 1 2000 of a line in diameter, which writer in the "Westminster Review" cannot are often so crowded together, that the intervals between swallow :- "We hold taxation under all circum- them are less than their diameter. If we assume the stances to be an evil, and one which it is highly de- size of the drop of water to be one cubic line, and the sireable, consistently with the attainment of good intervals, though they are often smaller, to be equal to government, to reduce to the smallest posssible the diameter of the bodies, we may easily calculate, amount." The reviewer well adds, "We believe without exaggeration, that such a drop is inhabited by that the progress which the country made at that time (during the American and French wars) was such animacules; in fact we must come to the conclusion,

This article traces the history of the origin of the

"Architectural Study and Records" is a pleasant readable article, the interest of which is heightened appearance. These latter two eventually took up their by a number of wood-cuts, illustrating a variety of positions, one on each side of me, but rather in advance waste as possible from the pockets of the people into by a number of wood-cuts, illustrating a variety of the public treasury. The "Westminster" reviewer new public buildings in the Metropolis, Liverpool, Not the least interesting to us has been the review with the elective franchise. "It might be expedi- of Burton's "Life and Correspondence of David

DAVID HUME. Feeble, grudging, and tardy has been the world's acknowledgment of the high moral integtity which Hume | speed. Neither did I speak: though my thoughts were brought to the pursuit of metaphysical inquiry. He has busy enough in wondering what they meant to do with ing to a considerable extent, the noble privilege of been too commonly ranked and confounded with the election to those who appreciate its value, and who, light-minded sneerers of the Voltarian school of scepticby their power to pay even the small sun required, ism. But no spice of their quality did his nature know. give earnest of possessing those moral qualities of His researches were all truthful. He was an earnest on the ground of blood, they would fall upon and devour industry and self-denial which are among the surest man, seaking, with what amount of force and virtue was me. I knew they were not particular—that their habi guarantees for its safe exercise." To guard against in him, a proximate solution of the grand problem of tation was with death, their feed raw flesh and entrails abuse, the reviewer would make the elective fran- life and being. "Where am I, or what?" we find him their drink not unfrequently warm blood; and as to at chise contingent on the payment of the personal tax exclaiming!" from what causes do I derive my existence, for a given number of years; and he has great faith and to what condition shall I return? Whose favour in the working of his system, and in its leading to a shall I court, and whose anger must I dread? What even then it must have proved ludicrously useless. Not a higher spirit of dependence; a disdain of having beings surround me! And on whom have I any influence, or who have any influence on me ? I am confounded with all these questions, and begin fo fancy myself in the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with that, as the dogs were out, there might be some one on the deepest darkness, and utterly deprived of the use of every member and faculty." Such is the spirit in which the first living object I beheld was a rat, about as large Hume approaches these high questions. And the sacri- as a good sized kitten sitting on his hind quarters outside fices he made at the shrine of truth—we speak not of the one of the doors, and either washing his nose or picking objective truth of his opinions, but of the subjective a bit of victuals by way of mid-day refreshment. This truthfulness of his convictions, which, to him, were truth incident appeared conclusive -- either that nobody -ought not to be lightly esteemed. He was as true to was there, or that slaughter house rats are very his scepticism as others are to their faith; and, in his case as in theirs, unswerving allegiance to intellectual be the case; for on reaching another corner of the build and moral conviction merits approval and regard. How touching is his description of the internal struggle by ing the hide of a pig. He instantly raised his head, and mind tempest-tost on the sea of error, drifting, without to thank him for having rescued me from very unpleasrudder or compass, at the mercy of winds and waves. ant custody, and then to whistle up the affrighted Tony. For ourselves, looking to Hume's firm adherence to what With great difficulty, I achieved the latter object; but he dominates with us, rather than the quasi-pleasurable pity my coming. When I reached him and took him up in

> \* \* \* It is only when we wring home to our own bosoms the painful intensity of emotions like these, that we can doubt can be entertained. That any effortmade by any form a worthy estimate of the moral strength and magnanimity of the man who, thus feeling, can yet summon up the spirit resolutely to conclude-"In all the incidents of life we ought still to preserve our scepticism." Here is a good anecdote of

wanderings, and mists and tempests, in the vale below."

GOETHE. save it .- Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas. There is a class of believers, with whom other people's conversion is necessary to help their own conviction. The weakness of their own spiritual persuasions is always seeking support from the faith of others, the absence of which support they resent with an emotion of anger that would seem to imply the apprehension that the objective existence of things unseen was somehow contin- the ninth part of this excellent publication. In extent, the offspring of unconnected and ill-digested le gent on human assent. The realities of the future world connection with the next part we will again notice gislation, proceeding on no sound or general principle; they appear to treat as a question to be decided by the in a week or two hence the one before us, and speak and that it is unequal in its pressure, and replete with majority; and murmur at the dissent of every heretic as fully of the merits and beauties of both. a vote lost. It was the impertinent catechizings of some petulant persons of this class that Goethe is reported to to frequent changes, entailing shocks to trade, and in- kave cut short with the observation, that "he had no objection whatever to enter into another state of existence, 3. That it is expensive in collection, and debars large | but prayed only that he might be spared the ho classes of people from many comforts and enjoyments | meeting any of those there, who had believed it here; for, if he did, the saints would flock around him on all sides, exclaiming, Were we not in the right. Did we ledge and education, and tend to prevent the formation not tell you so? Has it not turned out just as we said? And with such conceited clatter in his ears, he thought

in heaven itself." We beg our readers to remember the following ob- Whom the unthinking populace held for their idol and a galling tyranny, unworthy the endurance of a free servation of the Westminster reviewer :- "The doubts of a wise man are a more precious legacy than the Lord of Misrule in his day. But how was that counteconvictions of a fool; and that philosophy will not ception and fraud, highly dangerous to public morals, and end in truth which does not begin in scepticism." productive of much of the crime which it is the mais A short article on "The Water Cure," explains witness'd;
duty of the government, and which it ought to be the the water cure processes. The writer of the article That invincible for head abashed; and those eyes, wherein thinks the time has not yet come for a correct appreciation of hydropathy, and, therefore, refuses to range himself as a partizan on either side of the question.

Two very lengthy articles on the "Education of Into how deep a gloom their mournful expression ha the People," and the "Patronage of Commissions," would furnish us subject-matter for comment to the extent of some columns, could we afford the necessary room; that, however, is impossible we, therefore, must confine ourselves to this mere notice. Much valuable matter will be found in these articles, and many things we should be compelled to express our him dissent from, could we devote space to the discussion.

The "Foreign Literature and Correspondence" is, to our thinking, somewhat scanty. We would suggest expedient, for a time at least, to make the payment the setting apart of a larger portion of succeeding numbers, to the review of foreign works and transla-Rivetted around his head had abolished his features for tions. Amongst the foreign writers whose works are only by the holders of property; and that it is experenced are those distinguished authors, Ischudi, dient, and would not be productive of permanent in-justice, that the tax should fall exclusively on fixed property.

| Quinet, and Victor Jacquemont. Peru, Spain, and India, are the subjects of the works of those cole-party.

An immense variety of brief critical notices of new cluding money, manufactured articles, and every Review, is not "by many chalks" what we should And here, this witness I willingly bear thee-Of course, the Westminster and Foreign Quarterly species of possession, except that which is fixed to the like it to be; of course, we speak of the views, not Here, before Angels and Men, in the awful hour of judgthe talents of the writers therein, regarding whose first-rate abilities there can be no question; still, Thou too didst act with upright heart, as befitted a Sove 13. That representation should be co-existent and coxtensive with taxation; every one contributin; to the
terlies. It is of its class the representative of 'pro-

ferred before all its rivals. Totally dissenting from many of the views of this publication, we nevertheless regard it as in many respects a valuable and powerful advocate of "the good time coming;" we therefore, wish it success, and shall be glad to hear of its continued and increasing prosperity.

has been won against the united hostility of the SIMMOND'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. OCTOBER London, Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Buck-

Valuable, instructive, and entertaining articles on the "New Brunswick," "Texas," "Australia," and "Cuba," will be found in this number of this very the League newspaper, were occupied with articles useful publication. The first of a series of articles professing to show that the agitation had had the on "Colonial Postage Reform" by the editor, is well support of the working classes, in spite of the Chardeserving the serious attention of the Colonial and Home authorities. From Mr. Hooton's exceedingly showered by Quaker Bright upon Mr. Duncombe, interesting "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas"

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION. Contrary to almost invariable practice, I one morning working classes were hostile to the agitation. The sallied out totally unarmed, in Galwaston Island, except Free-trade victory we are told has been won by the with a short "life preserver," which was placed in the "weapons of reason," and the "force of argument" breast of my coat, upon a sketching ramble amongst the alone. This is a bit of sublime fudge; every one deserts and hillocks and the grassy swamps at the eastern knows that although there was plenty of talk, the end of the island. A handsome little whelp, one "Tony reasoning" and "argufying" had very little to do by name, travelled at my heels, and made his way through with winning the victory, which was really gained by the tall and stiff grass much after the same baffled he arguments much more potent in the estimation fashion, and not with much greater ease than his masof our houses of legislature,—the power of money ter has occasionally experienced when endeavouring to and the force of middle-class influence as created by force his way into a canebreak. About noon, having the Reform Bill. This article overflows with the half lost myself, I looked out for a land mark; and usual fallacies of the Free-traders, which have been having discovered one in an isolated mass of rude build-dissected times without number in this journal. ing which is used as a slaughter house for the city but-According to the reviewer, blessings innumerable chers, and which stands on the prairie about a mile are to flow from Corn-law Repeal. "Full employ- from the principal portion of the city itself, I directed my course thitherwards. After brushing through the path-THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUAR- food," may be counted upon as the certain results less prairie awhile, I lighted upon a deep sandy roadlead-TERLY REVIEW. London: G. Luxford, White- of the recent change. Of this millenial order of ing in that direction, and pursued it. The slaughter things, the working classes of Keighly, and the housestands on rising ground, and has attached to it an manufactoring districts generally, have already a enclosure surrounded by very high and strong wood fencfortaste! Seven years hence (indeed in less than ing, in which the half wild cattle intended for the knife half that time), it will be seen how fallacious were are first of all with difficulty driven. They are afterthe hopes held out by the speakers and writers of wards picked out as occasion requires, but not unfrethe commercial dynasty. The dupes will then have quently turn upon their slaughterers, and amidst great their eyes opened, and will then confess the fardanger are either shot, pinned by powerful dogs kept there for the purpose, or dragged to the ground by the Mexican lasso. Approaching the foot of the rising only calculated to benefit the millocracy at the ex- ground, I observed a large white dog, about the size of a mastiff, though not so long on the leg, come from round pense of every other class of the community.

The Microscope and its Revelations" is a most interesting article, unfolding the astounding wonders tion I was coming, and then walk down to meet me. creeping at the sametime with his tail between his legs so close upon the heels of my boots, that they chopped him under the chin at almost every step taken. As the beast approached sufficiently near to allow a distinct view of him, it must be confessed I felt at the moment that I would much rather have met face to face with any wild beast in Texas. Although so large, he was made in a similar mould to that in which our English bull-dog is cast, only that the former was distorted, more ugly by half, horrible to look at. His head seemed scarcely less than that of a man, while his forehead and brows beetled so much that they appeared almost to shut his eyes. Conscious that to exhibit fear by attempting to get away would only be to endanger myself the more, I steadily pursued the road, without even crossing to the opposite side, for the brute had taken the precaution to come down in a straight line on the same side as he first saw me. Cautiously, however, and without more apparent movement than was just needful, I placed my hand upon the " supple jack," or preserver, in my coat breast, and kept there ready for a blow wh each other still nearer, the dog gradually walked more softly, and, at the same time, as gradually bent himself towards the earth as though preparing to spring. The necessity gave me courage, and I still walked on directly in his face, knowing, as I did know, that if such show o confidence, would not save me, nothing would. Had I even attempted to get out of the way, little doubt can be entertained that he would have been upon me in a moment. When within a yard or two, his belly nearly swept the sand. Tony attempted to run yelping away. but dared not face his fellow-greature, and, therefore as I afterwards found (since I dared not to take my eyes off my antagonist for a moment,) retired about a hundred yards behind, and leaving me to it, there took up his nesses." stand to await the result. Another yard or two, and the slaughter-dog put his nose close to my knee, but did not attempt an attack. He then passed behind, and at almost the same instant I observed another formidable beast, a more instructive and interesting revealment of the taller than the first, though not of the same kind, also coming from the same place towards me:-anothe instant, and another dog equally as large, also made his in silent state, with this powerful body-guard-or rather under this dog arrest. I marched on towards the slaughter house. Of two things I took especial care, -neither to deviate from my path, nor to increase or slacken my me,—whether they would detain me at the slaughter house until some friendly butcher who knew them chanced to arrive for my deliverance, or whether when we arrived

> tempting force against three such fellows it was out of the question, unless in the case of a direct attack—though single human being was in sight—not a house near enough for the inhabitants to hear had I imprudently shouted, My only present hope lay in the possible circumstance the premises; but as we arrived almost close upon them, bold and brass faced rats indeed. The latter proved to ing, I espied a-much-to-be-desired-looking butcher scrapperceiving how matters stood-for even then I cautiously which loves to "stand upon the vantage-ground of my arms, he trembled like a jelly upon a cripple table; truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air nor did he recover his spirits until the lapse of some is always clear and serene), and to see the errors and hours. As for myself, on arriving at home I took a glass of grog, smoked my pipe, and related and laughed at my adventure. That these dogs were trained to guard in the same manner the cattle brought for slaughter, no desperate bullock to travel out of his path would draw upon him the teeth of his "policeman," is no less to be doubted. I would therefore advise any man who may

> > THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, PART IX. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street. We have not room to do more than merely notice

chance, if any ever should, find himself in a similar pickle

to "take warning by this example," and not to run the

risk of his life in an inconsiderate and timid attempt to

# BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. ZLII.

Southey in his Vision of Judgment introduces "Wilkes" and "Junius" as the two accusers of King George; the first of these he thus describes:— Beholding the foremost,

Him, by the cast of his eye oblique, I knew as the firehero.

nance alter'd. Where emotion of fear or of shame had never been

Once had been wont to shine with wit and hilarity temper'd,

settled! Junius is described in the following lines:-Nameless the libeller lived, and shot his arrows in dark

ness: Undetected he passed to the grave, and leaving behin Noxious works on earth, and the pest of an evil ex ample, Went to the world beyond, where no offences are hidden. Mask'd had he been in his life, and now a visor of iron

Speechless the slanderer stood, and turned his face from the Monarch, Iron-bound as it was—so insupportably dreadful, Soon or late, to conscious guilt, is the eye of the injured. prisoners.

ever.

Was ever fouler "blasphemy" penned than the MR. W. D. SAUL'S GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, following lines put into the mouth of Washington by that "rancorous renegade" Southey? Open free to the public every Thursday, between

reign, True to his sacred trust, to his crown, his kingdom, and People. Heaven in these things fulfill'd its wise, though inscrutable purposes, While we worked its will, doing each in his place as be-

following extracts:—
George the Third having arrived before the Gate" (see our last number) is followed by his accuser, the Spirit whose

" Brow was like the deep when tempest tost." to know wherefore the accusing spirit claims the spirit of "George Rex?" The accuser answers:-Look to our earth, or rather MINE; it was

ONCE, MORE thy master's; but I triumph not In this poor planet's conquest, nor alas! Need he thou servest envy me my lot: With all the myriads of bright worlds which pass In worship round him, Le may have forgot You weak creation of such paltry things; I think few worth damnation save their kings.

And these but as a kind of quit-rent, to Assert my right as lord; and even had I such an inclination, 'twere (as you Well know) superfluous; they are grown so bad That hell has nothing better left to do

Then leave them to themselves; so much And evil by their own internal curse, Heaven cannot make them better nor I worse. Look to the earth, I said, and say again:

When this old, blind, mad, helpless, weak, poor worm Began in youth's first bloom and flush to reign, The world and he both wore a different form. And much of earth and all the watery plain Of ocean called him king: through many a sto His isles had floated on the abyss of Time; For the rough virtues chose them for their clime. He came to the sceptre, young : he leaves it, old :

Look to the state in which he found his realm, And left it; and his annals too behold, How to a minion first he gave the helm: How grew upon his heart a thirst for gold, The beggar's vice, which can but overwhelm The meanest hearts; and for the rest, but glance Thine eye along America and France!

'Tis true he was a tool from first to last; (I have the workmen safe); but as a tool So let him be consumed! From out the past Of ages, since mankind have known the rule Of monarchs-from the bloody rolls amass'd Of sin and slaughter-from the Cæsars' school, Take the worst pupil; and produce a reign More drench'd with gore, more cumber'd with the

slain. He ever warr'd with freedom and the free: Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes, So that they utter'd the word 'Liberty!' Found George the Third their first opponent

History was ever stain'd as his will be With national and individual woes? I grant his household abstinence; I grant His neutral virtues, which most monarchs want: 1 know he was a constant consort; own He was a decent sire, and middling lord, All this is much, and most upon a throne;

Whose

As temperance, if at Apicius' board, Is more than at an anchorite's supper shown, n all the kindest And this was well for him, but not for those Millions who found him what oppression chose. The new world shook him off; the old yet groans Beneath what he and his prepared, if not Completed; he leaves heirs on many thrones

To all his vices, without what begot Compassion for him-his tame virtues; drones Who sleep, or despots who have now forgot A lesson which shall be retaught them, wake Upon the thrones of Earth; but let them quake! Passing over a rich "explosion" in which St. Peter prominently figures, we come to the "cloud of wit-

From Otaheite's Isle to Salisbury Plain. Of all climes and professions, years and trades, Ready to swear against the good king's reign, Bitter as clubs in cards are against spades: All summon'd by this grand "subpœna," to Try if king may n't be damn'd, like me or you. Jack Wilkes-

A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking spritewhile, on turning my head very slowly in order to avoid is first called, but this worthy who had "turned hal alarming these voluntary guardians for my safe custody, | courtier ere he died," and is represented as now in-I found the first one with his nose within two feet of my clined "to grow a whole one," does not seem inclined legs, for the purpose of taking care of me behind. And to give evidence against his old opponent. Junius is next called ---

> That looked as it had been a shade on earth; Quick in its motions, with an air of vigour, But nought to mark its breeding or its birth: Now it wax'd little, they again grew bigger, With now an air of gloom or savage mirth; But as you gazed upon its features, they Changed every instant—to wear, none could say. The more intently the ghost gazed, the less Could they distinguish whose the features were: The Devil himself seemed puzzled even to guess; They varied like a dream-now here, now there And several people swore from out the press They knew him perfectly; and one could swear He was his father; upon which another

> The shadow came! a tall, thin, gray-haired figure,

Was sure he was his mother's cousin's brother; Another, that he was a duke, or knight, An orator, a lawyer, or a priest, A nabob, a man-midwife; but the wight Mysterious changed his countenance at least. As oft as they their minds; though in full sight He stood, the puzzle only was increased; The man was phantasmagoria in Himself—he was so volatile and thin!

The moment that you had pronounced him one, Presto! his face changed, and he was another; And when that change was hardly well put on, It varied, till I don't think his own mother (If that he had a mother) would her son Have known, he shifted so from one to t'other, Till guessing from a pleasure grew a task, At this epistolary "iron mask."

For sometimes he like Cerberus would seem-"Three gentlemen at once," (as sagely says Good Mrs. Malaprop;) then you might deem That he was not even one; now many rays Were flashing round him; and now a thick steam Hid him from sight-like fogs on London days: Now Burke, now Tooke, he grew to people's fancies, And certes often like Sir Phillip Francis.

I've an hypothesis—'iis quite my own; I never let it out till now, for fear Of doing people harm about the throne, And injuring some minister or peer On whom the stigma might perhaps be blown; It is-my gentle public lend thine ear! Tis that what Junius we are wont to call, Was REALLY, TRULY, nobody at all.

I don't see wherefore letters should not be Written without bands, since we daily view Them written without heads; and books we see Are filled as well without the latter too; And really, till we fix on somebody For certain sure to claim them as his due, Their author, like the Niger's mouth, will bother The world-to say if THERE be mouth or author.

"And who and what art thou?" the Archangel said "For THAT you may consult my title-page," Replied this mighty shadow of a shade. "If I have kept my secret half an age, I scarce shall tell it now." "Canst thou upbraid," Continued Michael, "George Rex, or allege Aught further?" Junius answered, "You had

better st ask him for his answer to my letter My charges upon record will outlast The brass of both his epitaph and tomb." "Repent'st thou not," said Michael, " of some past Exaggeration? something which may doom Thyself, if false, as him if true? Thou wast Too bitter-is it not so? in thy gloom Of passion ?" "Passion!" cried the Phantom dim, "I loved my country, and I hated him.

What I have written, I have written; let The rest be on his head or mine!" So spoke Old "Nominus Umbra;" and while speaking yet Away he melted in celestial smoke. Then Satan said to Michael, "Don't forget To call George Washington and John Horne

And Franklin;" but at this time there was heard A cry for room, though not a phantom stirr'd, (To be concluded in our next number.)

THE LATE ESCAPE OF THREE SWELL MOB MEN. -The Secretary of State for the Home Department has dismissed Thomas Price, the gaoler of Hammersmith police court, in consequence of the circumstances connected with the escape of George Davis, William Barnett, and James M'Lean, three members of the swell mob, who effected their escape as he was 15. ALDERSGATE STREET, NEAR THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

the hours of eleven and two o'clock. We recently visited this, the largest private Geolo. gical collection in the United Kingdom, and which the enterprising and truly liberal proprietor has gratuitously thrown open to the public. The Museum comprises two large rooms or galleries, each well stored with the requisites for such an institution, mostly arranged in glass cases, or on shelves, and while we worked its win, using each in his place as came him.

It appears that the gross amount of stock and Exchange in concluding with those of recent date. In the first room, or gallery, is to be seen a number of two and three pointed spears, giving (in continuation from our last number) the placed in order, commencing with fossil remains of South Seas, New Zealand, &c., with a number of rude weapons, dresses, &c., said to be used and worn by the natives of the said clime. Here also may be several descriptions of stock mentioned in little more seen the head of an Indian chief, tattoed, with the than two years was £3.141.379 17s. 6d.; the stock hair in its natural state, in an excellent state of preservation; also an Indian cance and paddles, brought The archangel Michael next appears, and demands over by the late Captain Cook. Here are also a number of Roman Coins, Skulls, &c., found in the centre of this "Great Metropolis, also pieces of fine Roman payement, found in London, under Allhallows Church during its repairs, as lately as 1843. In one corner of this gallery, in a cupboard, is to be scen what we are sure will much interest many of our readers, namely, the complete skeleton of that "poet for all time," the late much lamented George Petrie, whose noble poem, "Equality," passed through so many editions, and is yet so much in request. Our conductor (Mr. Godfrey) appeared, like most of its readers, to be smitten with that charming work, and from its pages we have imbied

the great truth that "True Freedom only knows Equality. " For on the door of the closet he has inscribed in stations at the low rate of one penny per mile. Selegible pencil marks, those lines, which the author veral also started from the Strand to Paddington, adopted as a motto, and which the paraphrased from a celebrated French author.

Nature stamps all men equal at their birth, Virtue alone the difference makes on earth. We are sure when the numerous disciples of this truly great poet and veritable democrat, shall learn that the bones of their master are enshrined in this museum, they will at once commence a pilgrimage to the shrine, and while gazing at the dry bones, imagine they hear Petrie's once eloquent lips speak those truthful words, that his pen so copiously indited, and which are sent forth to the world in the peem of "Equality." Where writing of the aristocracy of land and money, he says :-

Each rules his system with a monarch's sway. The king's the centre of the whole, Whose power through patronage knows no contro Like nature's God, he self-existent reigns, And links those rolling suns in golden chains; Those suns again their satellites entwine With places, pensions, sinecures, and wine; The satellites extend the circle more, 'Till every idle scamp on Britain's shore Obtains a birth among the reckless brood Who drink our blood, and eat our flesh for food; Who wear the people's stockings, hats, and shoes. And even selling the casting to the Jews: Who never made a brick, nor hew'd a stone. Yet every house on Britain's land they own; Nothing they've made fit for show or use; Yet do they claim what other men produce, And in exchange give the most useless ore That miners drag from the metallic pore; A valueless account, a note of hand, Counting for labour finish'd on demand; Yet current only by the free consent Of all the parties to the covenant. Its brilliancy and scarcity combin'd, Created it the God of all mankind! But man adopted it in ignorance. And will regret it when experience Enables him to see with what controll. By gold alone, the few command the whole The king is worshipp'd, not for love or worth, Not for his wisdom, not his noble birth, But the monopoly he's called to hold Of patronage another name for gold. A rev'rend bishop would not preach base lies, But that his god, great mammon is the prize: The lords would not monopolise the earth, But that by gold they draw its products worth. The monstrous debt the nations call'd to own. But for the use of gold had ne'er been known. The tide of taxes from Britania's core Would cease to flow but for this magic ore. Those scarlet butchers, arm'd with guns and knives To steal our substance, or attack our lives, But for vile gold from murder would refrain, And follow useful labour in the train Of labour's sons, who now begin to see The real destroyers of their liberty.

The upper room or gallery is chiefly confined to 'fossil remains," which the proprietor has collected together at great labour and expense, and which he describes "as facts much to hard for the parsons." interest of this truly intellectual repast. done," but, perhaps, as Mr. Saull is advanced in very disconsolate couple were sent back to make a years, he might think he should be spared this addibetter attempt next time.—Blackburn Standard tional gratuitous labour. Th's is decidedly a consithe author of the "World's Catalogue of Geology,"

# THE CLAIMS OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,-Argument was useless. The mention of the constitutional rights of the poor was subject for derision. The people were too numerous—the ''surplus population' must be driven away. There was no connexion between the poorand the land. They must be removed or perish! Such was the award of our "enlightened and liberal philosophers!" Apretty mess they have made of it! People won't die of want quietly. They become troublesomedangerous,-They must be fed. We grumble that they remain impatient.

We are now receiving the just reward of our cruelty. We listened to the philosophers—we deserve our punish ment, because we have turned a deaf ear to our good and wise ancestors. They assured us, that the poor have a right to live; the philosoph rs exclaimed, "Nature has made no provision for them—let them die!" We have believed that lie, and our sin has found us out. This, Sir, is our case,

We do right, now, to feed the poor. Let us, however, remember, that, in doing so, we are acting in direct contradiction to the whole school of our "enlightened and liberal philosophers." No provision for the poor is still their creed; although fear compels them to relent, they dare not enforce their exterminating principles! How often have they been warned, that God was wiser and stronger than they; and assured, that, if they would persist in altering our laws on their diabolical principles. He would exert his power! They answered in jeers and invectives, They removed the landmark of the poor, and son to send replies to the correspondence brought by

are now at their wits'end. is not enough to feed the poor now. They must be provided for hereafter. Their right to maintenance must again be fully recognised by our laws. They require, and must have, Protection! Yes, Sir, that despised word well filled, upwards of 100 being present, but there will, after all, triumph over all its foes. Protection, from first to last-from the monarch to the pauper-else lords until I have become hoarse. I told them their doom, should they rob the poor by the new Poor Law. I appeal to the Duke of Wellington-have not my predictions been verified?

Let the landlords now resolve, that the first Act of the next session of Parliament shall be one recognising we may expect prosperity and the blessing of our God. I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant. RICHARD OASTLER.

London, Oct. 21. P.S.—It is no use to mince matters. If we persist in refusing the constitutional right of the poor, they will hang, like an incubus, on the State, and we shall become the derision of the word. The philosophers may storm and rage, God will laugh at their fury. Truly, Sir, if we held on Monday, a proposal for establishing baths will not bend to receive lessons from our "greybearded ancestors," starving millions will demand that the State shall resume its right to the land and the property. In the future distribution, their rights must be sanctioned. It were wiser to grant graciously, than to yield ignominio usly.

WIFE AND HUSBAND.—Jane Nicholls was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, having her right hand so dreadfully lacerated that amputation was deemed necessary. The cause of it appears to be that she had some dispute with ther husband, and, in a to pieces eight or ten squares of glass. The pain she must be suffering will teach her for the future of some less dangerous mode of revenge.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Last week, while a sperant officers of the court, is also suspended for two months from all duty, and is not to be reinstated at the court, for not having accompanied Price with the hedge into the Cauledge-park woods, two miles the strenuous opposition of Mr. Senior Churchwarden southfor Alnwick. The prisoner got clear off. Howarth.

General Antelligence.

SAVINGS-BANK.—A parliamentary paper, was moved for by Mr. Hume at the close of the session, was printed last week, giving an account. "stating in detail the purchases and sales of Bank Annuities and Exchequer-bills effected, by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Trustees of Savingsbanks showing the date, description, and extent of each of such purchases and sales, and the rate at which each of such purchases and sales was effected from the 20th of May, 1844, to the 5th of July, 1846." £1,726. Three per Cent., £2,685,000. Three-andseveral descriptions of stock mentioned in little more sold in the time realized £118,917 10s. The Exchequer-bills paid off in the period amounted to

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—In 1844-5, accord. ing to a Parliamentary paper, the Poor Law Commission cost £53,000, £52,770, in 1845.6, and £59,200. in I846-7. H. IBINDINE, Esq., Special Pleader of the Inner

Temple, renting a house at £300 a-year, applied on Monday, for the situation of "Enquiring Officer" to the St. Pancras Parish Directors. The salary is only £120 a-year. HAYDOCK LODGE ASYLUM.—A Government com-

mission of inquiry is now taking evidence on the above subject, at the Legh Arms Hotel, Newton. A NEW ERA IN METROPOLITAN LOCOMOTION .- A number of omnibuses have commenced running between the Bank and Paddington and intermediate the charge being 2d. the entire distance.

SHORT TIME AT MACCLESFIELD .- We are told that one of the large cotton factories in this borough has already commenced working short time, and the others are expected soon to adopt the same course.-Macclesfield Courier.

THE COBDEN FUND now amounts to £75,525 8s.
"THE HELL O' A' DISEASES.—A Dutchman, in proceeding to the place from whence he heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbours lying under a stone wall, which fell upon him and fractured his legs. "Well den" said Honse, "neighbour Venderkiken, vat ish de matter vid you?" "Vat," says Mattey, "vy you see mine conditions, vit all dish big stones upon me, and mine legs broke off close to mine body." "Mine Cot," says House, "is dat all? you hollered so like de devil, I tought you vas

got de dooth ache." Bread Company. - A company has been established to supply the community with pure wheaten bread at a profit of five per cent. on the actual cost of the material, expenses of making, &c. The company, it is said, will commence operations in the metropolis early in the ensuing month. They profess to be able to sell the 4lb. loaf at one third less price than that charged at present by the bakers.

Post Office Patronage.—A poor postman named Tuthill, residing at Axbridge, in Somersetshire, in his daily perambulations as a letter-carrier, goes twenty-two miles on foot, winter and summer, and for which laborious service he is paid 12s a week. Mr. TERNAN, THE ACTOR, well known in the theatrical world, expired on the 17th instant, after an illness of many months, at the early period of 42

The price of the 4lb. loaf, in Edinburgh and in Stirling, is nine-pence, an advance having taken place last week. The potatoes in the township of Queenshead are

not so much a failure as was anticipated by a great many of the inhabitants, Leeds Mercury. An Ancient and Prupent Bridgeroom, — Mr. Jay, the great Dissenting preacher of Bath, at the age of seventy-seven, has just led to the alter a lady with a fortune of £30,000, - Bambury

Extraordinary Lightning. - An Irish paper gravely states, that while a man was taking a glass of whiskey in a dram shop in Dublin, "the electric fluid caught the whisky and conveyed the glass out of his hand some distance, and it was ultimately smashed against the bar;" the man, it is said, "providentially escaped." The phenomenon may probably be more correctly attributed to the previous agency of

other fluids than the electric. THE WELLINGTON STATUE. — Lord Morpeth has made, perhaps, as good a move as possible to obtain the judgment of the "competent persons" on Mr. Wyatt's triumphal statue. His Lordship has, we are informed, addressed a circular to all the Royal Academicians, requesting that he may be favoured with their opinion as to the effect of the statue on the

arch.—Athenœum. A STRANGE ATTEMPT AT MATRIMONY.-Last week a couple, the man from Over Darwen and the femal**e** from Livesey, went to the parish church to commit The worthy proprietor during the hours of exhibi- matrimony who had enjoyed no less than twentytion illumines the minds of his visitors by a short seven years of court-hip! After such "a lengthened Geological lecture, which adds much to the general sweetness long drawn out," it might naturally be supposed that nothing would be allowed to interrupt As the proprietor's end and aim is the instruction | the fitting consummation to this unlimited wooing and enlightenment of the masses, would it not be but when the lie nee was produced it was discovered well for him to throw his museum open one evening that it had been obtained for use twelve months ago; during the week, "when "the toiler's work is and as it was valueless after the third month the

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STOPPED A MARRIAGE deration,—but we would suggest that Mr. Godfrey, a few days ago, a young lady and gentleman dethe author of the "World's Catalogue of Geology," camped together by rail from Nottingham to have and who now superintends the museum, and con- the indissoluble knot tied at Lincoln; but about an ducts visitors with such thoroughly democratic hour after the loving pair had set off, the lady's arbanity, and explains the subject with such a mamma, finding her daughter absent, went to the graceful simplicity, would with much pleasure un. railway station, and ascertained that she had left for dertake the task, and thus the benevolent desire of Lincoln with her lover. The telegraph was instantly its great and good proprietor would be more surely set to work, and when the lady and gentleman arand effectually accomplished. In conclusion, we rived a policeman was in attendance to receive recommend this museum to the attention of all our them, and the pair were forthwith taken out of the carriage, placed in a return train, and sent back to

Several stormy petrels fell upon a barge in the locks upon the Severn at Diglis, on Friday, driven thus far inland by the prevalence of the southwesterly winds. It is a very uncommon occurrence for them to be seen so far from the sea.—Birmingham Gazette.

Russian Butter - A vessel, just arrived in one of the dock establishments from Russia, has brought, in addition to a cargo of tar and wood goods, 39 casks of butter, of Russian produce. The importation of this article of general consumption from the northern country mentioned is not usual, if it has ever taken place on any former occasion.

The ironmongers of this town have resolved upon

conceding to those in their employ a larger amount

of leisure than they have hitherto enjoyed. This class of tradesmen have determined to close their places of business at seven o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays.—Newcastle Journal. Mr. Martin, sen., of Reigate, has presented to Mr. Anderson, clerk at the Reigate station, a magnificent coffeepot, with a nest inscription, recording to the fact of the latter gentleman having saved his life on the railway under the following circumstances :- Mr. Martin was crossing the line, when Mr. Anderson, seeing the express train coming, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed forward and dragged that

gentleman off the line, when the train swept by at

full speed, Mr. Martie only escaping by a few inches from being smashed to pieces. THE GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED,—The New York Tribune of the 5th inst. says:—"The Great Britain is now in her sixteenth day. Her non-arrival in seaher, in the Great Western, is provoking, and no Why do I write thus? It is once more to warn. It doubt will be a serious annoyance to our merchants.' A PEER A PREACHER. - The Right Hon, Lord Teynham preached in the long room of the Angel Inn, Sherborne, on Monday evening. The room was is no doubt that had a more efficient notice been given, an immense assemblage of persons, of all

THE CHINESE COLLECTION .- This very curious collection will shortly be removed from the metropolis, the proprietors being about to exhibit the contents in the various large towns and cities of the country. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The rumour of a meetthe right of the poor to liberty and life in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Then the philosophers will be coning of Parliament next month is confidently revived
in the very best informed circles." Lord John "in the very best informed circles." Lord John founded, and, having thus set our faces constitutionward, Russell and the Chancellor are said to be bent upon this object, and determined to resign if the other members of the Cabinet will not conform to their

opinion. The question will, however, be finally settled on Wednesday, if not before. It is said, that at the next Council it will be proposed to open the ports, suspending the duty of 4s.—Standard of Monday.

REJECTION OF BATHS IN SHOREDITCH.—At a full meeting of the vestry and inhabitants of Shoreditch, and washhouses by means of a parish rate, was defeated by a majority of 28 to 20, which was decisive, the act of Parliament requiring that the resolution

for the establishment of baths and washhouses shall be supported by two-thirds of an open vestry, before it is submitted to the Secretary of State. IMMEDIATE OPENING OF THE PORTS .- A public meeting of the parishioners of Marylebone was held on Monday evening, at the Princess's Assembly-room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, at which Mr. T. Cochrane gave a lecture, on the duty incumbent on government of immediately removing all remaining restrictions on the importation of food, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and its threatened

THE ST. PANCRAS POOR .- At a meeting of the

removing them in the usual conveyance to Newgate. cial coach was conveying the prisoners from Mor-vestry which took place on Monday, a committee peth gaol to Alnwick for trial at the sessions, one of was formed, consisting of 25 vestrymen, not directors

Now ready, Price One Shilling THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem, by ERNEST JONES. Barrister at Law.

Full of wild dreams, strange funcies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippo-ercne. lie will want neither readers nor admirers.—Morre-

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance for years. We know of few things more dramati-cally intense than the scenes between Philipp, Warren

and Clare -New Quarterly Review. Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Mo. timer-street, Caven-

Orders received by all booksellers.

#### By the same Author THE WOOD SPIRIT;

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols. In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it pos sible, gladly seize the authors pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood Sparit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the wears travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour than the surface of the sensation of the sensa to continue their course.—Bury and Suffolk Herald.

An unequivo'ally strange and eventful history—Ossianic
inits quality.—Morning Herald,

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh.

Forous and partical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is brautifully brought into the mine's

CHARTIST POEMS. BY ERNEST JONES.

Price Three Pence.

E The wish having been expressed in several quarters for the author to publish in a collected form his Poems that have appeared in the Northern Star, he begs to announce that a revised and corrected selection under the above title is now on sale.

- Agents are requested to send their orders to the author or to Mr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or to M'Gowan, & Co., Printers, 16. Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, where e pies may be procured.

# VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. JOSEPH POPE, At the Berkeley Arms Inn, in Berkeley, in the County of Gloucester.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1846, At Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

THE FEE SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE OF HOUSES, LANDS, BRICK YARD, TIMBER YARD. BOAT YARD. AND OTHER! HERIDITAMENTS. SITUATE NEAR THE TOWN OF BERKELEY,

AFORESAID. Either together, or in the following or such Lots, as may be agreed upon at the time of Sale.

Lor 1 -All that Dwelling House, (now in the possession of William Taylor) Garden, Brickyard, Brick Kiln Drying Sheds, and every other convenience for carrying on the Brick and Tile Making, and where will be found almost inexhaustible beds of Clay for the purpose. For upwards of fifty years an extensive business Proprietor. And also all that Close of excellent Arable Lund, commonly called or known by the name of 8 a. 0 r. 11 p., (more or less). And likewise all that Dwelling House, Workshops, Boatyards, and Ground, (now in the possession of Mr. Charles Cooper) on been carried on, and there is every requisite conve- the World, and Announcing the Commencement nience for Landing Timber or any other article upon Building, and if not sold in one lot, the same will be sum certain or for Ground Rents, to meet the convenience of those who have small capital. Clay for A Lecture on Consistency, by Robert Dale Owen. 2d., making Bricks and Tiles may be taken from this lot because the tide which ebbs and flows can be let in by convenient aqueducte, made for that purpose, to fill up the pits, so as to form in due time the surface is

was originally. This lot is bounded on the south and west sides by a navigable river, called Berkeley Pill, issuing from the Severn: and for the purposes of Building on, and for carrying on the businesses of Brickmaking and Boat-building, a more convenient place cannot be found, as every facility is afforded for importing Coals, Timber, &c., and for exporting Bricks, Tiles, Timber, &c. Building Stones are very scarce in the neighbourhood, and therefore Bricks and Tiles are in great

Let 2. All that plot of Garden Ground, being an allot ment or part of Oakhanger Field, otherwise Oakymore Field, containing by admeasurement 38 perches, (more or less,) now in possession of Mr. John Baker, as te nant thereof

This lotis a very desirable spot for Building on, and

Lor 3. All that Close of excellent Pasture Ground calle Beaver's Mill, containing by estimation 3 A. 2 B. 23 P. (more or less) adjoining the road called the Lynch Lane, and within five minutes walk of the town o Berkeley, and now in the possession of Mr. John Cook as tenant thereof from year to year.

The lower rart of this Close abounds with Clay for making Bricks, &c., and may be used for that purpose The whole of the Close may be divided into convenient parcels for Building, and will be so offered for Sale in like manner as the before-mentioned property; or it may be appropriated for the building of a residence of a gentleman who is fond of sporting. The northern part commands delightful views of Wood, Hill, and Dale. There is a Building near the lower part of the Close, which may be easily converted into a Coach house, Stable. Yard, &c., and Pleasure and Kitcher Gardens may be conveniently made at a trifling expense. There is a never-failing well of very good

Lor 4. All that Allotment in Berkeley Heath, awarded under the late Berkeley Inclosure Act, containing by admeasurement 27 perches, (more or less) now in the pessession of Mr. James Fudge, as tenant thereof. This lot is conveniently situated for building on, and is a short distance from the town of Berkeley.

The above is most desirable property, and always command good tenants at high rents. It being sur rounded by the property of Earl Fitzhardinge. Game of every description is to be found in abundance on the property now offered for sale, and therefore it is well worthy the attention of gentlemen foud of sporting, Harriers and Pox Hounds are kept in the neighbourhood. The property lies at an easy distance from Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Dursley, and Newport, and is about 21 miles from the Berkeley and Dursley Station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

Lor 5. All that Dwelling House, Shop, and Garden, situate in Canonbury Street, in the town of Berkeley aforesaid, and now in the possession of Miss Golding

Lor 6. All that Dwelling House, Cooper's Shop, and Garden, which adjoin the last-mentioned lot, now in the possession of Mr. J. Sheppard, as tenant thereof. The Premises comprising Lots 5 and 6 are held for a term of 99 years, determinable on lives : viz.. Lot 5 on the decease of a person now aged 63 years or there abouts, and Lot 6 on the decease of a person now aged Lord's Rent of 10s. a year.

The respective Tenants will show the Premises; and further Particulars may be obtained on application

Messrs. J. P. HINTON and SON, Solicitors, Exchange Where a plan of Lots 1, 2, and 3, may be seen.

# TO TAILORS.

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1846-47. By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury

square. London: And G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; NOW READY.

By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print coloured and exquisitely executed View of Hyde Park Gardens, as seen from Hyde Park, London. With this beautiful Print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the n west style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double-breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts. The method of reducing and increasing them for all sizes, explained in the most simple manner, with 1 sur extra Plates, and can be easily performed by any person. Manner of making up, and a full description of the Uniforms, as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and other information .- Price lûs., or post-free 11s.

Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waist. good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen costs, Lreeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., fuclusing the system of cutting Chesterfield and other largest stock in London. The act of cutting taught. finey coats, understood at sight. Any person having one

part, may have the two others for 15s. A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, Eight Shillings, the set; the greatest improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns to insprove every description, post free to any part of Eugland, Ireland, Scotiand, and Wales, at 1s. each. Eugland, Ireland, Scotiand, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or past stamps. Busts for fitting Coatson. Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual. N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, IM (1870 the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra

BOOKS PUBLISHING BY B. D. COUSINS, 18, DUKE-STREET. LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, LONDON.

The Shepherd, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Vol. I. price 5s. 6d. Vol. II price 3s. Vol. III. price 6s. 6d., cloth boards; or the three volumes in one, half-bound

in oalf and lettered, price 16s. Refutation of Owenism, by G. Redford, of Worcester with a Reply, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 1s. New Christianity; or the Religion of St. Simon, with coloured portrait of a St. Simonian Female; translated by the Rev. J. E Smith, M.A. 1s.

The Little Book, addressed to the Bishep of Exeter and Robert Owen, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 6d.; by post, 10d.

Legends and Miracles, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A Cloth boards, 1s. 8d. The Universal Chart, containing the Elements of Univer sal Faith. Universal Analogy, and Moral Government.

By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Price 1s.; by post 1s. 2d.—This little work contains, in the form of articles, the elements of universal principles, or, as the title-page expresses it, "the elements of universal faith, universal analogy, and moral government." It is divided into three parts, and each part into logically consecutive articles or materials of thought for those who desire to have a definite and logical idea of universal truth in its spiritual and temporal polarities, without which two polarities in perfect union truth can have no being, and any attempt to reduce it to practice must result in secturian bigotry on the one hand, or infidel anarchy and convulsion on the other.

Anatytical Chart of Universal Justice, Truth, and Peace; avoiding the Two Extremes of Spiritualism and Materialism—the first of which speculates on the Organic Principle, without the Organism, and the latter, on the Organism, without the Organic Principle-both are presented in this Chart. By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.; or, on thick drawingpaper, 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

The World Within: or a Description of the Interior of the Earth; a Vision of the Mind; by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Price sixpence; if by post, nine penny

Miraband's System of Nature, a neat pocket edition, two volumes in one. 3s. 6d. Volney's Ruins of Empires and the Law of Nature Pocket edition, cloth boards, Is. 6d. Words of a Believer; or, Paroles d'un Croyant, by l'Abbe de la Mennais. For having written which, he was

excommunicated and damned for ever by the Pope. Price 1s. stitched; or cloth boards, 1s. 6d. Palmer's Principles of Nature. 1s. 6d.; by post, 2s. Good Sense, translated from Bon Sens, by the Cure Mes-

Clio Rickman's Life of Thomas Paine, with a Portrait, (a very scarce book). 6s. The Theological works of Thomas Paine. Cloth bds. 48 Age of Reason. Cloth boards, 2s. Rights of Man. Price 1s. 6d., cloth boards; gilt and

lettered, 1s. 8d. Rights of Man, stitched in a neat wrapper, only 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d .- This is the cheapest edition ever offered

lommon Sense. 6d., by post, 9 penny stamps. The Aphorisms of Thomas Paine. 1s. 6d.: by post, 24 penny stamps. Watson's Apology for the Bible. 1s.! by post, 1s.6d. Watson Refuted. 6d.: by post, 9d.

Eternity of the Universe, by G. H. Toulmin, M D., prov ing that the World and all Nature have ever existed. 1s.: by post, 1s. 6d. Speculative Dictionary, for the Contemplation of Penetrating Intellects, by I. B. Smith. Price 9d.; by post

has been carried on to the profitable advantage of the Essays on the Formation of the Human Character, by Robert Owen, revised by the Author. 1s., by post, 1s. 6d. Platmend or Platmore, containing by admeasurement | The Book of the New Moral World, by Robert Owen, 1s. by post, 1s. 3d.

Six Lectures on Charity, by Robert Owen. 6d., by post, 10 penny stamps. which the Boat-Building business has for many years Address of Robert Owen, Denouncing the Old System of

of the New. 2d. by post, 4d. the said Ciose; or the Land may be appropriated for Charter of the Rights of Humanity, by Robert Owen. 2d. by post, 4d. offired in suitable lots for that purpose, either for a Social Bible; or an Outline of the Rational System, by Robert Owen. 13d., by post, 3d.

by post, 3d. without the least injury to the cultivated parts thereof, Chartism, Trades-Unionism, and Socialism; or, Which is the best calculated to produce Permanent Relief to the Working Classes? A Dialogue. By Themas Hunt.

34., by post, 5d. The Moralist, devoted solely to the inculcation of Mora lity, and such scientific knowledge as relates to Moral Improvement. In one volume, cloth boards, 2s., by

Wat Tyler, by Robert Southey. 24., by post, 4d. Confessions of Faith, by a Philosopher. 2d., by post, 4d. Poor Law Rhymes: or, Anti-Marcus, by Stephen W Fullom. This spirited Poem contains two heartrending scenes (illustrated by Engravings) of the Scparation of Wife and Husband by the Poor-Law Union Officers, and the Contrast between a Starving Family and a Comfortable and Fat Guardian : also, the Seduc tion, the Widow's Plaint, and the Child's Prayer, of. n Estimate of the Character and Efficacy of Prayer; wherein it is shown that that Ceremony is both unrea-

son ble and useless. 2d., by post, 4d. Rederivus. Price 2d., if by post, 4 penny stamps. The Aristocrat; or, Wealth and Poverty, a Play, in Five Acts, by Fawcet Dawson. 1s., by post, 1s. 6d. The Life of David, the Man after God's Own Heart, by

Peter Annett. 1s., by post, 16 penny stamps. The Life of Moses, written by a German Jew, and cor rected by an English Christian. 1s., by post, 18 penny

Saul, a Drama, by Voltaire. Price 6d., by post, 9 penny True Meaning of the System of Nature. By Helvetius. 1s., by post 16 penny stamps. Tom Jones, by Henry Fielding. The four volumes i

gilt lettered, 3s. The Christian Mythology Unveiled, in a Scries of Lectures, by Logan Mitchell, Esq., late of 9, Grove Road,

each, or, handsomely bound and gilt-lettered, 69. 'THE CHRISTIAN MYTHOLOGY UNVEILED is admirably written, and in every respect it is valupowers, with excellent feelings, and, in all its parts, i shows the author to have been a man of taste, with an elegant and highly cultivated mind. We should be the enlightenment of the middle classes and the muchabused and despised "lower orders." WEEKLY DIS-PATCH, December 5, 1841.

An Et-rnal Hell :- Twelve Reasons for Nor Believing i the Doctrine, The Almighty G.d:-Twelve Reasons for Believing

his Existence. The Devil:-Twelve Reasons for Nor Believing in hi The Immortality of the Soul:-Twelve Reasons for Be

lieving the Doctrine. The Lake of Fire,-Hell, not a Place of Punishment, bu of Progressive and Endless Felicity; proved by Scrip-

N.B.—Price of each of the above Pamphlets, 21.; if by post, 3 penny stamps.

Parts at 6d. each; or in 55 Penny Numbers, the MEMOIRS OF SERJEANT PAUL SWANSTON,

Written by himself, and never before published. This is 62 years or thereabouts; and each lot is subject to a the complete Life of a Soldier in Portugal, Spain, France, America, Ireland, and Great Britain, from 1806 to 1825. The Camp, the March, the Skirmish, the Battle, the Victory, and the Defeat; the Siege, the Forlorn Hope, the Plunder, the Riot, the Ravage, the Military Heroism and the Moral Crime; the fulness of one day and the husger of another: Liberty and Hope, Captivity and Despair, were parts of the Author's every-day life. Memorials of his most adventurous Comrades are also recorded; with many new details of the DUKE, his Cam- from the wild, reserving for the trickster and truckling in any other Work of the kind.

> ALMANACKS FOR THE YEAR 1847. THE LONDON ORACLE. (A Book). Price One Penny. THE METROPOLITAN ALMANACK. Three Engravings. Price One Penny. THE PROPHETIC ALMANACK. (Sheet.) Price One Penny. CRUICKSHANK'S COMIC.

A GOOD FIT WARPANTED.

(Sheet) containing numerous Engravings. Price

complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3 Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or split into sections, stoutly contending for an ascenchange colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s. Liveries equally chean-at the Great Western Emporium can choose the colour and quality of cloth from th

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

His Honour refused the application in toto.

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderat

charge.

All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. MAY still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'Gowan and Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London; through any respectable bookseller in town or country; or at any of the agents of the Northern Star. The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c , engraved upon it. PRICE FOURPENCE.

> PATENT OFFICE. Warwick Court Chambers, Gray's Inn, London.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS. The printed Instructions and every information as to protection by Letters Patent or the Acts for Registrations of Designs, as also the list of reduced charges for British and Foreign Patents may be obtained COOKE & Co.

CRIMES AND CONTRADICTIONS OF DANIEL O'CONNELL ESQ., M.P., In a series of letters, addressed to the Irish residing in Great Britain, by PATRICK O'HIGGINS, Esq. Printed and published by W. H. Dyott, No. 24, North King-street, corner of Linen Hall-street, Dublin. Price Also the Rev. John Kenyon's letters : and Mr. O'lliggins's letters to Lord Elliot, Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASE OF ACRES OF LAND IN WORCESTERSHIRE, Price £8,100.

For particulars see Mr. O'Connor's Letter.

A correct engraving copied from the Map of the above Estate will appear in the desertion of his principles. Northern Star of Saturday, November

the Chartist Co-operative Land Company.

For particulars also see Mr. O'Gonnor's Letter.

BALLOT FOR LAND.

place at Birmingham, during the sitting of the Land Conference for occupants from the 2nd section, for about 30 acres of the estate recently purchased, there being about that amount over after locating those already balloted for, and upon the same day a ballot will take place for the next 30 to be located of the 1st section: and on the 18th January, a ballot will take place for the next 30 to be located of the 2nd ection.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

> CHARTISM VERSUS REPEAL. PHYSICAL FORCE.

political parties auxious to preserve their popularity with the people, and at the same time their influence with the middle classes, have been compelled to adopt not only as much of our principles as may serve this double purpose, but from time to time they have likewise been driven to the adoption of our tactics. The Vision of Judgment, by Lord Byron. 2d. by post, 4d. Upon the other hand, the wily have been compelled to seek the course which led to disunion in our ranks, in order to accomplish the same object in their own, when disunion was desirable or required. Long before Mr. O'Connell threw the apple of discord among the repealers, we announced to our fered up at the Cape of Good Hope. 2d., by post, 4d. readers that his then mission to Ireland was upon the understanding with the Whig Government that he was to break up and destroy the Repeal move-An Est y:n the Necessity of Revelation. By Aristarchus ment. We further stated that his measures would be cunningly devised, that he would be able to throw all the odium consequent upon such a calamity upon those who would be forced into unavoidable opposition, and then denounced as traitors; but little did we then think that the rock placed in the Chartist course would be the one relied upon by him

for a split. We mean PHYSICAL FORCE. We, the Chartists, were represented by Mr. O'Connell not only as an impracticable, but a disunited one, handsomely bound, richly embossed covers and body. Surely, the greatest proof of disunion is to be found in the facility with which a party may be the mode resorted to by our moral force accusers, Lisson Grove, London, in Nin-teen Numbers, at 3d. for the purpose of disuniting us and their success, with Mr. O'Connell's resort to the same bugaboo to

break up the Repeal ranks and his success. In 1838, when Tom Attwood, Douglas, Muntz, Salt, and HONEST JOHN COLLINS, had made a complete physical force tour of Scotland, recommendvery glad to see it circulated, in cheap numbers, for ing the establishment of rifle clubs, and offering old muskets for sale, and when, upon Attwood's return of the most inflammatory physical force language; when the enthusiastic Beaumont and Dr. Taylor reviled us for declaring at Glasgow and Edinburgh In one thick Octavo Volume, cloth boards, 5s. 6d.; in 11 that we would rather bear any load of suffering than be the cause of one drop of blood being shed. and when the wild enthusiasm of Chartism had inmidst of oppression and heat of discussion, which Fraser and Abraham Duncan proposed the celebrated Carlton Hill moral force resolutions-resolutions by which they hoped to sever the philosophical hugaboo could secure for them.

Fortunately, however, for the English Chartists, force as a weapon to be used offensively. Many attempts were made to provoke us into an unqualified denunciation of the principle; but while we repudiated violence as a means of achieving power.

and encountered no small amount of odium. Daniel we assure them, upon the other hand, that Mr. O'Connell was the loudest in his denunciation of the physicial force Chartists: and now we proceed to show the striking analogy that exists between him and his policy, and the moral philosophers and their scheme. We have shown that they were the first to propound and circulate the physical force principles in England and Scotland, while in 1843 every post teemed with the valiant effusions of the physical force Liberator. When surrounded by his battalions of infantry and cavalry, upon the hill of Tara of the Kings, after boasting of the amount of physical force at his command, he proclaimed the Union a nullity, a parchment fiction, and, amidst national applause exclaimed -

"Morally, if we can, physically, if we must." Such an announcement from such a quarter must have inspired the young and enthusiastic with increased ardour and zeal; their country had been proclaimed as a wilderness, made desolate by the tyranny of the Saxon oppressor; her seven centuries' grievances were burnt upon the warm hearts of those who panted for liberty, and, as a natural consequence, new and ardent disciples were roused war proclamations he invoked that tranquillity and the national valour soon rallied round the newly-erected standard. Thus we prove beyond controversy, that the Liberator was the originator and propounder of physical-force doctrines, while, like our moral philosophers, he uses the enthusi-

principles, because he still bellows "Repeal!" as lustily as ever; but we cannot recognise the disand he who surrenders his position to the intrigue of an enemy. The latter is O'Connell's case. He has weakened his position for the purpose of strengthening the Whigs, and his next move will be to abandon the cause upon the pretext of the weakness which he himself has produced. What has been the incessant declaration of the Liberator? Has it not been that ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS IS IRELAND'S On Friday, the 11th December, a ballot will take OPPORTUNITY; and do we not find him fostering that very weakness as the instruments of Ireland's oppression. The quondam liberal press of Ireland, without an exception, teems with abuse of Whiggery and Russell, while the very mountains reecho the denunciation: and yet the Liberator would cunningly draw the distinction between officials acting under Whig orders, and the Whigs who give the orders. The Irish were promised Ireland, and are starving and in sorrow; while we read the damning, galling, bitter fact, that the Liberator's second son, Morgan O'Connell, who, sold the representation of Meath for £800 a-year, has been this week promoted to an office with a salary of £1500 a-year as the purchase-money of his father's sale of that country that has so confided, so supported, so bled, and so paid for his promised devotion. Will this act open the eyes of the yet sceptical? Will this convince the nice and scrupulous about the Liberator's honour? that England's weakness is Ire-Ir is a curious fact, but not the less true, that all land's increased oppression and her Liberator's in-

creased peculation. Is this not some substitute for the graceless rejection of a tribute which poverty marred. It is but the second windfall, and before another harvest will glad the eyes of the starving, his fleshnot will be filled with the wages of corruption. Well may he renounce the title of 'Liberator' at Fermov.and, rather than he should go nameless, we would recommend him to assume in its stead that of 'Patricide. 'He is a bad old man, and notwithstanding the nower of his charmed name, the very same cause which led to the destruction of moral force treachery in England. will lead to the destruction of the same bugaboo in Ireland. This consoles us, for it is a consolation to think that those who have been dragooned into the justification of a denounced principle, are daily gaining strength, while its propounder is daily becoming weaker and more exposed.

# THE PRESS.

From the establishment of the Northern Star, which is within a fortnight of nine years, down to the present time, we have ever opened its columns to fair strictures upon our policy, our conduct, and our actions. There are some who have felt broken up; and now we shall proceed to contrast aggrieved that we have not surrendered them to abuse of ourselves without provocation. We always have, and we trust we always shall, make a proper which the success or injury of our principles may be involved, and those of individuals acting a mere whim. With these feelings we cheerfully give insertion to a remonstrance of our Somers Town friends against that portion of one of our articles of to Birmingham, he told two hundred men in our last week, in which we stated our grief and sorrow presence, that if the first appeal from one million at the appointment of Mr. Wagstaffe, as one of the was unheeded, he would stamp, and three million | Local Registration Committee of St. Paneras. Our voices, backed by as many stout English arms, friends very fairly set forth the qualifications and would respond and compel obedience. When honest pretensions of Mr. Wagstaffe, by which they would John recommended the arrest of all the magistrates establish his fitness for that office. We ask our and aristocracy as hostages; when Lovett told us friends, whether or no they are amongst those who that the only way to insure good laws was by break- think that such pretensions and qualifications coning bad ones; when Henry Vincent was convicted stitute a Chartist. We know of but three political names, namely, that of Chartist, Whig and Tory. Our friends ask us, if such and such declarations as those made by Mr. Wagstaffe, can justify us in designating him as a Whig? We ask, in return whether such declarations are sufficient to constitute him a Chartist? We are ready to admit that the duced many of its ardent young advocates, in the Convention from which the public meeting derived the power of electing its own officers was supreme in in their own cooler moments they would have re- the delegation of such power, while we are not prerretted, then it was that parson Brewster, John pared to surrender our right of canvassing the acts of those who exercise the delegated power or even

When the Convention delegated the power, it naturally did so with the impression, and upon the paigns, Officers, and Soldiers, which has never appeared all the force and power which the destruction of a understanding, that it would be used conformably to Chartist rules, and advantageously for the Chartist cause; and hence the question, the sole quesvery most inflammatory and violent, glad of an op- Chartists would be elected to an office so important gery? When the deputation waited on the vestry with portunity to skulk from the danger that they had as that of the arrangement of the machinery by created, abandoned the cause that they had dis- which we hoped to ensure an unequivocal representahonoured, and clung, with the hope of forgiveness, tion of the principles of Chartism. We would ask to the new idol created by the philosophers. The our friends, whether or no the election of a comeffect of such a schism threatened danger for a sea- mitteeman should not, as far as principle goes, be son, until the veiled purposes of hypocrisy were seen received by the country at large as a test of his TBSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a by all. No sooner had they achieved their first qualification to represent a Chartist constituency triumph, than the few promoters themselves were according to the terms and principles we have laid down. We would ask them, whether the kindliest dancy less galling than that which they presumed acts of Mr. Wagstaffe, which we never intended to they had destroyed. This wicked course failed in dispute or deny, and his equivocal professions of n England, and, notwithstanding the enthroned power | desire to extend the suffrage, would be such a declara of the Liberator, it will fail in Ireland. No one sec- tion of principles as would recommend him to a tion of the Chartist body eyer proclaimed physical | Chartist constituency? Our friends are not to presume that we entertain any, the slightest, personal hostility to Mr. Wagstaffe, for, on the contrary, their character of him inclines us to esteem him beyond others of his class; but there are other which but required the concentration of all our moral qualifications necessary to constitute his fitness as a that publicity which the article that we complain of energies to accomplish, we never did, and we never manager of our most important affiairs. If upon the shall, confess ourselves slaves, by denying the right other hand we are told that his neighbours are of the oppressed to shake off their fetters, by the aware that he is not a Chartist but hope to use him same means by which they have b en imposed upon for Chartist purposes, we answer, such course would be unworthy towards Mr. Wagstaff and disgrace-

While the tempest raged we held to this principle, ful upon the Chartist body on the one hand, while Wagstaffe would be much more likely to use them. We have heard many good Chartist sayings, such as "God helps them that help themselves"-"He

who is not for us is against us"-" If our work is to be done we must do it ourselves." and so forth. Again, we will take the liberty of canvassing this delegated power from the source from whence it was received, namely, from the Convention. We ask, then, would Mr. Wagstaffe, upon the qualification set forth for him, have been a fit delegate to elect upon that Convention? Would he be considered a fit person to act upon the Central Committee? Would he be considered a candidate sufficiently qualified to command the support of a Chartist constituency? And if he would not be qualified for any of these offices, then we ask, is the delegated power of Chartism to be frittered away in its transfer? Because we contend for it, that a person who is not qualified to serve in any of those capacities, is insulted by being nominated to serve for any inferior purpose. So far from objecting to Mr. Wagstaffe personally, we should be rejoiced to hear that he had fully quallified himself by an unequivocal declaration to new and ardent inspirations. In the midst of of Chartist principles. The duty which we have now set Chartists is the highest and most important which he declared was essential to his purpose, but they have ever been engaged in, and consequently the prospect of which he had destroyed. This was more circumspection and jealousy is required in its the origin of the mere notion of the resort to phy-discharge. Let us suppose, then, that Manchester sical force being justified under any circumstances, had established a central committee for Chartist purposes, and that the several towns in Lancashire had appointed local committees to act in concert with the central committee, would any town in Lancashire elect other than an unequivocal Chartist to serve as a committeeman, or would the central asm of his young disciples as a justification for the committee act in concert with any town that had done so? We confidently say, No. And what We may be told that he has not deserted those Chartism looks for is a defined, clear, unequivocal representation of its own principles through its own avowed members. Where principle is concerned Provisional Registration of tinction between the general who deserts his army there should be no nice delicacy as to individuals, Chartism has suffered much already for its punctilious deference to middle class bashfulness. We have been too fond of hugging a bit of respectability, while in no one instance have we ever derived a

> particle of benefit from its co-operation. the article which was damned by the selvage, while rapacious set of adventurers, who thrive upon the it appears strange that they should have approved miseries grow and fat on the famine of the very people its tenor, which went to establish what struck us as they pretend to befriend. This, however, is now the error of their course, and still defend the error itself. However, as good feeling is actually indis- buffoonery and trash of the "Liberator" no longer pensable to the success of our cause, we can point draws the cash it used to do. The rent "grows out the most simple remedy by which the error of the small by degrees and beautifully less," and though offending party may be established. Upon our part we protest against the qualification set forth in the poverty of the people, it is also, no doubt, very much remonstrance of our friends being received as the Chartist test. We protest for ourselves against the election of any save Chartists to serve upon Chartist Committees. Upon the other hand, our friends declare that Mr. Wagstaffe is not a Whig, we are sure test, besides O'Connell. The Whigs have certainly he is not a Tory; and therefore, a natural conclu- not been lucky in their government of Ircland, sion is, that he must be a Chartist. Well then, what what little has been done of a judicious and decided could be more consolatory to the whole Chartist body character is more owing to the decision and premptithan such an announcement, and thus our friends tude of the Lord Lieutenant than to the Cabinet. have a nleasing duty to perform in receiving and | So far as its measures are concerned, they were and communicating the intelligence that Mr. Wagstaffe are ludicrously inadequate to the occasion. It is is a Chartist. None will more cheerfully hail the their illfortune to have their heads bewildered with announcement than ourselves, and none will more the mischievous crotchets of Political Economy; and respectfully apologise for the high offence offered to in the very midst of the awful distress which preto Mr. Wazstaffe in designating him a Whig. This vails, they are found gravely debating whether it remedy, this easy remedy, is in the hands of our should be relieved by the most obvious and ready friends—they may avail themsevles of it, by putting means for fear that these means are not in accordthe simple question to Mr. Wagstaffe, "ARE YOU A lance with the dogmas of a nonsensical and perni-CHARTIST? If you are, YOU ARE FOR US, if clous theory. you are not, you are against us. If you are for us. we hail your co-operation; if you are against us, you must see and confess the impropriety of relying upon your services, as men do not usually rely upon the co-operation of their foes." While the men of St.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir .- The leading article in your journal of the Somers-town Locality, on Sunday evening, October 25th, it was ununimously agreed that the said article be referred to the Local Election and Registration Com-

the right to canvase theirs.

mittee for their consideration. sidered the subject, hereby express our unanimous opinions thereon. Of the greater portion of the said article, the verdict of all must be that it is indeed super. excellent, but with the concluding part thereof, we consider that we have just cause to complain. You state "that you was great:y grieved and mortified, in finding that the men of St. Pancras should fall into the error of nominating a mere Whig on one of their local Committees." That we (the men of St. Pancras) have invariably been the unflinching and uncompromising advecates of, and zealous and indefatigable workers in, the cause of universal right as laid down in the People's distinction between those acts of public men in Charter, we flatter ourselves that you will readily admit and that we are now prepared with a firm determination to join in a renewed effort to make those principles pre dominant, we can affirm, but that we have on the occacapricious part upon their own responsibility or siou to which you allude, fallen into error, or in any way acted so as to cause grief or mortification to th most fastidious disciplinarian, we emphatically deny. In order to prove this assertion (assertions without proof we deprecate) we will briefly state the reason why the gentleman you are pleased to designate a mere Whig was placed on this Committee. The persons constituting the said Committee (with the exception of Mr. Wagstaff) vere nominated by the Somers Town Locality, and their names appended to the resolution which was placed in Mr. Stallwood's hands to move at the pullic meeting. Mr. Stallwood having obtained Mr. Wagstaff's consent, prefixed his name to the others and put them to the meeting, therefore if any error was committed, Mr. Stallwood was the originator thereof, and not the men of St. Pancras, we however consider that Mr. Stallwood was perfectly justified (being a public meeting) in pursuing the course that he did, and we likewise think that he was thereby rendering service to the cause.

> Most probably. Sir, you are better acquainted with the political character of Mr. Wagstaff than we are, as you positively assert that he "is a mere Whig," that he "is no Chartist," and that he " is not for us," ergo, that he s against us. You would much oblige by proving these ssertions, as we repudiate the idea of acting in coliu-

We think it our duty now to state, as concisely as possible, what we know of Mr. Wagstaff, considering that justice to ourselves and to Mr. Wagstaff demands it Mr. Wagstaff is a man of unblemished and irreproachable character. In his official capacity, both as churchwarden and as a director of the poor, he is held in the highest estimation. We have heard those that have acted with him on the parochial committee, say that they believed there was not a better man in existence. We heard him at a public meeting (when a question was put to him as chairman, on the anomaly of allowing a comnound householder to vote for a member of Parliament, and disallowing that right for parochial officers) say that honest ardour and enthusiasm triumphed over cun- tion, for our consideration is, whether or no that he hoped to see the day when all such anomalies would ning philosophy, and the rock intended as our des- Convention for a moment anticipated that any be abolished, and that every man would have the right THE METROPOLITAN ALMANACK,

(Sheet the size of the London Pioneer) containing Twenty
(Sheet the size of the London Pioneer) containing Twentythe requisition soliciting the use of the rooms to adopt the National Petition, Mr. Wagstaff was in the chair and, after a stormy and protracted discussion, the vestrymen were leaving the room, when the requisit on was put into his hands. He hastily glanced over it, and called the attention of the vestry thereto, and having read it (the requisition fully stated the object for which the rooms were wanted) said, "Of course, gentlemen, there will not be any objection?" Is this being agains: as? And when the deputation waited on him to ask his consent to take the chair, he inquired the object for which the meeting was called, and asked if it was not for an extension of the Suffrage? and when informed the land of Ireland not having been properly deait that it was, to the fullest possible extent, he said, with being borne wholly by the poorest of the Irish 'Then I am with you." Is this Chartism or Whiggery ? And yet, Sir, this is the man that you selemnly protest against his acting on our committee; and that he is such an ally that the Central Committee would not rely on to carry out their recommendation. We are of opinion, that the committee would feel thankful for some thousands of such allies.

> Trusting, Sir, that what we have written will be rereived in that spirit of brotherly offertion which actuates those from whom it emanates, and that you will give it

We are, dear Sir, Yours in the cause of Democracy, The Members of the St. Paneras Election and Registra-

tion Committee. WILLIAM FARRIS, Chairman, (Signed) John Arnott, Secretary.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IRELAND?

THE calamity by which the sister island is at present afflicted, has, as we have before observed. not been unaccompanied by beneficial results-Among others, we are inclined to reckon the exposure of the hollow and empty quack who has so long lived on the wretchedness of his fellow countrymen. Had O'Connell possessed any practical knowledge, or any real interest in their welfare, this would have been the time for the exhibition of both. From the vantage ground he occupies, he might have dictated terms to both the Government and the landlords, and, "out of the nettle danger have plucked the flower safely." But, instead of calmly and practically setting himself to work to meet the crisis with appropriate measuers, he is found writing empty and inflated epistles in laudation of the Whigs, abuse of the officials who, at the present trying moment, have the practical administration of relief, and keeping up the old quarrel with "Young Ireland" on the hypocritical pretext of "physical force." In the speech which he delivered at Fermoy, there is not a single idea or proposition worth the paper it was printed on. Nothing but the old, hacknied themes, the old, worn-out proposals and machinery, deputations, committees, dehates. words, words, words." Ireland has been crammed with such windy food too long, she needs, and must have, clear-headed men and practical measures; which will relieve her population from dependence on the potato, which will give her peasantry possession of the soil on just and equitable terms, and which will, by the introduction of a better tenure, remove the standing disgraceful anomaly, of a people starving in a land capable of supplying food to four times its present population.

Such salvation as this, however, is not likely to come from the mouthing mountebanks at Conciliation Hall, whose only object seems to be the puffing of themselves into a factitious political importance. in order that they may afterwards make merchanlize of it, and hoist themselves into well-paid places. O'Connell, like Louis Philippe, is particularly affectionate to his sons, and is making good use of his influence with the Whigs in their behalf. His son, Morgan, has just jumped into an office of £1,500 a-year, and, in short, the Irish people are We are pleased to find that our friends approve of converted into political capital by a grasping, becoming plain, even to the Irish themselves. The this may in part, at least, be attributed to the caused by their eyes being opened to the real character of the man who has so long misled them.

The famine has put other pretenders to the character of popular and practical statesmen to the The obligations of the Irish people to the Whig

government, very forcibly remind us of the Irish squire's obligation to his farrier, and of which he was thus reminded-"To curing your honour's horse till he died." Such appears to be the general view of Pancras exercise their legitimate right of canvassing their conduct entertained in Ireland. The press and our acts, they must never attempt to deprive us of the people call loudly for the restoration of Sir Robert Peel to power. They have had enough of Whig imbecility, and are for the return to office of a statesman, who showed by his measures last year Saturday last, having been read at the usual meeting of and his speech on resigning office, that he understands the nature of Ireland's malady, and has courage enough to apply radical remedies. In the event of his again taking office, he will find the way We the said Committee, having met and duly con. to the application of such remedies, has been much smoothed by the occurrence of this severe and affective calamity. It has driven writers and thinkers back on first principles. The horrible spectacle which the unhappy sister country presents, compels a dissection of the causes by which it has been produced. Such a state of society—if society it can be called—cannot longer be permitted to exist; no matter who or what the classes may be, whose supposed interests it subserves. This conviction is so strong that, as we remarked last week, the leading Journals have come out on the subject of the land, with articles, which a short time ago would have been denounced as revolutionary. The Chronicle, in reply to the proposition of extensive emigration put forward by the Marquis of Westmeath and other landlords, reiterates its proposal to give "Ireland to the Irish" in reality. It urges all those objections to compulsory and extensive emigration, which have so often been stated in this paper. To make the Irish (says our contemporary) work, they must have what makes their Celtic brethren, the French peasantry, work, and those of Tuscany, of the self-indulgent and luxurious south. They must work, not for employers, but for themselves. Their labour must not be for wages only, it must be a labour of love-the love which the peasant feels for the spot of land from which no man's pleasure can expel him, which makes him a free and independent citizen of the world, and in which every improvement which his labour can effect belongs to his family, as their per-

> Here is the true lever by which to raise, not only the population of Ireland, but of all others, in the scale of existence. "They must work, not for employers, but for themselves." "We thank thee. Jew, for teaching us that word." It is, to be sure. a little opposed to the "political economy" of which the Chronicle has been a long and consistent exponent. But it is never too late to mend or learn. and seeing how aptly our new pupil is taking lessons from the Star and the Chartists, we cannot but not him kindly on the head. We have also to enrol the Times in the list of disciples of the philosophy and

> Before we can take the Irish landowner's view of giving encouragement to emigration to people who are too closely packed at home for their own comfort and convenience," we must first be satisfied as to the facts. Is there a larger population in Ireland than the land, if properly dealt with, could support? All evidence is to the contrary. Where the land is properly cultivated, are the labourers 'too closely packed." or do they complain of want of "comfort and convenience?" All evidence says no. ----We protest against the consequences of people. To compel the peasantry to crowd into the holds of emigration ships, and submit to an unavavoidable exile, would, in effect, "create a "new felony for the benefit of Lord Westmeath's

> " order." The discussion on this subject is now fairly raised, never to be stilled again until the land of Ireland is devoted to the support of its people, free from the rapacious grasp of a band of monopolists, whose fancied individual interest now dooms it to an artificial sterility, and keeps extensive tracts lying la primeval waste. This, we repeat, is the true way

> > IRELAND TO THE IRISH.

to give

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE news from Ireland, though still of a gloomy description, shows signs of amelioration. The public works are being gradually brought into operation, and the practice of task work, which is adopted in Various places, enables the people to make higher wages than they would otherwise do, and thus in some measure to meet the increased demand on them made by the high price of provisions. But, after all, what has yet been done in the case is mere surface work, and will only stave off the evil of the moment. We must ere long grapple with the whole subject manfully, and introduce measures which will secure across the Irish channel.

the actual results of that "great/victory," which, at the moment it was won, so intoxicated them that they could not think rationally on the subject.

There are rumours of serious divisions on this and other questions, and it is said that these differences will eventuate either in an early meeting of Parliament, or a dissolution. We believe the

barren week is, the purchase of another estate FOR exertions and writings have attracted the attention appear in the principal journa's on the land question, | merely to supply a place for a ravenous aristocratic indicate that clearly, for these papers never write plunderer, this Lisbon ambassadorship is instituted. before they know they will not give offence. They If at a time like the present we have no use for an are vanes which show which way the wind blows- ambassad r at Lisbon, why should we have an amthe followers, not creators of public opinion. The bassador there at all? Will Mr. Duncombe ask that additional estate now purchased will give an immense impetus to the question. Mr. O'Counor is assembles? practically preparing a solution of the difficulties which beset Ireland, and also of the question how to deal with poverty at home. The creation of an have passed off without the slightest disturbance. S. Cullen independent small proprietory, out of the starving The result has been, that out of ninety-three Memvassals of the wages system, will be not only a novelty bers of which the Grand Council is composed, sixty Shiney Row - - 1 11 in practice, but a lesson in societarian science, which even the most bigotted opponent of Chartism must ment; the remainder, consisting of a mixed opposi- Hull confess to be a useful one. By means of these small tion, among which not above half-a-dozen will favour Southampton farms, social independence and political enfranchise- the ultra-montane league. The reported insurrec- City of London - 1 7 0 Maidstone - 0 8 2 ment will be united, and the spectacle of a free. in- tion in Basle is contradicted: it appears that the dustrious, and happy population living on their own victory of the liberals has been a bloodless one. The goil, will put to flight the dreams of political econo- liberals mustered in such force that the government mists, and once again put Max above Mannox.

### Colonial and Foreign Review.

The intelligence brought by the Indian mail this week, is hardly so warlike as the previous news from the banks of the Sutlej. Still, no doubt is entertained that the moment the British withdraw from Lahore, anarchy will recommence in that devoted city. No secret is made about the fate in store for Lal Singh, the prime minister and paramour of the Rance; no one doubts that his throat practising secret assassination. The (London) Shiney Row will be cut, the moment his British protectors have taken their departure. The Rance, we should tervention in the affairs of Switzerland, and Marylebone - - 0 3 4 E.C., City - - 0 1 state, is the Christina of the Punjab, when we have is urging on the British government to join in a cru- Reading said that we have said quite sufficient to explain her sade against the "infidels" and "democrats" of character. Of course, the return of anarchy will Switzerland. We hope the British government has E. C., City bring the return of the British. There will be more fighting, more "glory," more slaughter, and un- There are democrats nearer home than Switzerland, less this time the British are beaten-a not very which the wooden-headed Post will find some diffilikely contingency-the drama will wind up with culty in "putting down." Besides, the British gothe wholesale "annexation" of the country of the vernment has not yet paid the cost of trying to "put five rivers. We are told there is no help for this, that the safety of "our Indian empire" demands alone. this consummation' and perhaps it is so-states like

# "Got by blood, must be by blood maintained."

In the recent contest, the Sikhs may have been the aggressors, and may hereafter, by their own acts prevoke deeds of blood; but it must be borne in mind that the British, after all are the great offenders, the hatred of the Sikhs, is but the natural consequence of that career of conquest and spoliation, which from the days of Clive to those of Napier has been steadily pursued by the "Christian." "civilising" adventurers from this island.

As a specimen of the liberal usages in operation in "our Indian Empire." we must notice the tyrannical suppression of a newspaper called the Maulmain Chronicle. It appears that the editor of the Chronicle had given great offence to some of the Jacks-inoffice, by exposing their public rascalities in revenge have no room. for which advantage was taken of some rule affecting the press, which the Editor of the Chronicle had not abided by, to summon the offending party to trial; the Judge (" Commissioner") being one of the parties who had smarted under the lash of the editor. On his trial (?) the editor respectfully solicited forbearance, and met with it in a fine of 300 rupees for contempt of Court in making use of the expression. He proceeded, protested against the illegality of the Commisioner's being the judge in his own case, and was fined 200 rupees more for his protest, which was also termed contempt of Court. And lastly, the Commisgioner ended the proceedings by subjecting the editor to two years' imprisonment in the common gaol, and and to pay a fine of 3,000 rupees in eight days, or the press sold to the highest bidder. This infamous act of tyranny rivals anything of which Russian, German, or Spanish tyrant could be guilty. We wonder if this outrage has been sanctioned by Lord Hardinge; if so, the victors over the poor editor will procure for "his Lordship" laurels of another sort than those won on the banks of the Sutlej. Surely the home authorities will not countenance this enormous

befallen our French neighbours. A full account of the dreadful floods, which have within the last ten days swept like a deluge over the central departments of France, will be found in our seventh page. It was ascertained on Tuesday in Paris, hat the waters of the Loire, the Scane, and he Rhone were lowering. On the other hand, the Var had overflowed with extraordinary violence and done great damage. To the scourge of inunda tion must be added scarcity and disease. The rural population in several of the departments are reduced to the most appalling state of distress by the high price of food. In Auvergne, Berri, the Orleannois, La Brie and other parts of the country, the sufferings of the poorer classes are represented to be extreme. In the Upper Loire, the measure of grain which used to be sold for 2s. British, has now risen to 4s. 6d. The potatoes are totally destroyed evenings amusement. Several of the master manuby the blight; and the distress of the people is in no facturers subscribed very handsomely towards carryrespect less severe than that which is reported to out the festival. prevail in Ireland. Among other indications of distress or of distrust among the population of Paris, meeting, numerously and respectably attended, was for a series of public meetings to be held in the mamust be mentioned the returns of the operations of the savings-banks of that capital for the week end on the subject of the Abolition of Capital Punish- pledging the committee to an agitation of the ques-

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL is advancing. The reported arrest of the Duke de Terceira is confirmed, together with the rising of all the north of Portugal against the counter-revolutionists. Up to the 14th all communication between Lisbon and Oporto had been cut off for some days. It was reported that the Marquis de Loule, who married the Infanta Donna Anna, has placed himself at the head Salford, per J. Millington of the junta at Coimbra, from whence four batta- Tavistock, per R. Hole lions were to march in conjunction with the forces licester, per Z. Astill.. Birmingham, per W. Thorn in the province of Aveiro, in a movement on the conjunction with the forces licester, per Z. Astill.. Birmingham, per W. Thorn Colne (No. 1), per R. Hay Hyde, per J. Hough capital. Coimbra and Braga have followed the worcester, per M. Griffiths example of Operto, in declaring Don Pedro V., and Sunderland, per H. Haines excluding the present Queen from the throne. A Bradford, per J Alderson permanent and general prosperity to our brethren remarkable fact in connection with the late counterserves the Irish channel.

Bradford, per J Alderson ...
Sutton in Ashford, per J A revolution deserves to be recorded. Under the Huddersfield, per J. Stead

The most prominent features in the home news is Palmella ministry, the government being without Alva, per J. Robertson the agitation for the opening of the ports, which has money, the payments due to the troops were in manifested itself in several towns. The relief to be arrear; not a shilling could the government get gained by such a measure would be exceedingly from the Lisbon capitalists for that or for any other games. The only parties who would gain by purpose, and consequently the troops were ripe for Halstead, per W. Hurry it, we believe, would be the corn speculators, who mutiny. On the day of the counter-revolution the solwould pocket the difference of the duty. It is a diers received double pay! Where did the money Bury, per M. Ireland ... remant of the League humbug, and it is some come from? Can any one doubt that the financial Hindley Elland per J. Kinnersley what fortunate for that party, which promised so conspirators were the paymasters? Madrid papers Corbridge, per R. Hawley what fortunate for that party, which promises so conspirators were the paymasters; manta papers that the Queen of Portugal had of the 20th state that the Queen of Portugal had oldham, per W. Hamer that the retention for a year or two of a small duty. applied to Spain for assistance, and that at the relation for a year or two of a small duty. applied to Spain for assistance, and that at the relation of the French Ambassador, an armed Norwich, per J. Hogg...

their predictions. It, however, only delays for a short time, the complete destruction of all faith in the nostrums, of which a large portion of the people were a short time ago so much enamoured. The Coblen fund, we see, progresses but slowly. The tide has turned, and people begin to look calmly at the control results of that "great/victory." which, at the command of the Birmingham, per W. Thorn invading troops will be given to the bloody Narvaez. Will the British government permit this? We confess we have our fears that the present Whig governments a party to the present infamous Swindon, per E. Hodge Swind acts of the Porfuguese Queen. If this was not the case would the British government allow, under any Darlington, per W. Carlton ... pretext, the absence of its representative at the Torquay, per — Putt ... Devises, per J. Stowe Court of Lisbon, at the present moment? yet we Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin read the following in the Times correspondence :-"Lord Howard de Walden is about to leave Lisbon for England, with Lady Howard and the entire general feeling in the country is, that Russell is family. His Lordship has obtained a long leave of merely a sort of warming-pan for PEEL, who must absence, and it is understood that he will visit his in the course of things again take the administration estates in Jamaica, and probably not return to into his hands. His return to power, emancipated Lisbon, as his full period of service will have been from all party ties, and backed by the whole people, completed in less than two years, which will entitle would open a new era of practical legislation, such him to a retiring pension." "His Lordship" is to go Halifaxas can never be looked for from the slaves of fac-tion. | holiday-making for two years, at the end of which | Reading | Camberwell | Caller | Call The event of most importance during this generally | "retired" nuisances at the cost to the nation of some thousands a year. What a glaring instance is this Hanley,-THE PEOPLE by Mr. O'Connor. It is evident that his of the humbug of our system of ambassadorships; Limehouse what a proof that, not to guard the interests of the Westminster of the leading parties in the state, the articles which | country, not to vindicate the country's honour, but

> Accounts from Saitzerland are, on the whole, satisfactory. The elections in the canton of Geneva Richard Honey are firm supporters of the present Liberal Govern- Totales resigned their functions to their liberal opponents voluntarily, and the change, which leaves the liberals in undisputed possession of power, was accomplished without the peace being disturbed. The Jesuit party in the cautoa of Valais, who, although they possess the government, and command the armed force of the canton, are yet in a minority as compared with the liberal party, are getting alarmed for their supremacy, and are adopting their old tactics of endeavouring to rouse the ignorant and fa- RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. natical peasantry to massacre their opponents, and are, as they did two years since, inciting and John Mills . Morning Post is clamouring for Foreign in. more wisdom than to be guilty of so suicidal an act. down" the French Democrats; best let the Swiss

> The Pope is triumphantly marching in the path of progress. Recently on his return from visiting October 3rd, is now audited and will be in the hands Tivoli (in the neighbourhood of Rome) he was escorted of the several sub-secretaries in the course of the folto his palace by sixty thousand persons. From Turkey we have received a copy of the Hatti Sherit, appointing Reschid Pacha Grand Vizier. The appointment is considered as indicative of further and as the balance sheet. Any shareholder wishing for beneficial changes.

> The war operations of the United States against Mexico, are reported to have been totally changed. Instructions, it is said, have been forwarded to General Taylor to make the war one of invasion, and not occupation, as heretofore. Elsewhere will be found the account of the taking of Santa Fe by Colonel Kearney. There are some matters connected | defaulters. with these "victories" of the "star spangled banner," which call for comment, but at present we gistered, it is necessary that the sub-secretaries

> We direct the attention of our readers to an inte- members belonging to their several localities toresting letter in our first page, giving some account gether with the amount paid by each shareholder in of the Small Farm System on the continent. Our lutely necessary to be attended to WITHOU! DE. correspondent is a gentleman, in whose intelligence LAY, as in the event of non-compliance very heavy and veracity the utmost confidence may be placed; penalties, will be incurred by the parties neglecting but can it be, that "the policy of the English government is directed by the traitor of the Barricades, and that Louis Philippe has more than one English statesman in his pay "?

Marylebone Vestey.—On Saturday last, October the 24th, the secretary of the Anti enclosure Association attended with a memorial signed by one hundred and two of the inhabitants of the parish,—calling on the vestry to take such steps, as might be necessary to restore to the parishioners the foot-walks and thoroughfares of Kilburn, Primrose-hill, &c., and also to take such steps as might be advisable to secure the gates of the intended Primrose hill Park, remaining open night and day. The answer returned to the 102 memorialists was-" That it was not the business of the vestry." When the next election of vestrymen takes place, the parishioners will do well to look to this.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the United ance, also a vote of confidence in Mr. R.

A similar meeting was held at Bath on Tuesday evening, when the members passed a vote of thankto, and confidence in Mr. Ruffy.

STAFFORD SHOEMAKERS .- A large number of the members of the Mutual Assistance Association of Boot and Shoemakers, assembled at their club-house, tively little value, from the difficulty which exists in the Union Inn. Eastgate-street, on Monday last, to carrying it to the sea. It is an English company celebrate the anniversary of St. Crispin; when, which has undertaken the line in question, and the after enjoying an excellent supper, which was works are to commence in the course of next spring. served up in first rate style, by Mrs. and Mr. Silvester, the worthy host and hostess. Mr. Richard Weston was called to the chair, and song, glee, and duett, kept the company in high spirits until a late

Abolition of Capital Punishment. A public son in the chair, various resolutions were adopted held at the large room of the Royal British Institu- nanufacuring districts, to permit another expression tion, Cowper Street, Finsbury, last (Friday) evening, of public opinion upon the Ten Hours question, and carried, with only three dissentients.

ECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1. SHABES. Bolton, per E. Hodgkinson

SECTION No. 2.

Newton Ayr, per S. Irvin Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Wolverhampton, per J. Steward Belfast, per A. M. Clement Northampton, per W. Mundy

£71 18 81 PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1. Croydon . Tydvil, Collumpton -Jones taley Bridge Hull 0 4 0 Trowbridge -- 0 5 0 City of London - 0 15 4 SECTION No. 2. Birkenhead John Dew

Strood, Rochester 11 0 Bridgewater -Halifax - -Whittington and F. Caperon - -William Richards W. Cuin Lower Warley Reading Croydon William Higgins -Market Lavington Samuel Ward - 0 10 0 Staley Bridge - 1 0 1 Trowbridge - 4 9 0 Limehouse -TOTAL LAND FUND. 16 13 7

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ... Mr. Wheeler ,, Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler, ,,

Somers Town Leicester, O'Con-- 0 3 21 nor Brigade George Willis - 0 0 3 VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. PURCHASE GF SHARES FOR VICTIMS.

The sum acknowledged last week in Section No. 1 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

REGISTRATION FUND.

- 0 2 6

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

The Balance Sheet made up to September 29th. ncluding the sums acknowledged in the Star of fowing week. Circulars containing the names of places included in the several districts, for the purpose of nominating and electing a delegate to the Conference, will also be forwarded at the same time copy of the balance sheet will be supplied with it

on enclosing three postage stamps. The Directors hereby authorize the various subsecretaries to make a levy of Three pence upon each shareholder towards defraying the expenses of the ensuing Conference; such levy must be remitted to the General Secretary previous to the sitting of the Conference. Parties neglecting to pay the levy previous to the Conference, the sub-secretaries will deduct the same from any payment made by the several

In consequence of the society being personally refurnish the General Secretary IMMEDIATELY with the names, address, and occupation, of all each section from the commencement. This is abso-

> FEARGUS O'CONNOR. PHILIP M'GRATH. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOMAS CLARK. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

THE MARTYR FROST.

Sums received of Mr. George Rogers, Acting Treasurer up till Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1846, previously acknow

270 17 1 PER MR. G. J. HABNEY. 2 13 4

THE FIRST Foc.—The first fog of the season made We have to deplore a fearful calamity which has before nour French neighbours. A full account of the degree degree degree degree of the Last ten the degree planation as to the reasons for making the late consequence. The trains on nearly every railway amendments to the rules of the Institution. The arrived behind time, in consequence of the slow rate members expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the information given by Mr. Ruffy, their of the steam-boats on the river did not ply at all Secretary pressed a vote of thanks for his attend-whilst the fog was at the thickest, and very little business could be done at the wharfs,

> The first railway to be constructed in Sweden is to run from the iron mines of Gelliwara, in Lap-French leagues in length. These mines are the A VERY REMARKABLE CRIME AND TRIAL.-The Wellington Statue has now been on its trial for the last mouth. The verdict that has been passed upon it by all judges of art, has been-" Guilty of Man's

THE TEN Hours BILL .- At a meeting of the delegates of the Short Time Committee of the West Riding, held at Brighouse on Monday, Mr J. Rawing on Monday. From these it appears that the deposits in those banks on the 25th and 26th inst. amounted to 608,526f., and the withdrawals to 888.523f.

on the subject of the Abolition of Capital Punish. pleaging the committee to an agreement of the question of the question to secure a legislative regulation of the labour in meeting was very effectively addressed by Mr. Alderof females and of the younger portion of factory operatives. Among the resolutions was one inviting lations in favour of the object of the meeting were the "old king," Richard Castler, to take part in the capital Punish. In the distance of the committee to an agreement of the question of the plant. The tion to secure a legislative regulation of the labour in the capital Punish. The distance of the plant in the subject of the capital Punish. The capital Punish. The committee to an agreement of the question of the plant in the capital Punish. the agitation.

### THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK'S TOUR. BATH.

Public Meeting.—On Wednesday evening last, the large room at the Porter Butt Inn, Welcot, for merly used as the Odd Fellow's Hall, was well attended in pursuance of notice to adopt the National

At the time appointed for commencing business, o Mr. Thomas Bolwell was unanimously chosen to preside; who, after thanking the meeting for the honour which it had conferred upon him by electing him to that office, proceeded to remark that he was now more than ever convinced of the necessity of the establishment of the Charter as law, seeing that every 1 0 0 additional attempt to bolster up the old system, groved injurious to the Working Classes. He had seen much political changing during his time, but had never witnessed one change, however boasted its liberality might be, that was intended to elevate those who had to toil, not for themselves alone, but also for others who were their enemies and oppressors. (Hear.) The object of the present meeting was to adopt a petition to Parliament praying for the enactment of the People's Charter; and his hope was, that 6 if the petition was not successful, that the presentation of it would have the effect of rousing the masses to a sense of their present degradation, and sub-0 | mitting to the rule of a contemptible fraction of their fellows. (Cheers.) He called upon Mr. Charles
Bolwell to move the first resolution, which he did in
a lengthy and argumentative speech, which was frequently applauded by the audience.

The resolution was second by Mr. Franklin, and supported by Mr. P. M'Grath in one of his powerful and effective addresses, and was cordially adopted by the meeting. Mr. Page moved the adoption of the petition

which was seconded by Mr. Wimslow, and supported by Mr. T. Clark, and carried unanimously.

The business of the evening concluded by voting thanks to Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, and the Chair-

We expect that the petition will be more nume rously signed than any similar one that has ever been get up in Bath. The two public meetings which have been held here for the Land and the Charter, have doze much good and have removed much prejudice.

### BRADFORD, WILTS.

For some time past this place has been in a state of agitation owing to the appearance of immense sized posiers, announcing that a public meeting would be held at the large room of the Swan Hotel, for the purpose of hearing the objects and means of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society explained by two of the Directors, Messrs. Clark and M'Grath who were to attend for that purpose- On Thursday evening the meeting took place, and as was antici pated, the room was densley crowded.

Mr. NEALE, the proprietor of the Hotel, (at his own request) was elected to the office of president. and opened the proceedings by stating, that he was not well acquainted with the precise nature of the Society, whose objects and means they were assembled to consider, but he hoped that they would prove satisfactory to all. He then proceeded to remark, that his desire was that no offensive observations s! ould be indulged in, as all parties were now upon friendly terms, owing to the late free trade triumph, which had been effected by peaceful and quiet agitation.

Mr. M'GRATH on coming forward was warmly re ceived, and proceeded to explain the objects of the society, which were to locate its members on the - 1 15 0 land of their birth, un'er such promising circum-- 0 5 0 stances, that a comfortable and respectable livelihood would be the reward of moderate industry and care; and also to enable them to possess themselves of those 0 2 0 political rights, of which rutkless despotism had de 2 10 prived them. He entered upon a review of the - 0 6 0 tenure on which land is held in this country, and 0 contended that the present race of aristocrats held - 1 7 0 Finsbury - - 1 6 21 the broad acres of England by virtue of the sword, and not in accordance with any law of God or nature. He was of opinion that if ever the working classe were placed in possession of the land, it would be entirely through their own exertion, as no other class would assist them. (The chairman here rose, 26 9 10 and stated, that he had strong objections to any allusions being made to classes, which he thought were not as culpable as Mr. M'Grath seemed to think them, and begged that he would not further allude to them.) Mr. M'Grath stated, that from respect to the chairman's prejudices, he would not remark further upon the enormities practiced by the upper classes towards the people: but at the same time, he would state that he thought that the Chairman was wrong and that he was right. then entered upon the history of the society, its prospects, objects and means, and concluded an able peech, by inviting all present to join with those who were struggling for the emancipation of labour.

Several questions were put to Mr. M'Grath, all of which were answered satisfactorily, after which Mr. T. CLARK was introduced to the meeting, and spoke at considerable length in elucidation of the land plan, and proved to all present that what was proposed to be done by the Society, might be accomplished by co-operation and perseverance. He strongly urged upon the meeting the necessity of turning their attention to the question of the land. as the only one that at present occupied the public mind. To persons who asked—"What had the Chartist agitation done?" he pointed to the growing desire on the part of the intelligent portion of the working classes to possess themselves of the land as the only sure foundation for permanent prosperity and happiness, and he for one did not despair of secing the wishes of the most ardent and enthusiastic

The Chairman, after calling for discussion and no one appearing to urge any objections, made a few observations, the evident intention of which were to prejudice the minds of those present against the Society, but in which miserable attempt he signally failed, as a short time will show. In order to test the opinion of the meeting, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Mansfield.

fully realised.

seconded by Mr. Hart, and carried unanimously :-Resolved, that this meeting, fully bearing in mind that the majority of schemes hitherto projected, ostensibly for the benefit of the working classes, having signally failed, and, judging from the lucid explanation given this evening, of the National Co-operative Land Society, we hereby signify our confidence in its practicability, and think it eminently calculated to permananetly benefit the working classes.

The conduct of Mr. Neale, the Chairman has excited universal disgust, and it is very generally supposed that he asked to be allowed to take the chair for the purpose of doing all the mischief in his power, but the adoption of the forgoing resolution will show how far he succeeded in influencing the minds of those present against the Society. much credit cannot be given to Me-srs. Mansfield and llart, who are both young men, and who were at the expense of getting up the meeting themselves. Mr. Mansfield is one of the two-acre farmers, who is shortly to take possession of his estate at O'Connorville, and it is said that Mr. Hart is to accompany him. The wish here is that they may-"Go on and prosper Messrs. M'Grath and Clark have left an impression

that will be remembered when Mr. Neale shall be

# TROWBRIDGE.

On Friday evening last, Gayston Hall was crammed almost to suffocation, to hear Messrs. T. Clark and P. M'Grath, two of the Directors of the Charlist Co-operative Land Society, explain the mode by which it is proposed to realise the benefits which that body guarantees to its members. The chair was ably filled by an operative shoemaker.

Mr. M'GRATH was first introduced to the meeting, and after dwelling for some time on the right of the people to the land, he laid down, in a clear and concise manner, the principle upon which the Land Socicty is founded, and made it quite perceptible that mion was the grand requisite with which the work-

Mr. CLARK followed, and explained the details and manner of working out the objects of the society, and in the course of his remarks, strongly recommended temperance and sobriety as a great essential in securing the success of any great public undertaking. The addresses of both speakers were well received, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

SECOND MEETING.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, a second land, to the port of Tonnefors, and will be thirty-two meeting was held in the same hall, for the purpose of adopting the national petition. A resolution, richest in Sweden, but the produce is of comparatively little value, from the difficulty which exists in carrying it to the sea. It is an English company Eames, ably supported by Mr. M'Grath, and carried

by acclamation.

Mr. Haut, of Bradford, proposed the National Petition, which was seconded by a working man in the body of the meeting, and supported by Mr CLARK in a speech remarkable for its withering sarcasms, directed with considerable effect against the institutions of the country, and elicited the frequent and hearty applause of the meeting. The petition was unanimously adopted, and the

necting quietly separated. Messrs. Clark and M'Grath's route-Monday and Tuesday, Worcester; Wednesday, Henley; Thursday aud Friday, Liverpool.

On Tuesday evening a large and respectable meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, for

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.

A second meeting will be held on Wednesday night, in the same place, for the adoption of the meeting.

National Petition.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

Express.) CURRIE -Mr. C. Doyle delivered a lecture in the

and a large party from the villages on the road. Mr. A. M'Donald then moved the following resolu-

That this meeting approves of the People's Charter, believing that it contains a system just in representation, and harmonious in action; and we are resolved to use all legal means in our power to make it the law of

Mr. Cumming supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—(Corresp.) GREAT MEETINGS IN EDINBURGH.

On Monday evening, Mr. C. Doyle, from London.

one of the members of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association, delivered a lecture in the New Hall, Adam-square, in the presence of a great concourse of the working classes. His subject was "The Charter and the Land:" and in the course of his remarks, he passed some very severe censures on the conduct of our Legislature. He denounced the Game Laws as a most inequitous some length on the failure in the potatoe crop. He repudiated the notion that it was a judgment from heaven. God's judgments, he said, were always reneral; and the potatoe failure affected only the condition of the poor man. Royalty did not lose a single joint of meat by the potatoe failure, neither did those who were wallowing in wealth. There were plenty of fish, beef, lamb, and so forth, in the land, which went far to alleviate the distress arising from the potatoe failure; but these were beyond the reach of the poor man. He condemed the policy of Lord John Russel-that great-minded man with a tremendous large body; he had falsified his pledges. and was therefore not to be trusted. He (the present. He entreated his hearers, if they valued netition for presentation to the House of Commons, praying for the enactment of the People's Charter. It was in the House of Commons that the battle for pledged to support the claims of the Chartists, and to second the efforts of Thomas Duncombe. He not hold the reins successfully, they ought to abandon their post, and let others try their hand at managing more successfully. He passed some censures on Lord Brougham, indulged in a good deal of sarcasm at the expense of royalty, and made a few thrusts at Babington Macaulay. The lecturer was applauded

SECOND LECTURE. The second lecture on this subject took place on Wednesday evening, in Adam-square Hall, when the to the poor, has received notice that he will be murattendance was considerable, and included a few females, Mr. Alexander Grant, letterpress printer, being called to the chair made a few remarks, and liged to have police parties in their houses to protect introduced Mr. Doyle, who was that night to lecture on the land and its capabilities.

Mr. Doyle rose and said-Mr. chairman and friends, the land which is at present in the hands of men of wealth and learning, belongs not to them; it belongs to all. How did Great Britain come into Thursday by the military and police. the hands of the aristocracy? In the year 1660 (1) many princes) had a notion that England, Scotland, robbed of 1900. and Ireland too, were his property! But he found that, somehow or other, he could not take possession of them. He collected a parcel of brigands, and with Loud cries of-Go on, you are right.) Mr. M'Grath | promises of dividing the spoil, he induced them to undertake the subjugation of these islands with him. They entered England and attacked the natives, and many battles-bloody battles-were fought. After spreading desolation around, and reducing the natives, he partitioned out the land to his nobles (brigands rather). Each had so many serfs and slaves, who were fed upon the land they had to cultivate, and not upon taxes, for these were trifling. I believe this was the rising of the present aristocracy. One was asked by what title he held his lands, pointed to his sword. Destruction, spoliation, robbery, was his title. The thief has the same title to what he steals as he had to his land. The fact of his having stolen it is sufficient reason for his retaining possession of it! We find the law of primogeniture so formed as to keep the land among the aristocracy. This law is so noxious, and so opposed to all justice, that our united efforts ought to be directed against it. As to the extent of the land, and whether it would not support four times the number it dees-forthis I can give proof. Alison says that the land of this country could easily support 123,000,000 of people. There are 77,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom; and out of this, about 46,000,000, or about a half, are cultivated, while 31,000,000 are not! 15 000,000 of this are capable of being cultivated. These facts are based on truth, and cannot be controverted. Tait, in his magazine informs us, that there are the same number of acres in the United King-

dom as mentioned by the commissioners, and that there are 50.000,000 cultivated; but we may say that there are only 18,000,000 really cultivated. He tells us that the amount of corn produced is 64,000,000 cent. quarters, and of this 24,000,000 are consumed by horses and cattle. They say these lands are better cultivated than those of any other country. But in was fired into by a party of men, who put in through Italy we find that there are eight acres of arable land to one of meadow, They must have a better ordering him to give up an acre of land to a person knowledge of agriculture than we have. We find there no such extremes of rags and affluence as in England, the envy of surrounding nations. It ought not to be the envy of other nations—it should rather be the pity of its neighbours. I will now adduce some facts to show that the land i not properly cultivated. The farmer who rents a large farm has four men to cultivate a hundred acres.

These are never sufficient to bestow the care and labour required on so much land. The London market gardeners who have only two or three acres, have four or five men employed upon them; and why should not all the land be garden? There is no reason why it should not. Plenty of manure and labour would make it all equally productive. But the farmer has not the time and means to expend upon it which it requires. He must pay his rent or he will be put out, for he is only a tenant-at-will. If a man has only a few acres, with liberty, and the will to cultivate them well, they would yield ten times the produce they do at present. Look around, and will any all their potatoes, the food on which they mainly man say that the land is half cultivated? Out of existed. In the parish are ten thousand human 60,000,000 of acres we have only 18,000,000 of arable beings, out of which large number only two hundred land, and 42,000,000 not cultivated. We must have and forty poor creatures are at work. In the adjoinmeadow land perhaps to some extent; but a cow will ing parish of Drumeliff, too, we are informed the give as much or more milk from cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables as from grass or clover, and of better quality. Now, we have millions starving; and what hinders the government from employing the able-bodied paupers on the land? But rather than lose political influence, they will allow them to starve, or give themselves up to crime. It is a horrible system! Poverty is the parent of crime. Surely every man will repudiate that system which is so apparant state of desparation. They complained of much opposed to all justice and reason. As to the not having received their wages, and of their ening cla-ses were able to accomplish their political capabilities of the land, I will give my facts on the tire desticution. A priest addressed them, and subject. In 'Chambers' Journal' of the 6th of April | they were induced to separate by a promise of 1839, I read a paper called 'Singular mode of tenant- speedy redress. ing land in Guernsey.' The writer shows how the happiness of the people there has accrued. The estates never exceeded seventy or seventy-five acres lows:in extent. The land is sold by quarters, at £20 a

Co-operative Land Society.

Society, a vote of thanks to him for his fecture, and experience and experience and they were out of it, and could not tell when they would have a supply. This is truly a melancholy the business with a sensible and effective speech. on, after which the meeting dismissed.

DENNY, STIRLINGSHIRE. Mr. Doyle addressed a public meeting here, on Monday last, with good results for the cause of the Charter and the Land. A vete of thanks to Mr. Doyle testified the unanimous approbation of the

DUMFRIES. The quarterly meeting for the election of officelearers of the Dumfries and Maxwell-town Working Man's Association, was held on the evening of Monday last, the 26th instant, in the snug little reading-room, High-street, occupied by the Association, the rallying point for years of the democrats of the capital of the south of Scotland. The attend-(The following reports are taken from the Edinburgh ance of members was full; and the following are the elected :- Messis. G. Lewis, treasurer; J. Grierson, secretary; William Lewis, clerk; William Grierson and J. Paterson, auditors; and, Joseph large room of the inn at Currie, Ou Tuesday evening.

His subject was "The Charter and the Land." Mr.

M'Quhae Librarlah. Several other items of busi-Doyle was met on his way by a deputation from the ness were then disposed of; among these the Na-Chartists at Georgie Mills, and proceeded to the tional Petition was unanimously adopted; and a place of meeting accompanied by a band of music, committee named to report to a future meeting as to the more effectual manner of bringing the matter The room was filled. Mr. Richard Birkett, a very before the public. It is understood that the adopintelligent working man, was called to the chair, who tion of the Petition will be followed by an energetic opened the meeting with a concise speech. Mr. canvass of the town and neighbourhood; measures Doyle addressed the meeting for about two hours. will be taken to give every inhabitant eligible, an opportunity of adhibiting his name, and no one ancipates a refusal: at all events, denials will be like angels' visits-few and far between. The Association continues to thrive, there heing weekly additions to its ranks of such as shall be saved from the thrall of king, aristocrat, and scheming priest.

FALKIRK. Mr. C. Doyle delivered a lecture in the Cross Keys Hall, on Friday. Subject—the "Land and its Capabilities." Mr. Richard Cooper, an old and staunch veteran in the cause, was unanimously voted to the chair. He opened the business by reading the placard calling them together, and made a few appropriate remarks upon the subject; after which, he introduced Mr. Doyle to the audience. Mr. Doyle's lecture occupied nearly two hours in the delivering, and was received throughout with hearty applause. At the conclusion, votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and lecturer, and the meeting broke up, apparently satisfied with the evening's proceedings. We are happy to say that Mr. enactment, and one which was repugnant both to the Hamilton, phrenological lecturer, was present, and laws of God and the dictates of reason. He dwelt at expressed his entire approval of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Doyle.

ARISTOCRATIC USURPATION .- What, indeed, are these kings, lords, and commons? Where does the power said to be invested in them really reside? Let the people of England ask themselves that great question, and they will find in its answer the one reat root and source, the one great mystery of all their troubles. They will find that their boasted House of Commons is but the engine of the aristocracy to cheat them with a show of freedom, while they, through its means, rob and plunder and scourge them to their hearts content. They will find that lecturer) believed that, come what changes might, them to their hearts content. They will find that there could not be a worse government than the House of Communs, that the aristocracy—such a House of Commons, that the aristocracy, -such a their liberty, to aid in the getting up of a national mighty and wealthy and luxurious aristocracy as the world never before saw—are, in truth the possessors of all and everything in England. They possess the crown, for it is the great bauble and talisman of all the attainment of the people's rights would have to their wealth and honours. They possess the House the attainment of the people's rights would be fought; and, in addition to the national petition, be fought; and, in addition to the national petition, influence. They possess the church and the state, the strongly recommended, as a powerful auxiliary, the army and the navy. They possess all offices at the land at home. home and abroad. They possess the land at home, and the colonies to the and of the earth. And, what believed that a more bungling government than the present never existed; and seeing that they could be believed that a more bungling government than the present never existed; and seeing that they could every man, for they have only to stretch out their area believed. great erm in a vote of the House of Commons, and they can take it as they please. - Hampdon's History of the English Aristocracy.

### IRELAND:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY, A prebend of Limerick diocese, remarkably kind

dered! Several magistrates of the County Clare are ob-

Horses are killed to prevent their drawing corn to market, and sheep are feloniously killed, it is presumed, as food for the slavers. A mob of 500 persons were dispersed at Kilrush on

Mr. Havey, agent to Lord Donoughmore, was waythink) a certain man called a prince (there are too laid near Baymeil's-grove, Clonmel, on Friday, and

COUNTY MONAGHAN. An Aughnaeloy correst ordent informs us that parties of fellows are scouring the country in that neighbourhood, visiting the houses of gentlemen and larmers, and demanding money and tood. One party visited the house of Mr. Watson, of Killyhoman 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 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. The fellows who act thus are not the really destitute, but idle ruffians, who make the misery of the community a pretext to raise money,

which they drink at the next public-house. Their names should be taken down, and the ringleaders

COUNTY TIPPERARY. Robbery .- On Wednesday evening last, two brothers, named M'Donnell, were returning from the Limerick market, after disposing of their corn, and when near their own residence at Rush Island, on the borders of this county and the county Limerich, they were stopped by three armed men, who demanded their money. The M'Donnells refused to do so, and made fight. Pat M'Donnell received two bayonet wounds in the arm and abdomen, when the fellows went off, taking with them some provisions the M'Donnells had purchased in Limerick.

Threatening notices were last week posted at and in the neighbourhood of Fort Johnston, threatening death to Mr. Johnston if he would receive any rent, or to any tenant who would dare to pay any. Mr. Johnston has made a reduction in his rents of 15 per

FIRING INTO A DWELLING.—On Tuesday night last the house of a man named M'Mahon, near Portree, the window a notice, threatening M'Mahon, and named Tooliey, whose mother-in-law, about ten years age, held possession of-and who sold it for consideration to M'Mahon. The party then with-

On Tuesday night last, about eight o'cleck, some uffians went to the house of Richard Lynch, near Borrisoknne, they fired a shot through the window, which fortunately did no injury, they ordered Lynch to quite forthwith, or prepare his coffin. This is the second or third attack that has been made on Lynch.

Privation to a fearful extent prevails in the extensive parish of Abamlish, a district strikingly remarkable for the peaceable demeanour and industry of its population, many of whom at this bleak moment are on the verge of starvation. In one village alone, Mullaghmore, there are one hundred and twenty-nine families, comprising the number of seven hundred and twenty-eight persons, who were solely dependant upon six acres of corn, having lost. condition of the population is nearly as bad as in Abamlish. Many families in this county have been subsisting for six weeks principally on cabbage and pernicious food.—Sligo Journal.

A gentleman, writing from Billingarry, in the county of Limerick, states that the townspeople had been greatly alarmed by an incursion of several hundred of the peasantry, who entered the village in an

A correspondent of the Reporter writes as fol-

BALLYDEHOB. Tuesday evening. - I arrived here this quarter. There is not a beggar to be met with in all day by the mail car, and proceeded to make the nethe island! (Applause.) Oh! that I could say as nessary inquiries respecting the state of destitution much for Scotland! Mr. Doyle then related an anecdote of a farmer at Gorgie, who kept a cow on a find that it fully equals, if not surpass, that which quarter of an acre of land planted with cabbages. I witnessed in Skibbereen and its neighbourhood. As The animal could not eat them all, and produced | passed along the road, groups of famished children better milk, and more than from turnips. Mr. rushed out of the cabins on the way side, impor-Cobbett (who had written more sound sense than tunning the passengers on the car for money to purmany men) had kept a cow on a quarter of an acre, chase food, as they stated that they had not had any and given her 90 lb. of food per day; but another that day. The abject misery and distress which person had far outstripped Cobbett, for, from a fall | their appearance betokened enlisted the sympathy of of land, he had produced at the rate of eighty-one those who could render them any assistance, and it tons of cabbages per acre! The aristocracy keep was wonderful to see with what avidity and joy they good hold of the land-they know the value of it too seized on the few halfpence that were handed to well. But by co-operation, the working-man could them. On entering the town, I was surprised to see get land, and so be independent of strikes, or the a large concourse of people in the streets, and on inwhims of their superiors. As long as his arm was quiring of some of them what they were assembled strong, and the land productive, happiness would for, they told me that the pay clerk of the Board of bless him; so long as the sun shone, and the rain Works had arrived in town and was about giving poured, prosperity would attend him. The first them the first instalment of their wages since they estate had been purchased, and thirty-five men were were set to work. I asked some of them how long to be located upon it in February next. This was they had been employed, and they replied that some the first estate purchased by the people for the were three weeks and some were four; but that they people's interest. The cottages on O'Connorville were only getting one fortnight's wages out of what estate had each three rooms, and two acres of land was due to them, leaving three weeks wages due to were attached to each for a rent of £6. (Great applause) After a few questions, proposed by persons among the audience, had been answered by Mr. and express a desire to purchase, but it is impossible and express a desire to purchase. the purpose of promoting the objects of the Chartist Doyle, who explained some further particulars of the to give an adequate idea of the disappointment they society, a vote of thanks to him for his lecture, and experienced when informed by the shopkeepers that

hands cannot get a supply of food to purchase. ing time of distress, and heavy are the imprecations, for the present at Eastwood, where two doctors are both loud and deep, uttered against them by the in attendance.—Nenagh Guardian. starving population. In fact-whether they were | County of Carlow .- On Sunday night last three consolation and blessing which the people enjoy after presenting a pistol at her head, they demanded troul,—you who hear loud complaints of gross malad- paid by the corporation of Salford. amidst all their sufferings, is derived from the of her why she dared to pay her rent! Two of the ministration in the affairs of your borough,—you who plentiful supply of fish which have visited the coasts, ruffians then held her while a third applied a torch see large and petty exactions made upon you to sup-

Works.—Presentments to the amount of £700,000 having undergone investigation on Wednesday at the Board of Works.

Next week there will be a vast increase in the number of persons employed. There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be, of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be of course, ber of persons employed.

There must be of course, ber of the perpendicular to the perp a great many preliminary difficulties where such imspace a similar visit was paid a poor woman named mense operations are in progress, and where nearly Doyle, who, with her husband, resided on the same elected under the specious plea of municipal reform. the whole machinery has to be created. Neverthed townland, as caretakers to Mr. Willoughby. The less, there were sixty thousand persons employed up husband being absent, they inquired why they had whilst in office, actually voted the following pay-been in some measure anticipated by the government, of torture, worthy of barbarous ages—completed Mr. Heron......Town Clerk and a week or two since the Comet war steamer was their savage task by burning the hair, and seriously employed by the Treasury to deliver a considerable injuring the poor woman's head. This poor family quantity of specie at the branches of the Bank of have since quitted that part of the country, evidently Ireland in Cork, Waterford, Galway, and other happy on their narrow escape.

"Young Ireland."—Mr. O'Connell has written a tricts there has been much inconvenience, owing to long address to the steadfast moral force repealers of the large quantity of silver required. Within the the city of Cork, in reply to some resolutions calling last two months the silver currency in Ireland has for a reconciliation between himself and the Young

£500 towards the purchase of corn, to relieve the no combination. They are as different as black and pressing necessities of the destitute poor.

ULSTER.—There are further accounts of the in-

pose of looking our 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 neighbouchood are reduced Party feeling, which was formerly carried out to a great extent in Portglenone, has now altogether disappeared; and all parties appear anxious to join together for one main object—employment. If their cry be not attended to soon, the result will assuredly be serious."

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.

At the presentment sessions in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, county of Tipperary, on Tuesday £5,000 was voted for the present: but a general feel ing prevailed in favour of voting money for the earth works 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 Osborne, M.P., who attended this meeting, blamed the government for not meeting the present exigency by some effectual remedy, such as the reclamation of the waste lands; and he stated fear of the expense of the officers of the Board of

Galway, Oct. 24.—On Tuesday last, a large concourse 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 injury on that gentlemen and the members of his of the country, and taking such steps as might be family, unless they immediately procured food and deemed most advisable to meet the exigency created employment. Notwithstanding the menacing ap- by the scarcity and dearness of food, and the want of pearance of the multitude, Mr. Clements ventured to useful and beneficial employment for the labouring address them from one of his windows, telling them population. At the request of a large number of that everything in his power had been done to pro- gentlemen constituting twelve Relief Committees, in ceed with the public works, and that, in the course of this district, the county representatives, D. O'Cona day or two, he hoped to be able to give employ-ment to over a thousand. Shortly after this the and on their entrance into the News Room, where it

BANAGHER, Oct. 24.—The potatoes in this district tions were agreed to, and a memorial founded upon are quite exhausted, and the people are living upon them was ordered to be presented to the Lord Lieuoatmeal, which, at 2s 6d a stone, is not to be obtained | tenant by Mr. O'Connell and a deputation from each in sufficient quantities even by those who have remunerative employment. Many of them, however, are unemployed, and consequently in a state of de

The mills, of which there are not half enough in the country, 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 time rarely comes round sooner than forty-eight hours. They submit during the interval on meal advanced to them by Mr. Miller, who sometimes provides 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 deprived 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

No public works have been yet set on foot to en able 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 ubject of 'reproductive labour," and urgent upon the government to give a wide interpretation to the Labour Relief Act, have grown lukewarm on the question, now that their expostulations have been complied 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 truders, and given them up to the police. But they were of our gentry 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., as a man, named Donohue, was proceeding to the market of Ennis with a load of oats, the property of John Patrick Molony, Esq., J. P., of Cragg, county Clare, he was stopped near the village of Caharan 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 ing to upwards of 300, armed with spades and shovels, to send out any more corn for sale, they would deal entered the city about eleven o'clock, for the purpose of with him as they had done with every one else. On Sunday evening a party of men went to Dan-

took away his arms. On Tuesday morning two horses were fired at near Dromolaud, when drawing in corn to this town; one of the horses, a valuable animal, was killed, the other had strength enough to draw the car into one of the party, they proceeded to the police office in

SALE OF FIRE ARMS IN CAVAN.-Immense quantities of new fire arms, of Birmingham manufacture. have been selling by public auction in the different them to abstain from any violent or irregular proceedtowns throughout the country.—Anglo-Celt. WESTMEATH .- A diobolical outrage, took place on

Monday night last at Stonehall, the residence of Mr. Gibson. An armed party visited the house on that night, and knocked at the hall-door, and when the the evidence afforded by their famishing appearance, door was being opened the assassins outside fired, but and asked the constables if they were 'so circumstanced fortunately without effecting any personal injury to would such promises satisfy them?" One of the wretched the person within, the door having received the contents of the gun,—Westmeath Guardian.
Clones, Ocr. 17.—This day, between two and

three hundreds of the labouring class entered our town, demanding bread. The shopkeepers helped them liberally with both money and food, and many of them afterwards closed their shops.

Monaghan, Oct. 24.-An Aughnaclov 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 policy. One of the party a stalwart and determined man, On the 11th of June, 1832, Sir James Graham de- wonton and reckless expenditure of the public money Killyhoman, and although he gave them money, they who appeared to be the leader, went up to Head Constal clared the expense of the whole of the Executive Go- by the Whig Corporation—ever despicable in all their threatened to kill one of his cows upon the next ble Condon, and said, "we are starving and dying—we vernmenment of the United States amounted to acts, and never to be trusted. visit; they then went to the house of a poor widow have been starving, but we are determined to stand it no no more than £20,812; thus, the expense of crime, named Henderson, and extorted money from her by longer." Constable Condon endeavoured to appears the prevention, and punishment, in the borough of Manthreats of destruction of property. Similar parties speaker, at the same time reminding him of the risk chester amounts to "more than twice the expense

ful state of utter misery to which the people are re- bread, by heaven I'll fight for it, and I don't care if all duced in this place, without a resident landlord, and the policemen in Cork were before me. Finding it was with the imprint of "Prentice and Cathrall, Times depending wholly on chance for subsistence. We useless to persist further, they then filed off in some- office," affixed thereto It is in reference to the out regret to add that the never-failing concomitants of thing like military order, and went to the Court-house, lay attendant upon scavenging the streets, under the famine and misery have begun to manifest their ap. where his worship was engaged in the Revision court. superintendance of our il-legal Town Council! We pearance; that outrages have been committed, and After remaining there for a short time, they returned make the following extracts, leaving the facts to from what we learn we do not think it likely that down Great St. George-street, and proceeding through speak for themselves :they are not to be followed by others. A man of the Patrick-street, stopped opposite the "imperial bakery." name of Thomas Walsh, of Lackeragh, in this pa- which half a dozen of the most prominent entered. The rish, was fired at and dangerously wounded in the doors of this establishment were immediately besieged jaw on Monday night. "Rumour." says our corres- by the hundreds that composed this gathering, while the pondent, "assign as the reason of this outrage, a parties inside demanded something to eat, at the same suspicion that he represented to the Board of Works time disclaiming any attempt at violence. A party of that the people of this locality were not in the state policemen, under the command of Head Constable Conthing to do but to listen to the wailings and lamentations of starving crowds, without the means of retations of starving absolutely relieving them, the government having absolutely relieving them of the borough of th

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Wednesday mew Keefe, and John Shean. The apprehension of cannot, with justice to myself, remain any longer the following, is indeed to us wondrous strange. "But, poet among lords, and the lord among poets. Byrne of Lissenure was returning home from it, he mob that threatened this establishment,

state of affairs, that people who have money in their | was overtaken at Eastwood gate by three tellows, nands cannot get a supply of food to purchase.

Numberless have been the complaints made revery serious cut, and three or four small ones. Mr. specting the conduct of the Government in this try- Byrne was unable to proceed further, and remains

poor woman presented herself next morning before a sport and gamble away hundreds and thousands of DUBLIN, OCT. 21.—PAYMENT OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC | magistrate in a shocking condition; but the subject | pounds of your hard-earned noney, regardless of your

been increased to the extent of £100,000.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.—The Galway town commissioners, at a meeting held on Thursdaylast, voted

Ireland party. He says, "the moral and physical force principles cannot amalgamate together, they are essentially different and opposite, and can have white, as water and fire. You cannot commingle them without annihilating the one or the other."

of Portglenone.—The following has been forwarded to us by a Portglenone correspondent:—"We were all greatly alarmed on Wednesday last by a report that a party of labourers were to congregate here for the purlency the grievous state of privation and distress under which the labouring classes in that county are suffering. They urged, in particular, the depression of wages at a time when provisions had reached an exorbitant price, and recommended, amongst other remedial measures, the extension of the principle of reproductive works to subspiling, 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, as had been done upon a former occasion. His Excellency entertained both the former suggestions very favourably, and the deputation were assured that they should be promptly and efficiently considered.

> REPEAL ASSOCIATION. CONCILIATION HALL.—The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday—the Mayor of Clonmell

in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from his father, which commented severely on the delay of the Board ence to an unmatured and inexperienced "boy," of of Works in giving effect to the presentments made at the baronial sessions. The customary abuse of the Young Ireland party was indulged in by various and despicable spirit of peculation which almost speakers, and after a speech on the distress by John O'Connell, the meeting terminated. Rent nearly that landlords were deterred from drainage by a £ 100. £ 50 of which was from Liverpool. [It was expected that the proceeding would have been enli- inst. vened by 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 PERMOY. On Monday a meeting was held at Fermoy for the people withdrew, expressing their determination to have employment at any hazard.

Several results the rand on their entrance into the News Koom, where it was held, were loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. U'Connell made a long speech. Several results Mr. O'Connell made a long speech. Several resolu-

> Dublin, Oct. 27. RELIEF OF THE POOR.—A general order has been ssued by the Lord Chancellor authorizing (in consequence of the prevailing distress) sums to be granted o local relief committees out of the estates of minors. wards, lunatics, &c. The Master in the cause is empowered to grant such sum as he may deem expedient under the circumstances, not exceeding seven per cent. upon the net annual income of the estate. Special cases are to be referred to the Lord Chan-

Relief Committee.

pellor when the amount sought exceeds £100. CLARE. - Owing to the rapid spread of crime partly superinduced by the pressure of distress, throughout the county of Clare, Colonel Vandeleur, as Vice-Lieutenant, convened a meeting of the magistrates. clergy, and others, which was held in the Courthouse 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-rent 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 Clooney, near Ennistymon, and posted a notice cautioning the people not to pay any rent to their landlords. These men were 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 intercepted. This fact tends, more than any we have yet heard of, to prove the daring spirit of resistance to the laws amongst the people of this country. It must be looked upon as passing strange, that the people with their clergymen should not have at once seized upon such daring inpermitted to retire unmolested.

And again:—On Saturday evening, as Mr. James Pyne was proceeding through a short cut in the neighbour hood of Fairy-hill, parish of Kilmaly, he was met by tworuffians, who beat him most unmercifully, and left him apparently dead. They took from his person three halfcrowns, some shirt collars, and a penknife, which they afterwards returned with, saying they might hang them

DISTURBANCES IN CORK. - The Cork Examiner says:—
"On this morning a party of labouring men amount procuring immediate employment. Our reporter was informed by one of the party that they had assembled gan, the residence of Thomas Sampson, Esq., and from several of the rural districts in the neighbourhood of Cork, at distances varying from two to six miles. They first called at the relief-office; but owing to the absence of the members, they were not able to ascertain any thing satisfactory; and on the suggestion of order to have an interview with the Mayor. Here they were met by Head Constable Condon and Sergeants Porter and O'Neill, who kindly and judiciously advised ings, assuring them that employment, both at the park and at the Glanmire-road, would immediately be afforded. This species of consolation appeared at first to have little effect, for the miserable men appealed to showed the constable that he had pledged his shirt to susnumber recommended with vehemence the opposite chester alone. are parading through various parts of the country he ran in instigating and exciting the people. The levying contributions.—Northern Standard. TIPPERABY.—We cannot possibly describe the fear. I will be one of the first to break out; for if 1 don't get hundred and sixty-six."

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ADDRESS TO THE RATEPAYERS.

RATEPAYERS OF MANCHESTER!

You who feel the weight of local misgovernment,

...1500...30 per week. Maude......Stipendiary Magistrate ...1000...20 Armstrong ... Recorder ... 800...16 Chapman ... Coroner ... 600...12 Braudhurst...Treasurer ... 500-10 Hereford.....Assistant Town Clerk ... ... 500...10 Ogden......Clerk the Peace ... ... 450... 9 Mactin .....Clerk in the Town Clerk's office ... 200... 4 ... 51 128, per annum. ... 100... 2 ... 62 88, A Messenger ... part of salery ... 100 With three Assistant Surveyors ... 182 Is it not monstrous that we should pay Mr. Chap-

man £600 per annum (£12 a week), and, at the same time be called upon to pay Mr. Rutter £277 4s. 8d. annually? Well may our rates be in-Our Town-yard has been let to Mr. Rose for the

sum of £60 per annum, and Mr. Shoreland estimated the value of such property at £300 per annum. What right have the Corporation to make so free with property which does not belong to them, but to the burgesses? What business have they to let it for any other purpose than that of the borough? Again, Captain Rose, of the Manchester Fire Brigade, has £200 per annum and a splendid mansion allowed him by his Corporation! Read Mr. Abel Heywood's speech, and that of Mr. John Richardson White, on the subject, both of whom opposed the grant, agreeing very properly that the situation ought to have been offered for public competition, and the most eligible candidate selected, in prefersome two or three and twenty years of age. For further proof, fellow townsmen, of the paltry universally pervades the Town Council of the borough, read the advertisement of "sale of horses,"

The salaries exhibited above amount £6,200 12s.; but. mark! these are only connected week, month, quarter, or a year? They are all

	~			
1 Chief Constable (Captain Willis)	550	0	01	11 .
1 Chief Superintendant (Bes-				
wick)	350	0	0	7 ,,
4 Superintendants, viz:				
1st Superintendant (Sawley	200	0	0	4
2d Ditto	180	0	0	- "
3d Ditto	150	0	0	
4th Ditto	150	0	0	
2 Clerks at £100 each per				
annum	200	0	0	
1 Inspector (Archibald M'Mul-	100	0	0	
len) 19 Inspectors, at 30s. each per	100	v	٧.	
week per	1482	0	0	
43 Sub-inspectors, at 25s. per		٧	•	
	2795	0	0	
91 Constables, merit class, at			)	
18s. per week	4258	16	0 {	15132
246 Constables, merit class, at	^~=		. 1	
17s. per week1 2 Clerks, at 20s. per week	0873	4	0)	2
1 Constable's Clerk, at 18s.	10 <del>1</del>	٧.	v	
per week	46	16	0	
1 Coroner's Officer, at 21s.			•	
per week	54	12	0	
I Messenger, at 24s. per week,				
(son of Peter Hewitt,				
Clerk of St. John's Church				
-a respectable gentle-	62	0	0	
man, and very wealthy 22 Supernumeraries	648	8 5	4	
435 Policemen and Clerks, whose	010	•	-	
Clothing cost	2204	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	
before commitment Printing and stationary	280		Ö	
Medical attendance (only)	75		_	
Expenses of station-house	190	ø	0	
Incidental secret service money				
for purged spies and paid in-	_			
formers	1	00	7 0	
Total cost of the Force	2598	22	9 4	
Deducting various sums (such as	2000	<i>-</i>		
cloth on hand)	118	80	0 0	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-			
	2478	32	9 4	
Add to this 2 Sub-Inspectors and	100	00 1	7 A	
32 Constables, just put on	105	38 1	7 0	
Total	2582	1	6 4	
		-		

'This enormous force is kept up-for what? To prevent crime ?-to catch thieves ?-to overawe the people by a sort of a military exhibition of marching and countermarching?—to act as spics upon publi cans and beer-house keepers? What, in the name of much so, that we need a new borough gaol in order to make the system complete. Let us for a moment examine into the cost of the punishment of crime in

the borough of Manchester alone:— The expenses of the Borough Court amount to The expenses connected with the Quarter Sessions and Borough Sessions Maintenance of Borough prisoners in the New Bailey Add to this the cost of the Force 24821 6 4

Quarter Sessions" and "Borough Sessions" and river, at Ardwick Green.

In conclusion, Fellow Ratepayers, take warning departments amount to a sum considerably more than double the amount of their actual salaries Do not return any of the retiring Councillors; but, (£14,160). Would it not be more becoming to ex- if you do, never again complain, and for ever after cated the extremest misery, opened his tattered coat, and pend this great amount in educating the working hold your tongues. men of Manchester, instead of overrunning the tain his starving family. Another stated, that he had not town with a non-disciplined armed force, ostensibly eaten a morsel of bread since yesterday (Sunday) morn- for the purpose of using coercive measures with ing; that neither he nor his family tasted food or drink those whom folly and ignorance have led away from on that morning, because they had not a single article the path of virtue and morality? The entire kingleft at home to procure it. Though the majority of the party appeared peaceably disposed and determined to thirty-two millions, does not spend so much money in discountenance violence or outrage, a considerable brutalising her population as the borough of Man-

There is a curious document in my possession

8 horses' keep, &c., at 24s. 6d. per week £509 12 ( (for Manchester) 1 horse's keep at 16s. 10½d. per week (for Salford) 43 17 (

Now, tradesmen of Manchester, -you who possess

twenty machines for the purpose, although the Scaveng-

The expenses of the whole Executive Government of the entire state of New York amount to no more and herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt good hake can be bought for 3d. each, while on ording off, and the scalp seriously injured. They then left nor representations of some sixty of the entire state of New 10rk amount to ke more and herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six poration,—listen to a few arguments, facts, and hundred and eighty thousand and sixty-eight pernit representations of the entire state of New 10rk amount to ke more and herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to her head, and held her until her hair was burnt ply the extravagant exchequer of an aspiring cortain £14,770, with a population of one million six herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and to herrings being sold at 2d. and 3d. the 120, and the 12 three times more than the whole state of New York!

> The total annual cost of the police constables above amount to as will be seen £25821 6 The total annual cost of maintaining and clothing the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, with 436 men and horses, is ... The total cost of the 7th Fusileers, of 900 men and officers amounts to

by comparison alone, our police £3,902 7s. 9d. more than a regiment of dragoons, and £340 8s. 11d. more than a choice regiment of infantry, and considerably more than a seventy gun line of battle ship, bearing the admiral's flag. If we add to the above items the miscellaneous ex penses of the Corporation:

The expenses of the Municipal Corporation election The expenses of the Manorial rights Compensation to Rutter (late coroner) ... Custom-house expenses Nuisance and Hackney Coach Department (including Neil's salary of £130 per annum) less fines inflicted ... Building and Sanatory Regulations De-partment, (including £52 for George Shoreland's salary) And for the Weights and Measures Dewe shall find a gross expenditure of £61,333 38 being more than the whole of the Poor Rates levied

on each of the counties, with a population as follows: — Bedford, 107,937; Cumberland, 177,212; Hereford, 114,438; Huntingdon, 58,699; Monmouth, 134,349; Rutlandshire, 21,340; Westmoreland, 56,469; North Riding of York, 204,662; Anglesea, 50,890; Brecon, 53.795; Cardigan, 68,380; Carmarthen, 106,482; Carnarvon, 81,068; Denbigh, 89,291 Flint, 66,547; Glamorgan, 173,462; Mereoneth, 39,238; Montgomery, 68,720; Pembroke, 88,262 Radner, 25,186: being all the Welsh counties with a population of 911,603! and more by £32,532 than the salaries of all Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers!!! and nearly three times more than the entire salaries of the Executive Government of the United States; and this is called "cheap government! It is, indeed, genuine Whig government, to say the least of it, and a precious specimen it is.

Ratepayers, what do your Poor Rates amount to on a £20 assessment, 5s. in the pound? What does your Highway Rate amount to Is, in the pound? ...

which appeared in the Manchester papers of the 17th to come from, and how imperatively it is demanded

What do the fines amount to in Manchester, in a Ratepayers, the items of which are displayed and headed "less fines inflicted!" What becomes of this money? Mr. Nield is paid £130 pe as a public informer, and said it was a "d-d shame" his salery was not raised as well as the rest of them. For the "Weights and Measures Department." the be under weight or measure, they are charged more. which defaulters are amerced? Perhaps Councillor Nightingale will inform us. When weights are deficient they are forfeited, and if found to be composed the like, when they are seized for being dinged, or Juliet- She criesotherwise imperfect, by this badly-paid official, alias LESS FINES INFLICTED"?

What do these fines amount to in Manchester Why don't some one move for a return of the same? Do these fines go to pay for dinners and wine Thirty or forty of our fat-fed Councillors, last week partook of a royal feast; and one of them complained the following morning, of being very unwell from the effects of his beastly intoxication, and asked his friend what did he think the dinner cost. The gentleman said he could not say. The Councillor's reply was, "Only £2 per head; of course, including

-: "Did the two pounds come out of your own pockets?" Councillor: "Oh, no! out of the borough fund,

Mr. Councillor then said to the gentleman, "We can get up a dinner at any time!" and further informed them that "the wine was old and splendid. and delicious, and champaigne very plentiful!" What an expensive bauble is this Corporation of are so regardless of their pockets, and placing and who writes his own character in these words—"The better men in their stead, ere long we shall virtuous man, who, great in his humility, as kings are have a golden collar and mace (not forgetting a wig) for the Mayor, furred robes for the Alderman, and robes of office for the counsellors besides al the retinue of Sword-bearers. Mace-bearers, Pursebearers, Cup-bearers, Remembrancers, City, Sergeants, Toast Masters, Jesters—aye, even Jesters,— Trumpeters, with all the indispensable appurtenolden style, wherein to preserve the good things of nods and solemn frowns at poor publicans and sinners, dragged up on most frivolous occasions at the instance of these blue Dog-berriers, who, armed with eighteen inches\* of brief authority secreted in their

coat pockets, are the terror of evil doers. Rate-payers, of Manchester, have you eyes and ears and not see and hear the loud and deep complaints against the system? Have you so much money in your pockets that, when a five shillings rate heaven! is this immense and expensive force kept is extracted therefrom, you cannot miss it? Have up for? What public necessity renders such a force you hearts and not the courage to rouse ye from warrantable. Crime is fearfully on the increase; so your listless apathy, and pitch overboard those much so that we need a new borough gaol in order Councillors hitherto elected by small juntos when you were asleep? If you do miss the five shillings rate from your pockets; if you have hearts and courage to defend yourselves against extravagant Councillors and highly paid functionaries, then bestir yourselves,

THE DAY OF ELECION IS AT HAND!!! Select men whose sympathies are not so easily deadened by the gew-gaw of an il-legant Corporation, who are going to settle £1000 annually of your money for the next Mayor, to buy a gingerbread carriage to give him an airing to Smithy Door; and also, a state barge for him and the Alderman, to take The perquisites of the officers connected with the Irwell, as far as Throstle Nest, or on the Serpentine

I am, fellow-ratepayers, Your obedient servant,

Temperance Coffee-house, 93. Ancoats-lane, Manchester.

The address is not written with feelings of vindictiveness towards any gentlemen receiving stipendiary salaries from the rate-payers of Manchester, but to expose the

\* A policemans truncheon.

# Correspondence.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE AND LORD BYRON. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir .- "Let the dead slumber softly," are words we virtues of the mighty dead, is a practice of the more injury.

fused to give either food or money.—Tipperary individuals of the party. The names of those taken into custody are John Lucey, Jonathan Tanner, Bartholo- tion is so great, and bears so heavy upon me, that I a truth requires to be linked up with such sentiments as Tried by such a test, Byron must be regarded as the last, the fair day of Templemore, as Mr. Edward these parties caused, for the present, the dispersion of the silent, especially when my means are squandered in because Byron, disgusted with himself, siek of Italy, sathe payment of extravagant and unmerited salaries. 'tiated with literary fame, or rather afraid of losing the

At a Council meeting, held on the 13th May, instant, laurels he had gained, exhausted in intellect and bruised | THE IRON STEAM-BOAT AND BOILER BUILDERS it was resolved, by a majority of sixteen to four, to enter in heart, threw himself into the Greek cause," &c. A into a centract with Mr. J. Whitworth, to scavange the most unaccountable association of feeling! Was Byron streets in the township of Manchester by machines only, ambitious of fame? If so was the acquisition of his for the annual sum of £5600, he engaging to employ darling object at all likely to make the ambitious poet disgusted with himself? Are men generally disgusted by the expence of its machinery falling upon your ing Committee state in their printed report, that fifteen by possessing that which they desire to have? Ask the justified in doing so or not, let others judge—the peo- men, whose faces were blackened, broke into the shoulders,—you who feel, day by day, more burdens machines are sufficient, which twenty machines will miser if he is disgusted when he counts his gold. Ask ple lay all their troubles at their door, and certainly house of a widow named Magee, who resides at heaped upon you, in the shape of enormous rates, cost, at the said contract price, £220 per annum each, the orator what is his feeling when a thousand voices not without some good show of reason. The only Mayo, in the colliery district, Queen's County, and to carry on the hateful system of municipal con- at £104 105. 6d. per machine per annum more than is somewhere else. George Gilfillan ask yourself, what was your feeling when you penned the words we have quoted, do so Scotch reviewer, and try again. "Satiated with literary fame, or rather afraid of losing the laurels he had gained." More strange still! Filled to repletion, sons; consequently, the borough of Manchester costs | yet afraid of losing the laurels he had gained. The incapable of retaining her favour. Satiated or rather afraid. Do these two states of feeling admit of harmony? Can they exist at the same time in the brain of the same being? Does fear imply satisfied gluttony? What prompts man to action cannot imply satisfaction except in the way of acquiring his desires, and if Byron was afraid of losing his laurels, he could not be satiated with fame; for such satiation would naturally produce want of regard for the possession of fame, and mental sloth would follow. Neither of these followed and indeed the cotemporary of Sir Walter Scott, and the admired by all true lovers of genius had nothing to fear. Lord Byren had gained a place in the circle of the great of his day, when the author of the "Lady of the Lake," was yet living and adored. That young poet who, at the age of 19, stripped the Scotch reviewers of their haughty plume, and lived to be honoured by his traducers had indeed nothing to tremble for. I pass

> 277 4 8 done. Burns, the Schoon, and said— "My son, these maxims make a rule. And lump them age the gither: The rigid righteous is a fool, The rigid wise anither,"

over the critic's misgivings as to what Byron should have

Byron's death fell on the ear of the world as a warning that earth knew the loss. England's press was in mourning, her children in sackcloth. Think of the modesty of the writer who, in the plenitude of his charity writes on Byron's bust the most fatal of all inscription "A traitor to his own transcendent genius." I thank Gilfillan for the admission; his was a transcendant genius, and thought must in all cases precede action-his was a transcendant thought, and his works are to posterity a transcendant legacy. It may appear startling, but I venture the assertion, that a man cannot be a traitor to himself, he cannot war with his own powers. Is it posit is said, his actions are disgraceful to his own powers. ennoble man. Well, turn over to page 269, and mark abolished, it is not by holding honourable employers up the following quotation :-"We believe that the man Dante would have shrunk

from consigning even the finger that signed his mandate of banishment, to eternal burnings; but this was not to only thing studied at the present time is to get the bosh prevent the poet Dante, when elaborating an ideal hell, heating, if he pleased, his furnaces seven degrees, and indulging his imagination in compounding into every tremendous variety the elements of torment. The poet is ever bound to give the brightness of brightness, and Makers of the London District, we know not. blackness of darkness; to mend, if he can, the air of Elysium, 'and heighten the beauties of Paradise;' and of the Thames will say to Corlett's assertions, we know on the other hand, to make 'hell itself a murkier gloom.' It will never do to argue thence either the benevolence or the cruelty of his disposition. Was Michael Angelo responsible for such calcumies. We could comment at responsible for the awards of his 'Last Judgment ?' Is greater length upon several other charges which are a Mark well the above sum, and calculate where it is the illustrator of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' answerable groundless and void of truth as those we have contra for the kindling of all those curling, crested, reluctant or rejoicing, eager or slumbering, flames? Was Coleridge into the boilers in order to make them tight, we are fully less the 'Friend,' because he appears to exult in the perdition of William Pitt ! Is Thomas Aird less one of the with the State Department: there is nothing yet enormous. I have heard it stated at forty times most amiable of men, because his 'Devil's Dream' consaid about the expenses of the Mayor and his Civic the amount of £261, which would amount to tains a most horrific picture of the place of punishment? Guard (the "Corporation Blues"), who figure proudly £10,000 annually; and this is cunningly placed under And has John Wilson the soul of a butcher, because in in justice to the honourable employer's foremen in Lonupon state occasions, at an enormous expense to the the "Nuisance and Hackney Coach Department," that famous Noctes directed against our friend Dr. Knox, he describes with such dreadful gusto certain unceremonious proceedings in that 'other place,' about the spiri

> of William Burke ?" The names of Dante, Coleridge, Michael Angelo, Aird and Wilson follow in rapid succession. I ask Gilfillan borough is charged £300; but I am credibly informed to apply the same test of criticism to the writings of that all persons pay for their weights and measures Byron, and prove, if he can, that he is not the noblest of being examined and repaired. The shopkeeper and authors and the first of poets. His images live with the publican have to pay, even if found correct: if they reader; his heroes speak to our inmost feelings; his heroines breath in our sympathies; nay, his very digressions I am not saying they ought not to be examined; but are representative of human character to the life. Now, I wish to know what becomes of the penalties in answer, is his inscription to be "a traitor to his own transcendant genius?" Will Gilfillan have one rule for Dante and another for Byron? Coleridge is not responsible because he appears to exult in the perdition of William of lead they are forfeited. What becomes of the old Pitt? Is Byron to be blamed for the reasoning of his pewter quarts, pints, half-piuts, quarter-pints, and Cain ! Our own Shakspere, in his own fancy, murdered

"A noise,-then I'll be brief! (Snatching Romeo's This is thy sheath. (Stabs herself.) [ dagger.) There rust, and let me die."

(Falls on Romeo's body, and dies.) No writer ever dreams of blaming Shakespere with intending to honour suicide. The language of Juliet is the reflex of her feelings, and suited to her position. I ask a similar latitude for the writings of Byron, and have no fear for the results. To him who writes Byron "a traitor to his own transcendant genius" we write-

"This lion is a very fox for his valour" "True, and a goose for his discretion,"

But, perhaps, it is necessary I should refer to another cause for the declarations of George Gilfillan; he writes, referring to the cause of the weakness of Hunt's contriunder the item 'less fines inflicted,' and out of the 'Weight and Measure department!'" butions to the "Liberal Shelley," long a screen between him and pecuniary distress, as well as a link binding him and pecuniary distress, as well as a link binding him to the moody and uncertain Byron, was newly drowned." Byron is here represented as a being too weak to reason, too powerless to act, moody and uncertain. A sort of gloomy, fickle demon, who could only be approached by the aid of a mediator, and that mediaours! Unless the Rate-payers bestir themselves, tor Shelley. I now ask. What link bound Shelley to and reform it altogether by turning out the men who Byron? that Shelley who was not in pecuniary distress,

little in their grandeur ?" There is a correspondence in mind. We do not look abroad for gloomy and uncertain friends to be our companions; on the contrary, we love the association of those whose feelings are in some way similar to our own. The burglar is seldom the companion of the good and ances of ice-houses, wine cellars, turtle-ponds, in the are never the closeted and confidential friends of the Howards and Frys of this world. Neither was this life, to enable the Aldermen to keep up their dignity, and appear with "good fat capon lined," when peering upon the bench of justice, with grave an uncertain and moody fiend. The latter friendship of Byron towards Jeffrey sufficiently proves that Byron could both forget and forgive-

"And all our little feuds, at least all mine, Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foe, (As far as rhyme and criticism combine To make such puppets of us things below,) Are over: Here's a health to-" Auld langsyne I do not know you, and may never know Your face,-but you have acted on the whole Most nobly, and I own it from my soul."

Thus Byron cries aloud, I forgive thee thy trespasses, even though you should never forgive mine; and such a noble and voluntary effusion of feeling from Byron should alone rescue his memory from the bile of partizan drivellers, and the slime of serpent-like hypocrites. All ages of literature have had their bitter and bilious reviewers. Those who have read the life of Dr. Goldsmith will very well remember the doings of Kenrick and

Boswell; how the good-natured Doctor would sometimes forget his childish humour, and have his seclued hours annoyed with the invectives of men who abused that which they coveted, and condemned that which they could not imitate. But who that has ever read "The Described Village " (and where is he who has not done so) thinks of representing its author cudgelling a bookseller with a shellelah, and then exclaiming, "See, is he not an Irish blackguard?" What reader who has admired the sublimity of the "Hundredth Psalm" ever thinks of representing David, the Psalmist, asking God to curse his enemies, exposing his nakedness to the gaze of others, or seducing Uriah's wife? Good and honourable feeling buries all such scenes, and remembers that all men have sinned in some way against their fellows; it may be against their prejudice, or ignorance, their virtue, or their vice The Boswells, and Kenricks, and Gilfillans, are the delf of the race that write. If it be possible that the spirits of the departed dead can gaze on the acts of living men, I can fancy the poet smiling magnanimously at the doings of his enemies, saying, "Alas, poor men, they are of another mould, and another feeling, from him whose good name they fain would injure." sometimes varied, yet it is ever genuine. It may darken office asked him if it was true that a young woman

cynic to the opinions of a great observer, and I hope, was for many years one of the Ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Modern Athens), will command respect. have often heard. To forget the faults and embalm the Writing of Ossian, his words are, "The question is not whether a few improprieties may be pointed out in his generous of living men, but the fate of the deceased works; whether this or that passage might have been poet Byron is an exception, and if some men must slan- worked up with more art or skill, by some writer of hapder as well as smile, be vicious when they assume the | pier times. A thousand such cold and frivolous critigait of virtue, perhaps the deceased poet can best bear the cisms are altogether indecisive as to his genuine merit. But has he the spirit, the fire, the inspiration of a poet?

A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-In the Northern Star of October the 17th, 1340 there appeared a letter headed "Iron Steam Ships an Boiler Making-Injurious Effects of Piece-work. writer styles himself T. C. a United Boiler Maker, and states that the letter is wrote by the particular desire of the Boiler Makers of the London District. What were the motives of Mr. T. C. for not signing his mame in full to his letter we are at a loss to imagine, why could he be sign his name Thomas Corlett, as we knew he told the Corresponding Secretary of the order in Manchester, that if he (the Secretary) would look in the Northern Starn the 17th instant, there would be a letter of his (Corlete. production. But, Sir, little did the Corresponding San retary think that the letter would contain such false hoods, and little did we the Committee think that an man would be so base as to throw odium and disgrad upon every honourable employer in hondon.

When the letter was read from the Northern Star, Be were struck with amazement that the London Boil Makers had taken such a step. We instituted an ig quiry, and found that the Boiler Makers of the Lond. district never authorized Mr. Thomas Corlett, nor a other man to write such a letter; therefore we acqui the Boiler Makers of London from any blame, and hol the individual himself responsible for his falsehoods. Si we must comment rather freely upon the letter, seeig that such vile and calumnious misrepresentations at calculated to set the face of every honourable employe and their foreman against us and our Society; and an calculated to create an angry feeling in the breast every employer towards their men.

In the first part of his letter the writer states that the Iron Duke, Ajax, Birkenhead, Windsor and Harrington done. Burns, the Scottish ploughman, has paraphr ased Iron Steam Ships, were built by Thomas Vernon, Esq. ( Liverpool, and that they are compared to those built of the Thames as a splendid mansion is to an old dwelling With every respect to Thomas Vernon, Esq., we mu state that the "Iron Duke" was built by Messrs. Wilson and Co., and the "Birkenhead" by Messrs. Liard and Co., of Woodside. Again, as regards the keeping tight the London boats by cement. It appears that Mr. Corles has a thorough knowledge of the nature of cement, who he says that it will not keep them tight in a heavy seq therefore according to his own theory they must sink but we candidly ask, has there been a single instance of record of any of the London built boats sinking in consequence of the coment giving way? It appears the Mr. Corlett sympathises very much with the Merchang and Lloyd's Insurance, when he states that any information they may require he is sure the trade will furnish them with. We state without fear of contradiction sible for a man to forsake himself? is it possible for a that neither the trade nor the Society, ever authorized man to be and not to be at the same time? Oh but, it him to make any such statement. The letter contain some statements respecting piece-work. We must admior, to put it strongly, he was powerful for evil, and the that piece-work in general is very injurious to the trade. object and aim of true genius should be to elevate and at the same time it is not by coercion that we can get to public ridicule, it is not by writing slanders and lies against them, that we can get the system abolished. In another part of the letter the writer states that the in the water, whether they sink or swim. Good

Heavens! we blush at such an assertion, how could any man pen down such rascality, and barefaced fale, hoods, and write as if they had come from the Boiler What the celebrated Iron Boat Builders on the banks not, but we beg most emphatically to assure them that neither the Boiler Makers of London, nor the Society, is dicted; such as putting horse loads of dung, ashes, &c., convinced that the employers of London would scorn

such an action. Mr. Editor, Sir, we sincerely beg of you to insert this letter in the columns of the Northern Star of this week, don: in justice to the Society: and in justice to 600 or 700 good men in London, whose names has been abused by Corlett in his letter inserted in your pa We remain, Sir,

Your very humble servants, The quarterly Committee of the Head Lodge of United Boiler Makers (Signed.) JOHN ROBERTS. Corresponding Secretary, No. 9, George-st., Hulme, Manchester.

MANSFIELD FRAME-WORK KNITTERS,

October 26, 1846.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-The workmen in the silk knotted branch have peen in a state of great excitement during the last two or three weeks, is consequence of Mr. Orton charging Mr Samuel Ward with having applied to Mr. Shelton of Nottingham for work, and offering to make silk knotted hose at 2s, per day below the "statement." This Mr. Ward denied in toto; but Mr. Orton declared it true, and further stated that he would no give any more silk out until it was properly cleared up. The secretary, therefore, wrote to Mr. Shelton, requesting him to inform them if Mr. Ward had been guilty of such an act: but that gentleman declined answering their letter. Mr. Ortan being anxious to have the affair set at rest, asked Mr. Shelton if he would make the same statement in the presence of a respectable witness as he had done to himself; he said he would, accordingly Mr. Orton fetched a Mr. Gibson of Nottingham, in whose presence Mr. Shelton stated that Mr. Ward had actally offered to make the above-named article at 2s. per dozen under price. Mr. Gibson thereupon wrote to the secretary to that effect. This was considered sufficient proof of Mr. Ward's guilt, consequently a public meeting of the silk knotted branch was called at the Black Swan, on Monday the 19th instant, which was very numerously attended, when it was unanimously resolved, "That a vote of censure be passed upon Mr. Ward for his mean and neferious conduct in offering to make work at the reduced price 2s. per day; and further, for the information of those who wish to reduce our prices, and to encourage those who wish to support them, that we hereby ranaw our oft repeated pledge, that we will not under any circumstances make silk knotted hose under our present statement price." 2nd, "That the present system adopted by certain houses of taking 2s. per dozen in shape of frame rent, tends much to keep the trade in a virtuous man. The Turpins and Haggarts of society state of continual confusion, and encourages the practice of taking high charges, and believing as we do that high charges induces the masters to take out work at reduced prices, we hereby publicly declare that we will take the earliest opportunity to enforce more equitable rate of charges." The silk knotted branch take this opportunity of publicly tendering their unfrigned thanks to Mr. Shelton and Mr. Gibson for the handsome manner in which they have acted in bringing the guilty party to light, But, sir, the above is not an isolated case. The exhorbitant exaction, the grinding tyranny, of the bagmen of Mansfield is not only proverbial, but insufferable Mr. Orton has been in the habit of charging 2s. 6d. per week for his "two at once" plain silk frames, but now he unblushingly charges Is. 6d. per dozen, and a man making three dozen a week, as many men do, pays 4s. 6d. week for his frame. These tyrants have entered the lists, they have thrown down the gauntlet, and we will take it up; we will neither give nor take quarter until the abominable system is destroyed. But the weapons of our warfare are not the sword, the rifle, or the cannon; but truth, reason, justice, an unconquerable aversion to tyranny, and a firm resolve to be free. Let any man who wishes well to himself, or to society, join the standard of the National Association, and strengthen the hands of the Central Committee with their numbers, in-

> I am, Sir, your's respectfully, WM, FELKIN, District Secretary.

telligence, and funds.

SUICIDE THROUGH SEDUCTION .- On Friday night, the City Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mary Greene, an interesting female, aged 16 years. A fellow servant deposed that shortly after nine o'clock on Friday morning, upon going into the store room, saw deceased suspended from the water-pipe. There was a ladder near. She had evidently got upon the ladder, and tied the rope by which she was cuspended to the pipe, and afterwards thrown the ladder down. She was quite dead. Can't say who hersweetheart was. Knew she had one, as she had told witness she was very fond of him, and that she could not exist without him. In reply to a question from the Coroner, Mr. Brown, surgeon, said deceased had been recently seduced—City policeman, 645, said he was on duty in St. Mary Axe on Friday Genius, like the light of Heaven, is universal, though afternoon, when a person at Mr. Medona's printing as a cloud before the sun, or sparkle like sol's rays in the had hung herself. Witness replied in the affirmaclear lake—it may peep in at the skylight of a cottage, or the portrals of a hall, yet it is ever true to itself, it is you is because one of our men has been boasting ever natural. It seeks no specific flower, no peculiar that he took her out on Tuesday last, and seduced plant; it is neither cobweb, mustard seed, nor pease her." Witness had made inquiry, and found that blossom. It is no more vegetable than mineral, no more deceased was out on Tuesday with a man of the name mineral than animal; it is all. It is nature's voice, of Bowen, who is a compositor .- Catherine Knight, speaking inspired thoughts to the children of men, and it St. Mary Axe, knew deceased. Saw her last alive is pleasant to turn from the bilious ravings of a captious on Thursday night, when she came to witness's shop. She said she was very much distressed in mind. Witeven in Edinburgh, the sayings of Dr. Hugh Blair (who ness asked her the reason, when she said she had been keeping company with a young man, whom sho said she had since found to be a married man. That something had occurred which would prevent her from seeing her parents again.-The Coroner here sent for the man Bowen. Upon his arrival, Mr. Payne said, I have sent for you that you may, if you can do so, contradict the statements that have been made. We are told that you have been in the habit of taking this unfortunate young woman out lately, and that you did so on Tuesday last, and then of misery and destitution represented, which caused, it is thought, the board to delay imploying the starving poor." The Relief Committee have determined to give the office up altogether, having nomined to give the first like people of this locality were not in the state poincemen, under the command of nead constance command of nead constance, may business-like habits and industry, and who well as the series of neading the sentiments, does he interest by his descriptions, does he interest by his descriptions, does he put an untimely end to her existence,—Bowen: I take Saturday's Star of the article by G. Gilfillan, in point to the heart as well as to A juror: Have you any tamily?—Bowen: Yes, I have three children.—A juror: Then you are a disgrace to society. Your object from the first, no doubt, was to seduce the unfortunate girl. She has hanged herself, and you are as much her murderer, ord among poets.

The Annals of Ashormaker's Garpet.

The anged hersen, and you are as made her indicates morally, as if you hung her. After a few minutes deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity, produced by the conduct of Bowen."

### Foreign Mobements.

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

I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will bethe stronger."-Byron.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA. [CONCLUDING ARTICLE.] Our last extracts from these volumes we select as

throwing some light upon the hody, has not a breath of feeling to animate it, excepting despotism is strong and mighty, because based upon hody, has not a distance like, its government inspires, it is a blindly submissive peasantry, numbering more that which, galvanic-like, its government inspires, it is a blindly submissive peasantry, numbering more maturally more difficult to gather indications of its future millions than the entire population of France. This conduct; and we are led to place an emphasis on signs, peasantry forms the enfailing raw material for the which, in a free country, would be unworthy of considewhich, in a free country, would be unworthy of considewhich in a free country, would be unworthy of consideimmense armics of the Tsar. The steadiness and of the new Government, but they were soon supwhich, in a nee country, would be universall offices responsibility in any state of the Tsar. The steadness and pressed. A report, which turned out to be unfation. For instance, the jealous despotism of Russia slavish submission of these troops, compensates in a slavish submission of these troops, compensates in a structure, without credit, kin, or ingreat measure for the want of that fiery courage and structure to all offices responsibility in any structure to all offices responsibility in any structure. alrunces ances and the country, to all offices responsibility, in preforence to her native subjects. Russia appreciates the of the races, who now own, or, are forced to pay allegiference to the Autocrat. The Russian despotism also comservices of Dillian administration, excepting the naval, mands the services of the Cossack tribes, perhaps, for which their peculiar adaptation is obvious. From this nationally considered, the best horse-men (excepting for which is open to all other foreigners, of late years the Circassians) in the world. Strong too is the they have been strictly excluded. We cannot, therefore, Russian despotism in its diplomacy, and no means they have been sia,—who, finding in British power the of intimidation and corruption are left untried by its great obstacle to her aggrandizement at half the points of innumerable agents to promote the ever-grasping great obstacles to the conceit of her cabinet, swollen policy of the Muscovite Court. If the real was at the compass, and, and the fear was at her naturally enmity into rivalry,—has not been the last all equal to the apparent strength wielded by this her naturally have understood the moral of the allegory of det sted power, it would be past doubt that the of those who had be past doubt that the the lictor's rods. Whilst we, therefore, appreciate and hour of universal submission to Russia, or of a deaththe nrior struggle between her on the one hand, and the protime power, and the certainty, as far as human calculaand riva's.

graved against us, amongst other foes, startling, if not racter, and they constitute the real military strength crous to the beholder.

ORIGIN OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY. When Peter the First, who, savage and barbarian as islands of Neva's Delta, the newly-conquered soil of Igria, still within reach of the hostile Swedish cannon. and resolved to build there a city and a fleet, possessing then no outlet'to the Great Northern Sea but the one river whose marshy banks and islets he occupied, and exposed to the aggression of a redoudable enemy, in whose to me agreement of a reconstruct enemy, in whose very teeth it would be necessary to complete his undertaking, there was a boldness in the conception which success has justified. When, a few years after he had made his triumphal entry into the new capital which had risen up from the morass—palaces and dwellings having sprung up where only the bull-rush raised its head, and the acclammations of a vast population greeting him on the spot where only the cry of the seamew and the voice of the marsh-frog, fell formerly upon his ear-history tells us that it was on the occasion of a naval victory, obtained over the Swedes, with the very naval victory, obtained over the Swedes, with the very fleet of which a few years before he only comtemplated the construction. Towards the accomplishment of this design he had neither a single artizan to construct, a gailor to man, or a port to harbour the ships, which were gailor to construct, a start points, in the departments of La Drôme and the very head of the same day at distant points, in the departments of La Drôme and struck at the very head of the winds. The flowes, and the very head of the winds. The flowes, and the very head of the winds of the winds. The flowes and others, have deviated the receipt houses, entering through doors and windows.

The Boston have divided the rece, into classes, will trees in the forest. When we remember these things, we must confess that the annals of the past offer no parallel to the boldness of the idea, or the succes of its execution, except in the solitary instance of the rise of the the fate of the Poles. On this subject we quote a Roman naval power, in the face of the Carthagenian su-

Peter rendered his fleet decidedly superior to that of Sweden, and, from his contests with it, he may take the measure of the naval power which he had the merit of thus suddenly calling into existence;

Far from keeping the promise of its early and auspi-Peter it has never shewn itself so formidable as under his than a north of England man can understand one from and Boen, the diligence of Latitte was suddenly command: and in recent times it has so far degenerated the southern counties. as to be one of the very worst in Europe. Although it consists of fifty sail of the line, and though these have the mutual benefit of a union of these countries, which, fifty thousand armed men to work them, if it were necessary to hold two-thirds of the number in commission, so the whole of the Scandinavian people, constituting a small would be the proportion of even tolerable seamen on board each ship, that they would be about as ill-managed as the Chinese war-junks. Independently of this, two-thir.'s of the vessels constructed in the Baltic are too rotten to put to sea. But, even if this were remedied, the deficiency of proper crews cannot be so.

In the year 1839, the entire navy of the Russian empire consisted of

5 ships of 100 guns and upwards; and 2 upon the 18 from 80 to 100 guns; 5 upon the stock 20 from 70 to S0 4 of CO guns...

29 from 36 to 50: 1 upon the stocks Other vessels, corvettes, brigs, and schooners

Total 115 vessels, amounting upwards of 7,500 guns. The sailors of the Baltic fleet were reckoned at 30.800 men; the sailors of the Black Sea at 19,800, making a total number of 50,600. The fleets are distributed much in the relative proportion of sailors, between the southern and northern waters, excepting that in the Black Sea they have a larger number of small craft.

RUSSIAN SEAMEN. In the whole of the Baltic there is, therefore, no such thing known as a Russian sailor serving on board a merchentman: the crews of the few vessels engaged in commerce being composed exclusively of Finns, Germans. Pines, and Swedes. It is true there is a law which ob-Ressian captain. But, whether the ship belong to a Russian, or, as is generally the case, to a foreign owner, a peasant, who does not, perhaps, know the head from the stern of the ship, is engaged as nominal captain, re-

or a foreigner, to whom he very often acts as cook. The sailors for the Russian navy are, therefore, recruited in the same manner as the soldiers for the army, in their organization, habits and uniform, are disciplined in the north of Europe. to the use of the musket and the infantry evolutions, much in the same manner as our own marines. They are formed into equipages, which represent regiments or battalions, and into companies. They are dressed in stiff military coats, or great coats, very tight at the collar and Waist, and seaman-like costume is completed by boots, and a heavy glossy leather chako, which may serve as a fire-bucket, of which it has much the appearance.

Of the 50,000 sailors employed in the navy, 30,000 are stationed on the Baltic, and 20,000 on the Black Sea. Those of the Baltic fleets, c mposed principally of the army recruits, are as miserable in appearance as they are lubberly. Generally at sea only a small portion of the seven months during which the navigation is open, the greater number of them never thoroughly get over their sea-sickness; and, on account of the expense of sending vessels on any foreign station—where the pay increases to more than treble, besides the merciless plundering of the officers, they are kept cruising in the brackish water of the Gulf of Finland, between Cronstadt and Revel, where they can never, on a clear day, lose sight of land. In fine or moderate weather, considering all the disadvantages under which they labour, they manage to work their ships tolerably; because, with all their ignorance and ankwardness, strict order is preserved. As soon as rough weather comes on, the officers, losing all confidence, resign the command of the ship to a few of the older sailors on board; for the little knowledge that is possessed by a ship's company, is usually to be found amongst its crew; and exchanging the stern brutality of their manners for a sudden affability, they loose the rein to all discipline, and all begin to talk and advise together, who are not Marlborough Street. obliged, by the confusion of their stomachs, to hold their tongues. The want of dexterity in manævring a ship, the want of silence when fighting her, and the want of active are evils to which every Russian ship in the Baltic fleet on this occasion for a manifestation in favour of Holwill be subject on the day of trial, with the exception of tein and against the retrogade tendency of some of

Russian man-of-war is sent abroad. dition of their fleets, when they have been led to scrutinize This toast was followed by the 'Marseillaise.' them severely.

more effectual resistance to any thing like an equa British force than the Chinese junks have done. The four last chapters of this work are devoted to a sketch of the Russian conquests in Finland, Circassia, and Georgia. As regards Finland, our author satisfactorily shows that in the event of a war between Russia and Great Britain, the Finnish population would rise to a man against Russia. The picture of the Circassian heroes (chiefly sketched from the accounts of Russian officers engaged in the Caucasian campaign,) will excite heart-thrilling interest. At some future time we hope to avail our-

time powers. In the only of her unshakeable security, but Fortunately, however, for mankind, Russia is not that of her eventual riumph against all and any external foes, ominipotent power, she would fain make the nations We see in them no security that her power will not be believe she is. If the peasantry of Russia are a multione more assailed; and on this account we think that tude of submissive slaves, incapable of an effort on there are things which an English public neglect, and their own part to attempt their own deliverance, the there are the strengt their own deliverance, the which, independently of the technical interest they afford, facts of history attest that it would be comparatively an English public should study—we mean the real easy, to excite this hitherto inert mass in the name an engine of the nation's strength when it chooses to exert of freedom against their masters. Moreover, though i, and the strength or weakness of those, who, before steady in the battle-field, and therefore, formidable recoming brethren, will be arrayed against it as enemies as long as their masses are unbroken, they are naturall averse to war, and would prefer peace at any It is far from the verge of improbabilty that we may price to all the "glories" of more than Roman Conti see a Russian navy, with its fifty thousand sailors, quests. The Cossacks indeed are of an opposite cha-

alarming, our countrymen; and it is, therefore, well of the Russian Government. But between them and that they should learn what value to put upon that thing the Polish people are the Ruthenians,—closely re-"shreds and patches," woven into the scarecrow giant's lated to both, largely imbued with "Polish ideas," form, which, seen from a distance, indistinct and dim, and acting as conductors of the "virus" of free looks awful-but, closely viewed, becomes merely ludi- principles to both Cossacks and Muscovites. We have shown from these "Revelations" the corruption of all classes of Russian officials from the War Minister down to the petty officer, from the Civil

Minister down to the humblest police officer, and he was, so well deserved the name of Great, stood on the this corruption constitutes one of the prime elements of weakness in the Russian system. The state of the Russian navy revealed in the extracts given above, shows how impotent is that seemingly formidable arm of the Russian power. The fact is. Russia is only powerful because the

nations believe her to be so. Although she has effected much mischief by force, she has effected much more by fraud, and she invariably precedes force by the employment of trickery and corruption. Still by these arts she is becoming stronger, and although as vet formidable only in Asia and Eastern and Northern Europe, the day may come, unless her career is arrested by the united arm of England and France, when she will excite equal terror in the West.

enmities to deal on their real enemy the blow which must be struck, if they would save themselves from portion of our author's remarks :-

The great bulk of the nation, thowever, who long ardently for a constitutional form of government, and who are as well fitted for it as any people in Europe, have Paul Cornillon, a little village has been entirely de- mina, and carbonic acid. within the last few years become fully sensible of the folly of that family feud which has divided the Scandinavian nations, and of the hatred fostered by centuries of rivalry between the Swedes and Danes, people whose cious years, the infancy of the Russian navy proved the origin is the same, and whose very language is so most brilliant period of its existence. Since the days of similar that they can more easily understand each other

> Both the Danish and Swedish nations begin to perceive Norway being included in the coalition, would thus unite powerful state which might assume an independent position in Europe. A few years ago, when first this arrangement was suggested, it was looked upon as chimerical by the majority of those who first heard of it, and was only whispered about as men whisper thing of treasonable import, by those who canvassed the subject. The prejudice and antipathy existing between the two people alone appeared an insuperable bar to the furtherance of their national interests in this manner. A Swede could hardly walk in the streets of Copenhagen, or a Dane in those of rible fury. At Blois the streets are under water to a Swedish town, without being liable to insult. But with an unprecedented rapidity, this deeply-rankling hatred has been rooted up, and so marked is the revulsion of feel-

> mild gevernment of D nmark. The close intercourse of torches, and extraordinary lamps have been erected the two countries has been chiefly fostered by the universities, and within the last two years their members have agents of police, have sat during the night at the visited each other, as many as a hundred crossing the sea from one single university to visit another. At these meetings the union of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, has been publicly given as a toast, a scene which has been re-

newed only a few months since. In Sweden, unpopular as the late king was, there existed no general wish to overturn his dynasty among the sixteen feet : a sudden fall then took place. The regreat majority, but there is every tendency to curtail the power to the measure of that which it enjoys in Norway! continued during the night of the twentieth. This and in the event of the union of the three states, it is abatement produced a new disaster; the embank ligs every vessel sailing under Russian colours to have a almost inevitable that such semi-republican form of go- ments cracked, and at one place were carried away vernment will be adopted. The prospect of reigning over to an extent of sixteen feet. A horrible noise like the whole Scandinauian people, on these conditions, was an explosion was heard upon the quays of Orleans; not therefore so enticing for Bernadotte, who, once vio- it was the railway viaduct of Vierzon, which the lent as an ultra-republican, as his former speeches shew violence of the torrent had burst. The levce near ceiving the salary of thirty shillings a month; and as him to have been, had become as monarch imperious in | St. Pre has been carried away through a length of the 17th of October. The amnesty is stated to be them. soon as the vessel goes out of port, he is sent down to his endeavours to maintain his royal prorogative It is universally expected that the death of the King of

sleep in the fore-cabin, resigning the command to a Finn Denmark will, under these circumstances, be the signal As far as the eye could see, there was only a horizon for important changes, which may eventually terminate of waters. All the communes of the Val are literally in the foundation of another European power in the Scanfrom the class of agricultural peasants. Obliged in the dinavian confederation. Much must unturally depend on Baltic, by the ice, to remain utterly inactive for half the light in which this is viewed by England, which, it is year, and in the Black Sea for several months, on account hoped, too powerful to be jealous, if her real interests are afforded. How can boats be directed through garof its periodical storminess, they are destined to act not misunderstood, will see with satisfaction a combinahalf as sailors and half as soldiers, and perfectly military tion which must prove a fatal check to Russian ambition

If the people of England only see this question in the right light they may compel the government to see with them. Here is the question: In the next of the houses are taken out by means of rope lad-European struggle will the English people ally them-selves with the people of France, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Norway &c., or with the Russian autocrat and his tributary satraps who by force and and misery? The question is all important. If we take of trees. Meanwhile, food fails; the bakers cannot the side of the tyrants as we did before, woe to us! If, on the other hand, we side with the nations, centuries of hatreds and wrongs will be forgiven and for- communes of the Val, and in the night the common gotten, and England may become, with France, the Protector of the Human Racc. Let the people of England, the treest branch of the European family good time their voice and will for the side of progress, and against the side of tyranny.

In conclusion we have to thank the author of this vork\* for the invaluable service he has rendered to the cause of humanity by the publication of these Revelations. We earnestly recommend this work to our readers, believing as we do, that the wide-spread diffusion of its contents will be productive of the utmost benefit to the Polish cause specially, and will advance the true interests of mankind generally.

+ Denmark. tions of Russia, by an English Reside

FRATERNITY OU NATIONS. - The Constitutionne courage to board an enemy's vessel, or to repel the attack says:—"We have received accounts from flamburg of his boarders, constitute all the evils requisite to ensure of the 21st. The anniversary of the battle of Leipany very exalted ideas of their efficiency; but they are to Schleswig-Holstein, and the liberty of the press supplications of their families, to risk their lives to Senerally unconscious of the fact, that it is the very pick and of commerce. But the toast most enthusiasti- save these unfortunates. of the whole navy which is ostentationally selected to give cally received was that to England and France, as foreigners as favourable an idea as possible of the contained on the most ardent and enlightened champions of liberty.

The following particulars are selected from the reforeigners as favourable an idea as possible of the contained on the most ardent and enlightened champions of liberty.

Noble Conduct of the Pope. - A letter from of the Loire so risen. The river began to overflow The corruption which prevails in the army, and Rome, states that about a fortnight ago, a man was its banks on the 18th; but no one expected the pro- the junta of Coimbra. The Count das Antas presides which is indeed common throughout all the departments of the state is of course emulated in the navy.

Finland alone, of all the Russian dominions, fur
Of religion, and chief of young Italy."

When the light between the eighteenth correct of the province of Aveiro in marching upon the light between the religion, and chief of young Italy."

When the light between the eighteenth correct of the province of Aveiro in marching upon the light between the religion, and chief of young Italy."

Of religion, and chief of young Italy."

When the light between the eighteenth correct of the province of Aveiro in marching upon the light between the religion, and chief of young Italy."

Of religion, and chief of young Italy." rinland alone, of all the Russian dominions, furnishes her with good sailors; but they are far from
numerous, notwithstanding the vast extent of her
toast; the Finnish sailors, moreover, are very averse
to the Russian naval service. Our author sums up
by remarking, that the Russian naval has proved
the rit would have done in those of her admirals. He
adds that it is his serious belief that in the event of
war with England, the Russian navy would not effer i

or religion, and chief of young Italy." When the
nor powerful in the mands of her diplomatists than
through the force in the morning like
a tide rising at the rate of four feet an hour. The
capital. All the steam-boats, belonging to private companies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at
the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne report that the authorities
forces of the province of Aveiro in marching upon the
capital. All the steam-boats, belonging to private companies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at
the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne report that the authorities
forces of the province of Aveiro in marching upon the
capital. All the steam-boats, belonging to private companies as well as to the state, have placed themselves at
the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne report that the authorities
from all parts of the Canton assistance has been
of inhabitants, threatened in their beds, lad scarcely
time to fly and give the alarm. At the break of day
the whole population was up, listening with terror to
the disposal of the junta of Oporto."

Accounts from Berne report that the authorities
have succeeded in checking further disturbances;
the roaring of the waters, which continually inthe roaring of the waters, which eontinually inoffered to the Government. Twelve hundred armed
though I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not
come among them as an enemy to California will be
capital. All the steam-boats, belonging t

### Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

India was then completely tranquil.

The Governor-General and Lord Gough continued at Simla, whence it was said that they would proceed on a tour of inspection. The new conquests, ting his troops, which are restricted to the number stipulated by the treaty. Some disturbances had

broken out in Cashmere, from the heavy exactions founded, was circulated by the Delhi Gazette, of the pations were formed of immediate confusion. There is nothing new from Scinde, the country is

finitely lighter form. cutta law regulating the press were applied to his case; he was summoned to the court, fined, sen- 250 boatmen had arrived at Orleans from Paris, tenced to be imprisoned for two years, and his and were employed in carrying provisions and relief printing establishment was shut. Captain Durand, to the inhabitants of the inundated country. Near der arms there two battalions of infantry, each 1,200 the Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, to which its course is partially restrained, and flowing drons of cavalry; and two batteries of artillery; in raised a nest of hornets around his ears, and the with irresistible force through the opening thus press of India was loud in denouncing his arbitrary

Intelligence from China comes down to the 25th of and residents, in which some of the former lost their rendered by the anthorities, and especially by the Danish vessels in harbour, was soon put down. All the British troops have now been withdrawn from Chusan, and the island been given over in terms of

and tyrannous conduct.

#### FRANCE. AWFUL FLOODS.-GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

AND PROPERTY. Our Paris intelligence has brought us most disas-Hotel de Flandre, and all in it, the post-house, and

stroved; at Roanne, from forty to fifty houses are entirely submerged. The mail posts from Paris to Marsielles have been stopped. Houses were so suddenly invaded by the waters that the families could cond rush of the waters took place. Between Feurs surrounded by the overflowing of the Lignon and was stopped. The waters quickly gathered round it, three or four persons have perished, the conducteur and postillion fell a sacrifice to their incredible efforts to save a lady who was an inside passenger. Other passengers, more fortunate, saved themselves by swimming. One of them had the pre-

sence of mind to cut the traces of one of the horses, on which he mounted to effect his escape. The horse after swimming for a considerable time sank to rise no more, the passenger however saved himself by swimming. The town of Nevers, at the confluence of the Niëvre and the Loire, saw suddenly the mass of waters of both rivers rushing down with tera depth of seven feet. The waters having broken across the road of St. Gervais, have resumed the ancient bed of the river, which at present forms the ing which has taken place, that the Swede in Denmark rich valley of Chailles and Cande, over this region

rection the inhabitants who have taken refuge in the The Scandinavian union is not only confidently talked upper stories of the houses. At night all places sup. the winter will throw about 100,000 workmen out of emof, but publicly alluded to, even under the absolute, though pred to be liable to inundations are illuminated by The mayor and his assistants, the commissary and mayory, ready to supply help when required. Such are a few of the details which first arrived at Paris, they are however nothing in comparison to

partment of the Loiret. At Orleans the Loire in twenty-four hours rose duction amounted to twenty inches in two hours, and submerged. Some houses are inundated to the depth of twenty feet; others are totally submerged. Help is cried for everywhere, but difficult to be densintersected by hedges? besides, the numbers of boats available are utterly insufficient. Boatmen cannot be obtained, and the danger is as great to those who offer, as to those who receive assistance, Unfortunates who took refuge in the upper chambers ders. Several of the houses in Orleans have fallen by the pressure of the waters. The conservatories are all destroyed. In the country, the unfortunate inhabitants are insulated, some on the roofs of their fraud, craft and murder, keep the nations in bondage houses, others in barns, some among the branches make bread; desolation is univer-al. On the afternoon of the 20th the tocsin was sounded in all the cry was, "sauve qui peut." Here and there upon the quays, and in the city, peasants were seen driv-ing beasts before them, which they had saved from determined to be yet more free—let them declare in the river; whole families were nearly naked, stripped of all resources, and barely able to save themselves from the fury of the waters. The infants and the aged were without shelter or help. The disaster mean-time spreads; the Loire again increases. At Orleans all business is suspended; the custom-house, the exchange, the tribunal of commerce—all are shut. It

is impossible to estimate the enormous amount of the loss. It is a national disaster. Further reports of the inundations reached Paris in the course of the afternoon of Saturday. New

ceased to arrive at Orleans The number of houses destroyed in the city of Roanne is one hundred and fifteen. Of four hundred boats loaded with merchandise, which were moored on the quays, two hundred and seventy are totally lost. The property thus destroyed is estimated at a million of frances at least. The town of Bolligny is entirely devastated. A considerable portion of the the capture of a vessel by one of far inferior size; yet these sig, which is celebrated every year, (Oct. 18th) served villages Poully and Rougy is destroyed, and it apare evilence of a vessel by one of far inferior size; yet these sig, which is celebrated every year, (Oct. 18th) served villages Poully and Rougy is destroyed, and it apare evilence of the latest and the server of pears that several persons in them have been lost. The barrack of gendarmes at Andresieux having Perhaps, one or two, the crews of which are a collection of the governments. More than 800 persons were as- been destroyed, the men with their wives and chil all their choicest seamen and officers, chosen whenever a sembled in a riding school, magnificently decorated, dren took refuge upon the roof of the stables. Not-Those who have had the opportunity of closely examining Russian rescale up a foreign station solder in a right scale of the sections. In the second in Hamburg, withstanding the screams of distress which they as there was no room large enough in Hamburg, withstanding the screams of distress which they as the second in the s mining Russian vessels on a foreign station, seldom imbibe the internal progress and independence of Germany, four boatmen determined, in spite of the tears and

Never within the memory of man have the waters

Here there appeared floating on the water timber and furniture, beasts carried away from their pas-INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mails of the 15th of September, received on Monday by ordinary express, state that of distress, and the screams of miserable creatures confined to their dwellings by the surrounding waters, were everywhere heard. Two steamboats proved of inestimable service. Throughout the day these sailed from house to house, taking on board

been partly destroyed at Andrezieux. All the boats, from seventeen to ten, giving each an annual salary laden with merchandize, to the amount of 1,000,000f., generally tranquil, but the people still continue to the authorities had cautioned the inhabitants resi- canton of Basle was in full revolt; that the pavegenerally tranquil, but the people still continue to the additioned the innaoitants resi- canton of Basic was in full revolt; that the pavesuffer severely from carcity. Cholera had again ding along its banks against its consequences, and no ment of the streets had been torn up, that the great accident had as yet occurred. The Allier and the council had resigned, and that Bosle-ville and Baslemade its appearance in Lower Scinde, but in an in-An affair had taken place at Moulmein which is likely to cause much discussion. The editor of a paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper, called the Moulmein Chronicle, had by his power of the paper of the p strictures on the authorities there become peculiarly which took the poor men on board and brought obnoxious, and some of the provisions of the Cal- them to a place of safety. In the Val of Orleans made, had made an immense breach in the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, which is there carried along an embankment. About four kilometres of this July, but it is not very important. A rather serious embankment are said to be entirely washed away, affray had occurred at Canton, between the Chinese and the line for some miles, although it would not have been materially injured by an ordinary inunlives. The affair, however, by the prompt assistance dation, is supposed to have received so much damage that some months must elapse before it can be again opened for traffic. On the night of Saturday, in particular, a frightful

hurricane manifested itself at Valence, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain resembled more that of the tropics than what is seen in Europe. The strangeness of the phenomenon filled with terror not numbers of birds of every species flew for shelter route, who, being mistaken for the revellers, were fired from the surrounding country to the town. Flocks trous and melancholy accounts of the consequences of thrushes, widgeons, and ducks, were seen and of a flood which had occurred in the Loire, the heard in the streets and gardens of the town; some waters of which had suddenly risen to a height ex- of them, attracted by the light, took refuge in the ceeding anything known for a century back. An extraordinary fall of rain, which continued for two days incessantly, produced this effect. The Loire and its tributaries have been equally the transfers of noble. On Saturday morning the thermometer fell this pheromenon, and have produced inundations, suddenly above thirteen degrees, and the barometer unknown within the department of La Loire, Allier, fell to the point marked storm. The firmament was Lore-et-Cher, and of the Loiret. At Moulins the loaded with a brown, thick, dusty-looking vapour, whole population were up during the night of the 18th assisting by torchlight the unfortunates whose heavens retained this appearance without rain until dwellings were submerged; notwithstanding the activity of the people, the devotion of the authorities, gusts of a southern wind, like the Italian sirocco at and the aid of the military, it was physically impos-sible to assist all. Numerous boats loaded with terrific flashes of lightning, the rain began to pour goods were entirely lost; bales of goods, hogsheads of and speedily assumed a voilence as though it mena-wine and brandy, timber and merchandize of every ced a deluge. The streets were filled with tiles, We are persuaded that the war for liberty will not always be confined to the mountainous regions of the always be confined to the mountainous regions of the Caucasus. The next European convulsion will and others have been swent away. In the departs of the wind. Flocks of birds invaded the

> Subscriptions had been opened in the offices of the Paris journals in favor of the sufferers by the floods. The Orleans Railroad Company had subscribed with 4,000 troops, fled to Chihuahua, where report 30,000f., the Journal des Debais 500f.; but it is due says strong resistance would be made by a large only take refuge upon the roofs. At midnight a se- to our facetious contemporary, the Charivari, to army. General Kearney was preparing to march to state, that it took on Saturday the initiative in this work of benevolence.

The Presse announces that the Minister of Comhad demanded from the prefects. "Those reports," it says,-

Mention that the wheat crop was in amount one-fifth inferior to that of ordinary years, but that the excellent quality of the grain reduced the deficit to one-tenth. France consumes 60,000,000 hectolitres of wheat annually; she consequently only requires 6 000,000 hectolitres to supply the deficiency, or a month's consumption.

We have more than once referred, but with extreme regret, to the sufferings of trade and of the population of Paris, and we lament to find our information more than corroborated by the papers before us. "Bankruptcies" says the Reforme,-Are of daily occurrence in Paris - petty merchants con-

tinue to shut up their shops, the pawnbrokers' offices are besieged with applicants, the savings-banks will soon be and the Dane in Sweden, is received with marks of po ferry boats are employed transporting in every di- empty, the hospitals are crowded, 115,000 indigent depend upon public charity in Paris, the prisons are full, and ployment-our prospects are indeed very sad.

The Paris papers of Monday contains further accounts of the destruction created by the inundation of the Loire, and other rivers in the middle and south of France. The quantity of property destroyed is immense, and the loss of life is supposee to be greater than the authorities choose to admit.. It was the disasters which have been spread over the defeared that the steamers on the Saone, which since the inundations had been the only means of communication for a portion of the country, would be suspended as the river had already reached an alarming height. It was reported at Lyons that nearly half the town of Briare had been destroyed.

The Gaceta of the 18th contains the amnesty to same day, we have announced. It is preceded by a ship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and about thirty-five yards, and immediately the Loire issued on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, and protect the person and property of all quiet assumed the appearance, not of a river, but of a sea: "which has given such pure delight to the whole and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against the terms of order, stated and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against their enemies, the Eutaws, Navahors, and others, and

#### PORTUGAL. ANTI-ABSOLUTIST INSURRECTION.

The Espectador (Madrid paper) of the 12th has the following:--

News has been received to day that Oporto also pro-Junta has been formed, with the title of "Provisional Regency," under the Presidency of the Conde das Antas. If this be correct (as we are assured), Braga and other points will have risen, in the same manner as other towns | United States. and cities, such as Setubal and Cintra have done. As to Coimbra and Evora, the news is positive, and is known

The Constitutional states, that the reported arrest Count Das Antas who commanded at Oporto, having been apprised of what was in contemplation, and summoned to Lisbon under pretence of suppressing a movement there, refused to obey, and when the Duke of Terceira disembarked, intending to take comdisasters are announced from Orleans, The route him arrested and immediately conducted to prison. mand of the provinces of the north, the Count had The couriers from Tours, Angers and Nantes have terre of the Queen pronounced, and her son Don nor of the territory. Pedro proclaimed king with a council of regency. Coimbra, Evora, and Braga, adopted it is said, the same course, which seemed likely to be followed by all the cities of the north.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION. The National says:-" Accounts from Portugal re-

present the insurrection as making rapid progress. Coimbra and Braga have followed the example of Oporto. The official journal of Lisbon of the 13th publishes a decree betraying the embarrassment and apprehensions of the government. The officers and soldiers dismissed in 1842, are recalled into service. Those who comply are promised reward, and those who refuse threatened with being treated as deserters." A letter from Lisbon of the 13th says :- " The official

account of the insurrection of Oporto is just arrived. The Duke de Terceira has been arrested and confined in the tower of the fort. The junta of Oporto has proclaimed Dom Pedro V., and declared the Quren excluded from the throne. The Marquis de Loule, who married the Inianta Donna Anns, has put himself at the head of

an immense lake, under which the faubourgs of Mouesse, Nievre, and Loire nearly disappeared. seeen occasion to avail themselves of this force. The Courrier Français says, "A person attached to the foreign office left Paris on Thursday for Vienna, charged to remit to M. de Metternich a plan of arrangement for the affairs of Switzerland, accord-

to bases already agreed on." REPORTED REVOLUTION IN BASLE.

drezieux, and Roanne. The St, Etienne railway had ment, to reduce the members of the lesser council sonably be expected. loi e, at their junction, became an immense sea. campagne would be formed into a single canton. At the attention of the authorities. The governments of the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, were making military preparations; that of Berne only waited the orders of the Vorort. Meanwhile the farther dishanding of troops was deferred; there were un-21st by the director of military affairs, Colonel Och-

ITALY. Letters from Italy, dated Bologna, 13th inst., bring reports of attempts made at Faenza by the retrogade party, secretly excited, it is said, by Aus-

trian agents. On the 11th, a party of young people made an excursion from Faenza to a little provincial town in the neighbourhood, to celebrate the amnesty granted by his Holiness, by means of a fete. A party of brigands, of the bargo, assembled meanwhile on the road to intercept and attack them on their return. A party of chasseurs, however, happened to approach the city by the same The Governor of Faenza learning this, called out the gendarmes, who, it was found, however, were shut up in These are the principles of error and evil, which have their barracks by order of their commander, who was himself nowhere to be found. The Swiss guards were hatred, discord, crime, violence, wars and massacres. then called out, who, aided by the inhabitants, attacked the brigands. The engagement lasted three hours, in the peace, progress, well being, and happiness of manwhich some were killed and many wounded on both sides. On the return of the party of young persons the prolegate of Ravenna ordered out two pieces of artillery, and caused the bargo to be occupied and put in a state of siege; the brigades took refuge upon a mountain on the confines of Tuscany. This intelligence caused much agitation at Bologna, and through all Romagna. A general demand has been made to the government to replace the principal civil and military authorities by likely to become instruments of Austria

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. SEIZURE AND ANNEXATION TO THE UNI-TED STATES OF NEW MEXICO AND CA-

The rain which fell left upon the clothing, the um- had brought intelligence to New York stating that party and one nation, in which a variety of opinions, a great number of other houses, have disappeared. brellas, the leaves of trees, panes of glass, &c., red- on the 18th of August, General Kearney entered seeking after new truths, will never produce anger, At Andrezieux the village has been entirely carried dish spots resembling blood. A bucket of this liquid Santa Fe, and having hoisted the United States flag hatred, or opposing feelings, but will create one unchange away: scarce a trace of the railway is left; the suspension bridge is gone, the barracks a heap of ruins; at Lyons. An apothecary at Bourgoin is said to have us the sudden rise of the waters took place during examined the spots found on the leaves of plants, to have been hailed with shouts of applause by the may be compatible with the well-being of man. the night, several persons have perished. At Saint and found that it was composed of iron, silex, alu- Mexican people. He administered the oath of alle-Mexico, and took quarters at the palace. Armijo, partment and ramification of society.

> Chihuahua. It seems that General Kearnev's division took formal possession of Santa Fe on the 18th of August, nerce had received the reports on the crops which he after a march of fifty miles through a difficult countaken possession of the Mexican villages on his route. It was supposed he would soon despatch a Gen. Taylor, on the Rio Grande, seems to encounter more difficulties. A battle was expected at Monte rey, where Gen. Taylor, with 7000 men, was expected to arrive about the 20th of September. An advanced guard had encountered Mexican troops, and it is supposed that Monterey would be defended by a large force, well fortified, and commanded by Ampudia.

By the arrival of the Great Western on Sunday, we have been put in possession of the

PROCLAMATION. To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S. W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same :-

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Del Norte) as part of the United States, and under the name and territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally trong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to prosperity, terminate crime, reduce evil and human sufput down any opposition that can possibly be brought fering almost to annihilation, and make all rational and against him, and therefore it would be but folly or mad- as happy as limited life, when well educated, trained. ness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think

The undersigned has instructions from his Governmen to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to political offenders the promulgation of which, on the protect the property of the Church, to cause the woreport to the Queen, signed by her Ministers, dated their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to crted family, each striving to ensure the happiness of

bility, and consolidation to the whole internal peace | while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as of the monarchy." The royal decree, vouchsafing his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon the amnesty, is signed by M. Isturitz, and consists of them to exert themselves in preserving order, in proseven articles. This vaunted act of generous cle- moting concord, and in maintaining the authority and mency is a cruel insult and wanton mockery. Under efficiency of the laws; and to require of those who have rived at Kiel on the evening of the 17th. The whole the pompous language in which the Spanish ministry left their homes and taken up arms against troops of glories itself for this measure of clemency is concealed the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else only a decree of continued incarceration and persecuthey will be considered as enemies and traitors, subject- Public tranquillity was not disturbed. tion against the victims of a long succession of strug- ing their persons to punishment, and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public It is the intention of the United States to provide for

New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freedom in electing their own representanounced, and the Duke de Terceira, who had been sent tives to the territorial legislature, but until this can be as Lord Lieutenant to the provinces of the north, was done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued made prisoner. It is also said that in Oporto itself a until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will contniue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the learn the cause they found M. Cossiaux, & baker. in

within the boundary of New Mexico, from foreign allegiance to the Republic of Mexico,, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain of the Duke of Terceira has been confirmed. The quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection.

Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly. Don Manual Armijo, the late went down to the cellar to draw some beer and when Governor of this department, has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly formed of the cause of this catastrophe is, that Mafrom Tours is entirely intercepted by the inundation. him arrested and immediately conducted to prison. The couriers from Tours Angers and Nantes have a provisional junta it is said was named, the forfei-

first year of the independence of the United States. By the Governor, S. W. KEARNEY, Brig. Gen.

Commander Sloat, on taking Monterey in Californio, had issued a proclamation, from which we place last week at Hennebon, near Lorient. The give the following extract:-

The Central Government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America. by invading its territory, and attacking the troops of the United States, stationed at the north side of the Rie Grande, with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of General Arista, which army was totally lestroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c., captured, on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two to £4 in silver, and a £10 Bank of England note, housand three hundred men, under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and robbing him, attempted to drag him to a brook, no occupied by the forces of the United States.

The two nations being actually at war by this trans-California.

though I come in arms, with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that all mean Tabley, and entered into conversation with him, and shortly after stopped until Mr. M'Gill him, and shortly after stopped until Mr. M'Gill fell. Wright then rifled his pockets, but TAF some labourers coming from a field, he afterwards made off.

The Loire and Nieve, mingling their waters, formed volunteers from the surrounding country have been extended to them as to any other State of the Union they will also enjoy a permanent Government, und er which life, property, and the constitutional rights and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secure; which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions and corrupt officers who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests, and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, The intelligence which has been received from California will be free from all such troubles and ex-Switzerland removes all doubt of a movement at penses, consequently the country will rapidly advance selves of at least some portion of our author's account of the noble and valiant mountaineers.

We have now gone through this work, and have shown from these Revelations the real nature of shown from these revenues and onto or a induction and only and on the country will rapidly advance and onto or a induction of the wretched inhabitants, a considerable number of whom had lost their reason by despair and terror.

All Sunday, the most deplorable accounts were described as fertile and healthful, and whom had lost their reason by despair and terror.

All Sunday, the most deplorable accounts were radical party assembled at an inn about half a learning of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States, free from any duty, and all foreign goods at one country will rapidly advance and country will rapidly advance and country will rapidly advance the manufacture and country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of the wretched inhabitants, a considerable number of the wretched inhabitants, a considerable number of the wretched inhabitants, a considerable number of the wretched inhabitants as fertile and healthful, and whom had lost their reason by despair and terror.

All Sunday, the most deplorable accounts were radical party assembled at an inn about half a learning to that which has taken place at Ge-and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as of course the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other party a shown from these Revelations the real nature of the United States, free shown from these Revelations the real nature of that atrocious despotism which dominates over one-that atrocious despotism on atroci

The executive at Washington were making strenuof £200; to extend electoral rights; to dissolve the ous exertions for pushing the war in Mexico both lying in the canal of Digoin, had been sunk, and defensive alliance of the seven cantons; and to op- by sea and land. Orders had been forwarded to 1,000hhd. of brandy, each worth 800f., and 1,500 pose the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. Casks of wine were lost. At Pouilly, 1,700 pieces The Conservatives also held a meeting at the Hotel (hogsheads) of wine of the country and of Beaujolais, des Trois Rois, but they seemed completely disordance, and take possession of Monterey with all possible and take possession of Monterey and left a possible and take possession of Monterey with all possible and take possession and take possession and take possession and take possible and take possession and take possible and General Taylor, directing him, in case he had not had been carried away by the floods. The swell in the Loire began to be felt at Nantes on the 21st, but of Switzerland, dated the 22nd, mention that the sufficient garrison for the protection of hospitals, sufficient garrison for the protection of hospitals, stores, &c., to march forward upon Saltillo, and to continue his progress onward till his advance was countermanded. He was instructed to levy his supplies upon the country, but to guard rigidly against

We take the following from the New York Daily Globe of September the 25th:--

ROBERT OWEN. The following from the pen of Robert Owen will be read with interest by every friend of humanity, no matter in what clime destiny may have given him birth. Mr. Owen is a man of enlarged mind, liberal principles, all above 3,000 men. who had been reviewed on the and unbounded charity. His whole life has been one of patient and determined perseverence in the pursuit of truth, and when he believes he has discovered it, he avails himself of every opportunity to promulgate it in every part of the civilised world, regardless of expense and personal sacrifice. Thousands have received the benefit of his philanthropy, and may we not hope that in future ages millions will reap the reward of his zealous and indefatigable labours in endeavouring to eradicate the evils of the social system ?

Disunion and Union-The Disadvantages of the former to all-The Advantages of the latter to all, and the necessity for the introduction of the principles which will make Union universal for the permanent benefit

Hitherto the principles which necessarily divide man from man, and nation from nation, have been applied to form the character of, and to govern, the human race. produced the laws of men, from which directly emanate These principles and practices are directly opposed to

The time has arrived, in the due order of nature, for these principles and practices of universal error and evil to be uprooted from their lowest foundations and for everabandoned, as the greatest bane to society, and to the happiness of every individual. Disunion now destroys the peace of families and nations, but when the principles which create disunion shall be superseded by those which can alone create union, men will become conscious persons devoted to the Pope and to progress, and less of the incalculable blessings which these principles will secure for their race.

As the principles which create repulsion and disunion, have created opposing religions, opinions and feelings, and now maintain different languages and contending interests, and have divided the race, into classes, sects, But the union of men and nations can never be at-

giance to the Alcades of small towns and officers of tained under the existing erroneous system of the world: Santa Fe. He proclaimed himself Governor of New erroneous in principle and practice, through every de-Admitted that the United States government, the last

formed, aided by all the experience of the past, is the least erroneous in principle; yet its practices are little better than former governments; and in some respects. worse than the best of them.

The principles, which are eternally true to the theory of the government of the United States, are "EQUAL. try, but without opposition. He had previously RIGHTS AND A JUST PRACTICAL EQUALITY AMONG ALL ITS CITIZENS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE." But in consequence of PRACTICE of this goforce of 2000 men to California. The division under ver. ment being, in fact, based on the erroneous laws of men instead of the wise laws, most beneficent and unchanging laws of God, equal rights and a just practical equality according to age, are not to be found, or anything approaching to them in any one State of the Union. It is, however, most fortunate that the fundamental. theory of the United States Government is so correctly true, and that the federative principle, although so imperfectly applied, has been adopted in practice. Fortu-

nately, because the theory of "Equal Rights," and a just "Equality" with the principle of "Federation" perfectly applied to practice, will give to the present and all future generations, a new system of government that will ensure

the well-doing, well-bring, and happiness of ALL. The perfect federative system will in practice, secure Equal Rights and a just equality for all. It can be made exists between that Government and the United States, to take especial continued care, from birth to death, of and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the each citizen, and cordially to unite in one interest and 18th inst., took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the one attached brotherheod, the entire population of one hemisphere first, and afterwards of the world. By union emanating directly from the laws of God,

and producing in practice "equal rights and a justequality," the population of this hemisphere may be, through the self-interest of each individual, as well as from the highest motives of humanity, federatively united, so as to insure its permanent peace, progressive employed and placed, can be made to become. Nor need this state of felicity be long withheld, even from the millions; all the materials exist in abundance, and the discovery has now been made, how to combine these materials in such a manuer as permanently and cordially to unite the human race as one rational, well eduthe others.

ROBERT OWEN. Victoria packet-ship, Sept. 1, 1846.

has been liberated by the Danish government, arpopulation streamed out to meet him at the railway terminus, and the town was brilliantly illuminated.

Posen, Oct. 10. - In consequence of the late conspiracy of the Polish nobility, the use of the language in the Roman Catholic Gymnasia of our province is restricted. According to a Ministerial rescript which has been put in force since Michaelmas, the German language is to be employed in teaching the Gymnasia of Irzemestanoand Ostfowna in the fourth classes, whereas formerly it commenced at the

Double Murder.—At Valenciennes, in the evening of the 20th instant, the inhabitants were alarmed by a double report of fire arms, and on going out to a state of distraction pointing to the parlour behind The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing the shop. On entering the neighbours found Madame Cossiaux and their journeyman, Louis Boquet. lying on the floor, each of their heads dreadfully wounded. Madame Cossiaux was quite dead, and Boquet expired in a few minutes afterwards. The account given by M. Coissaux was, that being at a public house, his man came in and after drinking a glass together they went home to supper. Coissaux he returned to the room he found the horrid spectacle. The only conjecture that has as yet been ness, had discovered that Boquet, who was of very ir-Given at Sonta Fe, the capital of the territory of New regular habits, had been guilty of some peculiation. Mexico, this 22nd day of August, 1846, and in the seventy- and threatened to inform his master, and in revenge the villain killed his mistress and then destroyed himself to prevent his public exposure and punish-

> populace attempted to prevent the departure of two vessels laden with corn, and would probably have olundered them, but for the arrival of some troops. Several of the rioters were arrested.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CHESHIRE. Mr. Thomas M'Gill, a travelling draper, was shot in the head and then robbed of two £20 Bank of Eng. land notes, two £5 notes, £18 in gold, and from £3 total £82, by a man named John Wright, who, after doubt with the intention of drowning him, but was prevented from effecting his purpose by some men, action, I shall hoist the standard of the United States who were working in an adjoining field, near to the at Monterey immediately, and shall carry throughout high road, at Tabley, Cheshire. Wright is wellknown by Mr. M'Gill, having been formerly in the same business as a Scotch traveller. He met him

Mr. Boddington, jun., of Verveirs, and several

the whole population was up, listening with terror to the roaring of the waters, which continually increased around them. What a spectacle of horror! offered to the Government. Twelve hundred armed

**Meevlers** 

#### LAMBETH.

Joseph Edgill, a cab driver, was placed at the bar, for final examination, before Mr. Elliott, on a charge of stealing 161 sovereigns, and articles of plate of the value of nearly £20, the property of Mr. Mason, a respectable tradesman. From the evidence of Mrs. Mason, it appeared that on a former day she had engaged the defendant at the top of Redcross-street, to drive herself and little girl to their residence, She had stopped, she said, once or twice during the journey, and when leaving the cab had left a basket she had with her in the of that which is the source of their existence, and vehicle, containing 16½ sovereigns and a quantity of plate. The defence then set up by the prisoner was that cities; after Mrs. Mason had got up, he took up a second fare, and knew nothing whatever of the property; but he was remanded in order to give the police time to inquire into the matter. Since the examination, Mr. Mason had God never made man a slave, male and female created ascertained from his daughter who had been in the cab, that there had been two strange men in the vehicle with her mother; and Mrs. Mason, dreading the conse quences of the expose and the robbery together, had not since been home to her husband; and as she did not appear against the accused he was discharged.

### WORSHIP-STREET.

On Tuesday, two stylishly dressed men, named John Pledger and John Gilchrist, were charged on suspicion of having picked the pocket of Miss Nary Anne Moy, a young lady residing at Gloucester, and having also been distress, consequently the smallest donation (if only concerned in various other robberies. Sergeant Branch one half-penny) will be thankfully received by the that when that gentleman was applied to, to take concerned in various other rooberies. Sergeant Bran- following persons, and duly acknowledged in the the chair at the meeting in question, on being told robberies having been recently committed by well. Northern Star Newspaper. robberies having been recently committed by well-dressed men in the vicinity of the City-road turupike, he was directed to reconnoitre there, with another officer in plain ctothes, on Saturday evening, and while so occupied they saw the prisoners dodging the steps of three ladies who were walking in front of them. The prisoner Gilchrist had the skirts of his coat expanded, so as to cover his companions, who suddenly stooped forward behind two of the ladies, one of whom instantly turned behind two of the ladies, one of whom instantly turned for the suffrage, Deptford; Mr. Firth, Plaster, Black Horse Bridge, Deptford; Mr. Paris, Cold-bath, Greenwich; Mr. Morgan, 39, Butcher row, Deptford; Mr. Floyd, Baker, Church-street, Deptford; Mr. Floyd, Baker, Church-street, Opposite that it was called to support the fullest extension of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with you." and immediately gave his consent. Now he man, who was always with them to be called a low. The prisoner of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with you." and immediately gave his consent. Now he man, who was always with them to be called a low. The prisoner of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with you." and immediately gave his consent. Now he man, who was always with them to be called a low. The prisoner of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with you." and immediately gave his consent. Now he was always with them to be called a low. The prisoner of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, he replied, "then I am fully with of the suffrage, her head, and the prisoners fell back and retreated acro's the road; but witness hastened after them, and took them into custody. Miss Moy then stated that on Saturday afternoon she was passing down the City-road, in the company of a friend, when they were annoyed by the Birkenhead Branch of the Chartist Co-operative the obtrusive conduct of a man whom she believed to be Land Society, took place at the house of Mr. the prisoner Gilchrist, who stared rodely at them, and Jugger. continued walking at their side for several yards. They proceeded quickly on and took refuge in a linen-draper's shop, on reaching which she discovered that her purse, containing gold and silver to the amount of £2 5s. had and unanimously agreed to. been abstracted from her pocket. Mr. Broughton said that it would be useless to commit the prisoners for the evils of class legislation, we therefore pledge ourselves trial, as no trace of the stolen property had been disby every legal means in our power, to aid in obtaining wood, was carried unanimously, after receiving be hereby invited to accede to our request. covered, but he should convict them of being suspected persons frequenting the public streets with intent to commit felony, and commit them to the House of Correction for three months.

#### MARYLEBONE.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST A NATIONAL SCHOOLtions were put and answered in the most satisfactory MASTER,-Mr. William Coxhead, master of the National School, Hampstead, was charged with having punished meeting then agreed to invite Mossrs. M'Grath and in an excessive degree a little boy named, John Proctor. The summons was granted a few days ago, and at the visit to Liverpool. time of the application for the same being made, the left thigh and lower part of the youth were in almost a raw state, arising evidently from a most severe flagellation. The young complainant, who was accompanied by his father and mother, deposed that on Friday last, in consequence of his laughing at another boy, he was ordered by Kelly, a teacher in the first class, to go into the middle of the school. He did so, when defendant first beat him with the cane and then flogged him with the birch; he also struck him with his fist and knocked him down, and he was for some time senseless. Edward Clements a pupil at the school, said, that defendant knocked Procter down with his fist, and fell against a cupboard. Witness added, "Master gave him the birch as well, and cut a piece of flesh out of his leg." Mrs. Proctor stated, that when her child came home from school, his stockings which were white when he left to go there, were saturated with blood, reat deal of which had run down into his shoes. Sh took him to a surgeon, who said that his head was much injured, and it would probably be some time before he got well. Defendant, in answer to the charge, denied having struck the boy with his fist! He desired him to hold up his hand to receive a stripe from the cane, which was the common mode of punishment for refractory pupils; but he refused to do so, and, on being laid hold of, he in a struggle fell down. He then kicked at him (defendant), and wrested the cane from him, struck him several times, having done which he threw the cane as far as he could up the school. He (defendant) certainly did "birch" him for his misconduct, but he did not consider that he had used any undue severity. He called two boys in support of the statement he had made, and they alleged that the use of the lirch was very seldom resorted to. The magistratoremarked that as the evidence adduced was of a conflicting nature, he should not decide the matter himself, and ordered defendant to enter into his own recognisance to appear at the Sessions in the event of the boy's father thinking fit to indict him.

# DEATH FROM WANT.

On Wednesday, an inquest was heldat Cripplegate, on the body of Marin Holliday, aged eleven years, who died from cold and hunger,

Mary Daley said, that the father of the deceased his wife, and family, occupied the first floor front room in her house. The family consisted of a man, wife, and six children, of whom the deceased was the eldest but one, The deceased was first taken ill with a bowel complaint, about three weeks ago, and since then another of the children had been attacked with the same complaint, The deceased died on Sunday last. The Coroner-What do you suppose was the cause o

the child's death ! Witness-More from want than from anything else. This child, and all the others, as well as the father and mother, were more than half naked. All that they had to rest upon was a sack of flack, thrown in one corner of the room. The father used to sit up while the child, now dead, lay on this bundle. It was there that it died.

The Coroner-When did he first apply for any assistance ? Witness - Some weeks ago, when he came out of the hospital, he applied to Mr. Roberts, the relieving officer, and was allowed half a crown and four loaves per

Harriet Wells, aunt of the deceased, was next examined. She said that the distress of the husband commenced when his tools were burnt in the fire at Slaney's, in Skinner's-street, Bishopsgate-street. He had then just come out of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and his losses by the fire made him ill again. He was compelled to part with his furniture. and even to his wife's and children's clothes, to support his family. He would not stoop to beg assistance, but lived in hope of being better from day to day, until at last he was reduced so low that he was ashamed to show himself.

The parish surgeon, said the deceased was suffering from an attack of diarrahœa brought on by want of proper clothing and nourishment. This was the cause of

her death, which took place on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from diarrhees brought on by want of clothing and nourishment," adding, that not the least blame was attributable to the

The Coroner placed some gold in the hand of Mrs.

lieve the sufferings of the family. MILITARY RIOT AT WINDSOR FAIR .- On Monday evening, a serious disturbance was created in Highstreet by a large body of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in consequence, as it was stated, of a man named Chippenfield, the preprietor of one of the booths containing wonderful pigs, boa-constrictors, crocodiles, &c., having "insulted" one of their comwithout "bacca" for a week. Shortly after nine o'clock, a large body of the soldiers came into the fair, between 100 and 200, although not more than about twenty were eneaged in the riot, the rest merely looking on. They commenced by dragging any the flight of wooden steps leading into the away the flight of wooden steps leading into the generous and well-disposed in aid of the unfortunate sufferance in the place of work has been long since changed. Of grave, Leary, Clark, and several others; when it was the dietary Dr. Farre says, "In reference to the di booth, which they entirely demolished. The soldiers next dragged away the whole of the platform in front of the booth; in doing which the wife of the proprietor, Mrs. Chippenfield, fell through upon the stones beneath, and was considerably injured. Mr. Chippenfield addresses the soldiers from a projecting overflowing, on Sunday evening, October 25, to hear piece remaining of the platform, begging them to a lecture on poetry by Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Jas. design, as he had a wife and large family dependant upon him for support, and humbly apologising for a projecting for a lecture of the sundanger of the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer of think this permanent reduction in the allowance of think this permanent reduction in the allowance of think this permanent reduction in the allowance of the next for the support, and humbly apologising for a project part of the property of the project part of the property of the project part of the project anything he might have said to have giv n them offence in the early part of the day. The work of illustrated his subject by repeating some fine poetical by increased or more broad to the large can be increased or the large c destruction, however, still proceeded; the large can pieces in truly artistic style. He concluded by reverse painting on the outside being torn, after an peating a poem composed by himself for the occaattempt had been made to upset the van. The sion, and sat down amid the most rapturous aplearned pig got loose, and that the crocodile had a plause. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, yery narrow escape during the melee, which lasted for nearly half an hour. Many persons, some of whom were women, who were standing in the High-whom were women. street at the time, get knocked about and severely injured. The proprietor of the exhibition had his hands severely scalded by the upsetting of the boiling oil which was burning in jars on the platform at the time of the attack. Mr. Blunt, one of the borough committee of five had been appointed to get up a under their charge. magistrates, was in the High-street during a great meeting in the city to adopt the national petition, part of the riot; but from the large body of the Life Guards who were present, it was judged inex-day week. Mr. J. Slater placed on the table a bill, pedient for the police to interfere, who would as- announcing a benefit at the City Theatre, on Wedsuredly have been overpowered. A picket arrived nesday, November 11, got up by the Tower Hamlets the dwelling and seize him here he required the from the cavalry barracks a little before ten o'clock, localities, in support of the funds for Chartist agitabut not until the fair was at an end and the ring- tion, upon which the committee unanimously agreed leaders had dispersed. As soon as the work of de. to call upon all the metropolitan localities not to molition had been completed, the proprietor of the hold any meeting on that night, but to render all

Lord Rosse's telescope, (turns out to be a fab ica- Henay Sellers in the chair, Mr. John Sewell deli-

### Chartist intemgence.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. An appeal to the friends of humanity on behalf of

WILLIAMS AND JONES. CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,-The above named unfortunate fellow-country-men, are now suffering for advo-cating the rights and liberties of the people, as con-tained in a document called the "People's Charter," and declaring to the Government that as God made man free and gave him the land for his inheritance, they had no right, human or divine, to rob the people

#### "Thus man's humanity to man, Makes countless thousands to mourn."

These men fell victims to class legislation, they were tried in 1839-40 for high treason and were sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered, but through the exertion of the people there was a commutation of their sentence to transportation for life, but through their good conduct, (which was never bad, only a love for their fellow beings) they have had in which one of their local committee was called a their liberty on the island, but yet they are living

Greenwich.

### BIRKENHEAD.

REVIVAL OF CHARTISM .- On Wednesday evening, October 21st, a public meeting of the shareholders of

After a long and interesting discussion, in which Mr. Dobia, Mr. Steel, and Mr. Munno took part, it was moved by Mr. Forester, seconded by Mr. Scott, That the experience of years has clearly demonstrated

the People's Charter. Mr. Dobia then explained the nature of the Land plan, in a clear, lucid, and eloquent manner, with which the meeting was completely delighted. At the conclusion of Mr. Dobia's address, several ques-

manner. Several persons took out shares, and the Clark to visit Birkenhead, on the occasion of their

ABERDEEN. At a meeting of the members of the Chartist Co. operative Land Society residing in this city, it was resolved, that the following persons be nominated as directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. P. M'Grath, F. O'Connor, C. Doyle, W. P. Roberts, T. M. Wheeler, Thomas Clark, T. S. Duncombe, and Richard Oastler; that the last be added if consistent with the rules.

That this district meet every Friday night at half-past eight o'clock in the Union Hall, Blackfriars-street. That the Northern Charter Union, meet every Tuesday night at eight precisely at the same place.

### OLDHAM.

On Sunday last, Mr. D. Donovan delivered a very sonment and hard labour, but through the exertions of an interesting lecture, on the various struggles in dif-ferent countries by the labouring classes for freedom, discovered that the poor man was perfectly innocent, shewing the power of the people when energy and and the infamy of the girl made manifest. In conseperseverance are united in gaining their object, and quence of the animadversions of the humane Editor of than obtained at the commencement of the ten-hours agithe folly when once gained of surrendering that the Morniny Advertiser, public sympathy has been canpower into the hands of the middle classes. The vassed, and the Home Secretary induced to liberate the lecturer was listened to throughout with great at- man. Now in this no one rejoices more than myself, and tention, and gave general satisfaction.

CITY OF LONDON. The City of London Registration and Election Committee, meet at the Dispatch toffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evening last Mr. Wilson in the chair' Mr. Allnutt moved :-That a deputation of two persons be appointed to or the public to these ever to be regretted occurrences

Carried-Messrs. Robb's and Wilson were ap pointed. Mr. Wright moved :--

That if any member of the Committee be absent or two successive nights, that he be no longer a member. Seconded by Mr. Nobbs. Carried-Mr. Allnut

That two persons be appointed to wait on Mr. Grassby or some addresses.

Seconded by. Mr. Bransford, the above being agreed to Messrs. Allnutt and Nobbs were appointed After receiving subscriptions which came in well. The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at the Star, Golden-lane, Barbican, at eight ing you will make known to the public through the meclock precisely, when every member is requested to dium of the Star, the true position of William Ellis, and

# ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

TYRANNY OF THE MILLOCRACY.-The people of Ashton-under Lyne, desiring to hold a meeting in the 24, Glouce ter street Commercial road, East.

Town Hall, on the 20th instant, to petition l'arlia
[We have before now advised the course ment to pass into law the six points of the People's Charter, they called upon the Mayor to convene a meeting, but he objected. They then went to the and told their principles were "insulting." Now the Hall was built with borrowed money—the interest is paid from the police retrest to the principles were "insulting." Now the Hall was built with borrowed money—the interest is paid from the police retrest to the principles were "insulting." Now the Procure the written evidence of parties who chair to be taken at two o'clock. paid from the police rates—consequently the Chartists | can prove upon oath the innocence of Ellis; 3rd, of the town have as good a right to the use of the place. as any other party. The room has been let to "Wizards of the North," Corn law repealers, dancers, &c., &c.; they allow quadrilles and polkas, but will not allow the people to petition Parliament.

BIRMINGHAM. power to add to their number:-Messrs. Rudhall.

Unanimously agreed. On a motion introduced by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Baker, which was likewise agreed to.) It was resolved to have a Tea Party and Ball, on Monday the 9th of December, in the People's Hall, Loveday-street, in honour of our expected guests,

Mr. O'Connor and other Directors of the Land Society. A deputation was also appointed to wait upon Mr. David Malins, the High-Bailiff, to obtain the The Coroner placed some gold in the hand of Mrs. use of the Town Hall, for Tuesday, December Sth to aley, and directed her to use it as best she could to rehold a public meeting to adopt the National Peti-

At the close of the meeting ten persons joined the Charter Association. The Committee and members will meet every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. BARNSLEY.

town, in their room, on Sunday last, Mr. Frank as it does not in this respect differ from other rooms Mirfield, called the attention of the meeting, to the in the house. But the work which is now carried on rades in the afternoon by telling him, when he had paid his 2d. for admission, that he would have to go famine. the result of Class-made Laws. The meet- under a shed, the name has been retained, although without "bacca" for a week. Shortly after nine ing was afterwaids addressed by Messrs. Hoey, Se- the place of work has been long since changed. Of

> CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READING-ROOMS, 83, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.

# METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE

night, that we have taken d— good care of; so good adjourned.

night, old fellow." The mob then left, and the exhibition closed.

At the CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH At the usual meeting held at the Montpelier The statement of the fanatical attempt to destroy Tavern, on Monday evening the 26th current, Mr.

nents and advantages resulting from attention to the Parliamentary Register, which was loudly cheered, after which eight new members, was added to the roll of the National Charter Association. A committee was appointed, and collecting books issued. Mr. Wild was appointed local registration secretary. and Mr. John Sewell, treasurer. Mr. John Simpson, of Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, volunteered to supply forms of claims. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sewell, the meeting separated. WHITECHAPEL.

Dr. P. M. M'Douall lectured at the Brass Founders Arms, on Sunday last, to a numerous and respectable audience, on the Land. At the close a strong desire was manifested that he should deliver a course of lectures, which the Dr. promised to give. A resolution in support of the Chartist Land Society was unanimously adopted. CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION

COMMITTEE. This body held its usual weekly meeting at the Chartist Reading and Assembly Rooms, 83, Deanstreet. Soho, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27.

chair. Mr. Hornby called the attention of the committee advocates, so well deserves. to an article that nad appeared in the Northern Star Whig, and they were told "he was not for us." Mr. that it was called to support the fullest extension

Mr. Stallwood moved the following resolution. :-That the name of Mr. C. E. Wagstaff be retained on the list of the St. Pancras Committee, with the full sanction and approbation of this committee.

Mr. Cuffay in seconding the motion said, no her felt inclined to move a stronger resolution, but he strengthened at the outset of what we ionuly hope in seconding that just moved by the last parliamentary campaign.

2. That, to enable John Fielden, Esq., M.P., to state to the last parliamentary campaign. Mr. Stalwood.

#### several reports, &c., the committee adjourned until Tuesday evening next. GLASGOW.

At the weekly meeting of the Chartist Co oper tive Land Company, held in Murdock's schooloom, 27, St. Andrew's square, on Monday evening. October 26, Mr. Jas. Mann, in the Chair, Mr. Cleand was nominated for election as delegate to the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Burrell, of Greenock, was also put in nomination, but the majority of those present gave their votes for Mr. Cleland.

### Correspondence.

THE CASE OF W. S. ELLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. You will doubtless remember that in the course of last nonth, a poor but respectable man of this neighbourhood. named Nott, was through the almost unparrelled machination of an artful designing girl of 14 years of age, named Evan, unjustly sentenced to three months impriit shows what can be effected by that most powerful engine, the public press when properly directed; but when the innocence of others imprison d, and expatriated from all they held dear in this world, and still suffered to drag on in chains, and misery, I am grieved to think that no public spirited editor, (with one exception) has yet been found to call the attention of the authorities wait upon Mr. Shackelton to know when we can have the I will instance one whose guiltlessness is as apparent as the sun at noon day, viz., W.S. Ellis, who was banished for 21 years; it is a well known fact, that that noble minded man was convicted by subborned and perjured testimony, this can be proved, yet with the single except in o the Northern Star, every journal has been silent on this never-to-be-forgotten stretch of judicial power, middle class jury injustice, and hired government evidence Surely, Sir, means could be adopted to make the world acquainted with this case. I believe Sir G. Grey is a humane man, and an honour to his class, let him know the particulars, and I doubt not the result. Recollect : 0:11 Ellis is in captivity, and his poor wife and children re-

# I am, your's, &c., J. Shaw.

duced to the most deplorable state of destitution and

misery, and all who have hearts cannot fail to sympathise

with the misfortunes of this once happy family. Trust-

[We have before now advised the course which we think should be pursued to obtain the restoration of Mr. Ellis. The witnesses of his innocence are in the Potteries; his friends in the Potteries, therefore, publication in the Staffordshire and London Journals; 4, Memoralise the Queen through the Home o'clock, subject, "Superstitution considered an Secretary, the memoral embodying the exculpatory evidence; 5th, Collect subscriptions in aid of the above labours, and also for the purpose of sending n delegation to London; Lastly, (other means failing,) At a very numerous meeting of the members of the send a delegation to London, including the witnesses Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held at the who are in a position to prove Ellis's innocence, to Office, 111, Rea-street, Mr. James Bowers, in the bring the case under the consideration of the Home chair, it was proposed by Walter Thorn, and seconded Secretary, the delegation placing themselves under by John Chapman, that a committee be appointed to the direction of Mr. Duncombe, or some other memmake the necessary arrangements for the furthcoming | ber or members of Parliament, disposed to aid in Conference. To consist of the following persons with good work. When the friends of Mr. Ellis in the Potteries commence action, they may hope for assist-Chapman, Potts, Sparkes. Baker, Fufell, and Butter- ance elsewhere; but until they move, nothing effectual can be done for the exile; although much ought to be done for his family, and would be, if the London Victim Committee found proper support.

THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE, -Dr. Arthur Farre, senior physician to King's College Hospital who was recently appointed by the Poorr-law Commissioners to accompany Mr. Hall, the Assistant Commissioner, to St. Pancras workhouse, and inspect the oakum-room, the females' "shed," and other places appropriated to the "refractory" paupers, has furnished his report to the Poor-law Commissioners. He declares the sleeping apartments of the workhouse to be inconveniently crowded, some of the rooms being so full of beds that they touch each other. Of the well-known "shed" he remarks: "The term shed by which this room appears to be familiarly designated, does not seem to have been applied to it At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this in consequence of any peculiarity in its construction, disposed in aid of the unfortunate sufferers in Ire- when the allowance of meat is withheld, and half a pound of potatoes substituted for it for the period of a week, which, under certain circumstances, is stated to be the practice of the workhouse, 1 think, with This elegant suite of rooms was again filled to reference to the first point, that the dietary is suffiwould recommend that either the proportion should be increased, or more bread be substituted for it. In regard to the second point, I think the entire withdrawal of meat for a week from the dietary of the oakum ward, as at present constituted, and the substitution of half a pound of rotatoes, renders the diet too little sustaining; but I think if more bread were added, the alteration would not then be objectionable of full growth and good health for the period mertioned." The Commissioners have addressed the St. At the usual weekly meeting of this body, Mr, Peneras guardians in a manner which is clearly expressive of disapproval of their conduct to the poor STRATAGEMS IN LAW.—The Abeille Cauchoise re-

lates that a huissier of the district of Caux had, few days back, to arrest a debtor. He perceived him stadding at his shop door, but in order to enter presence of a juge de paix. If he went for that functionary, the debtor might hear of the matter in the meantime, and escape. The huissier, in consequence, went boldly up to the window, and,

molition had been completed, the proprietor of the booth, addressing the soldiers, said, "Now, I hope, booth, addressing the soldiers, said, "Now, I hope, gentlemen, you are all satisfied." To which the gentlemen, you are all satisfied." To which the leader of the èmeute raplied, "O yes, we are quite from Camberwell and elsewhere relative to registration and other Chartist movements, the committee men were reversed, as the huissier being at tull their support to their Tower Hamlet brethren on snatching up a bowl of golden usn, made on. The debtor, not suspecting anything, ran after him, and soon overtook him. Then the position of the two men were reversed, as the huissier being at tull the public street, turned on his

The banking establishments in Sheffield have agreed to allow their clerks a half-holiday every vered an excellent and eloquent address on the be- Thursday.

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 astainment of the Ten Hours' Bill. It one sinning per quarter, may be read the daily and 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 consistent of the recommendation of their former trusty champion, serials of all shades of opinion, both metropolitan and provincial, and numerous pamphlets, books, &c. contributed by several generous friends. An occase the platform as the universal advanced to be and the platform as the universal advanced. paign for the attainment of the Ten Hours' Bill. It stand upon the platform, as the unrivalled advocate of the rights of the factory-workers. Mr. Oastler tution up till the present time, has been supported by will be in Huddersfield, and will address the first of a tew (poor in pocket, but fortunately rich in spirit) a series of meetings, on Tuesday week next, No-democrats, in order that the many may be benefitted, vember 10th. He will spend three weeks in York-the assistance of the Metropolitan Chartists is shire, taking part at three meetings weekly, after which he probably will visit Lancashire, and may extend his tour to Scotland. This announcement will be all-sufficient to arouse our northern readers, Mr. J, Simpson was unanimously called to the who will be prepared to give the Factory King that

### TEN HOURS' BILL.

A meeting of delegates from the Short Time Committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held on Monday, at the Royal Hotel, Brighouse; Mr. J. Rawson, chairman of the Yorkshire Central Committee, in the chair; when the following resolutions

Mr. Cuffay in seconding the motion said, he had Ten Hours' Bill through Parliament may feel his hands

supported the resolution, and after a suggestion from Mr. Ernest Jones, that the word "approbation" until they get the Ten Hours Bill, it is desirable that he should be omited from the resolution—which found should attend the said meetings, to "see with his own dates:—February 29th, 1845, and April 4th, 1846. should attend the said meetings, to " see with his own

4. That this meeting of delegates, knowing of the strong desire that exists in the manufacturing districts to hold council once more with the originator of the present ten hours' movement, Richard Oastler, Esq., and believing that it would conduce materially to the success of the Ten Hours' cause, if the factory workers had that gentlemen among them on this occasion, it he resolved to in vite him to attend the said meetings; and that the Secre tary be instructed to communicate the wish of the dele gates to Messrs. Fielden and Oastler, and arrange for their convenience.

5. That the Secretary be instructed to communicat with each committee as to the time of their respective public meeting, when he has communicated with Messrs Fielden and Oastler.

6. That the best thanks of this meeting are due and here by tendered to Lord Ashley for his admirable letter to the recent meeting in Bradford attended by Lord Morpeth and for his conduct in declining to attend on that occas sion, 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 this meeting hails the efforts made at Bradford, under the auspices of Dr. Scoresby and Lord Morpeth, to ameliorate the social condition of the female etory workers, as one deserving every encouragement, and as indicative of a far different feeling on this subject tation? yet the delegates regret that the promoters of the said movement 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 " death," but you have not stated the name of the deceased. Send name and age. Young CHARTIST, Linlithgow .- We don't remember the communication you speak of.

### Forthcoming Meetings.

Hull.—A meeting of Chartists will take place at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon next, November 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

STROUD, ROCHESTER .- At the first weekly meeting of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society after the recent visit of Messrs. M'Gra'h and Clark, fifteen new members; were enrolled making in all lifty 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 at Mr. Farrell's, Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. on Sunday next, chair to be taken at seven o'cock. MANGHESTER —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

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver Print this evidence, and endeavour to procure its a lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-low, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, at eight agent of despotism."

Barnsley.—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.

Halifax.—Mr. Clissett will lecture in the Work-

ing Man's Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at half-past six o'clock. The room is open on the Saturday evenings, when the Northern Star, the People's Journal, the Aristocracy of England by Hampden, jun., and other publications are read. Sheffield.—On Sunday, November 1st, Mr. Jackson will deliver an address in the Democratic Temperance Rooms, 33 Queen-street. Subject: "Can we get the People's Charter unless the producers of wealth, become their own distributers, through a combination of labour and capital? Chair to be taken

at half-past seven.

The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire MINERS will be held on Monday next, November 2nd at the sign of the Tom Gates, 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 clock in the afternoon.

BERMONDSEY. - The members of the Bermondsey Registration Committee, will meet on Wednesday the 4th of November, 1846, at Mr. Maynard's the sign of the Prince Alfred, Queen's-row, Grange-road Bermondsey, when the attendance of all person elected on the committee at the Ship Tavern meeting on the 19th of October, is requested. An ad dress will be delivered at the New Tanners' Arms. Grange-road, on Tuesday next, being the usual weekly meeting of the Bermondsey locality. Sub-"Chartist Land Plan."

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY.—A meeting will take place on Monday evening, November 9th, 1846, at the Coach Painters Arms, Circus Street, New Road, at half-past seven o'clock. CHARTIST READING AND ASSEMBLY ROOM, 83, Dean Street, So .- Dr. M'Douall will deliver a public lecture—subject—" The objections raised to Chartism."

on Sunday evening next, November the 1st, at halfpast seven precisely.

The Proprietory Committee will meet at six ported; 'clock precisely on Sunday evening next. CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE. -This Committee will meet for the transaction of business on Tuesday evening next, November the 3rd, at eight 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, Charlestown, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on Saturday next, November 7th, 1846. Supper on the table at 8 o'clock precisely.

BRADFORD .- The members of the Chartist Asse ciation will meet in their room. Butterworth Buildngs, on Sunday at six o'clock in the evening. NORTH BRIERLY .- A public meeting will be held in the large room of the Faint Revived Inn, North Brierly, on Sunday (to-morrow) to adopt the National Petition. Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evoning.

CHARTIST AGITATION IN THE TOWER HAMLETS .- In

order to assist in defraying the expense attendant on the present glorious agitation for the People's Charter, the several localities in the above borough. have united together and taken the City of London Theatre, Bishopsgate Street, for a benefit which will Theatre, Bishopscate Street, for a benefit when with the fake place on Wednesday evening, November the eleventh, when the attendance of the Chartist flour, being held for rather higher rates, was also more difficult of sale. Oats must be noted 3d. to id. per 45lbs. brothren and friends is particularly requested. We perceive the charge for admittance is exceedingly an advance of 1s to 2s. per load.

Revos 1s - Pit 6d - Gallery. 3d. Tickets Hull Corn Market.—Since our last we have had a can be obtained at all the Chartist meeting places throughout the metropolis, and of Mr. W. Shaw, on with showing so much as they otherwise would have done. We have had a fair demand for old wheat during liberty to act in the public street, turned on his throughout the metropolis, and of Mr. W. Shaw, pursuer, and, to his great astonishment, arrested secretary, 10, York Street East, Commercial Road. DUDLEY .- A meeting will be held on Sunday, November the first, at the house of William Hume, Bond-street, Dudley, chair to be taken at 10 o'clook dearer, with a short supply; grinding barley obtains the same advance. At this day's market we had only a in the morning.

street, Soho.—This Institution has now been opened for several weeks past, at prices, so low as to be within the reach of the poorest of the poor, thus for one shilling per quarter, may be read the daily and brethren would aid by their donation in money or useful books, they would greatly serve the institution. Some too of our friends might render assisthearty welcome which he, and the holy cause he advocates, so well deserves.

TEN HOURS' BULL. to be disposed of—as well as "Douglas Jerrou", the "Weekly Dispatch," and "Nonconformist" in our market. The spinners still buy only for immediate weekly papers. Any friends desirous of supporting this praiseworthy institution, will oblige by commutate by commutate the producers hold so hard. The yarn trade, both in demand and price, is steady; the spinners trade, both in demand and price, is steady; the spinners are not spinning so much to order as they were

tary, at the rooms. BILSTON. -- Monthly meetings of the Chartists of Bilston, will be held at the house of Mr. John Linney,

and female portion of the factory-workers.

2. That as it is probable that Parliament will assemble in the ensuing mouth of 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 be last parliamentary campaign.

2. That, to enable John Fielden, Esq., M.P., to state of ed determination of the determinat

Any of our readers who can oblige us with those copies, will please to address, Mr. M'Gowan, Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. London.

Lord John Russell, suggests the extension of the suf-frage, accompanied by the ballot, annual parliaments, food all other points requisite.) to every male adult (and all other points requisite,) to every male adult in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, of whatever sect, colour, or creed, of same mind, unconvicted of crime, and who has at present attained 21 years of industry beyond the statement that the prices of yarns age, and can read and write reasonably well, first being have again advanced in price, and a further advance is examined by a proper person appointed for the pur- looked for, which has had the effect of causing buyers to examined by a proper person appointed for the purplaced on the list of electors. Our correspondent are exhausted. placed on the list of electors. Our correspondent thinks that, by the adoption of this system, the people would be stimulated to educate themselves without putting the state to any expense, Our objections to any scheme of suffrage, which does not recognise the franchise as a right, have been so often stated that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Besides, as we think, Lord John Russell will be found not more will be a considerable diminution of employment earlier this winter than usual. The rise in cotton is 1s. per bundle of ten pounds. Yarns and wools remain steady. ling to agree to the above compromise than he is for the adoption of the Charter. We prefer sticking by the Leicester Mercury, of Saturday. good old scheme, which has the support of millions, and which founded on justice, must ultimately prevail.

AN EDINBURGH MEMBER OF THE LAND SOCIETY .-

cluding portion of last week's article to such little purpose. Perhaps we have a stronger preference for the Republican form of government over all others than he has, while we beg to assure him that, with the Charter, he may call the executive stock, block, or barrel, hog, log, or frog, or any thing else he pleases, provided the power behind and around his majesty is greater than his majesty himself. We are for the throne, and we are for seeing upon that throne a perfect impersonation of the people's will, and renoves off in quantity at the rates quoted. There is not yet any butter forward. Cheese, of which there are some arrivals, comes good to market.—Sweet barrel flour, States, 37s to 37s 6d; sweet barrel flour, Canadian, 36s; sour barrel flour, Canadian, 31s 6d per barrel; pot ashes, Montreal, 27s; pot ashes, Quebec. 26s 6d; lard, common, 48s; lard, refined, 52s;

STOCKPORT .-- A child, wherever born, belongs to the ject, and would lead us to presume that, if a girl was born at sea, she must be a mermaid. LABOURER, CHATHAM .- You can join at the office it

you choose, by paying the expenses, as per rules; but it is better to connect yourself with a Local District, is possible. A Labourer had better seek his information from the District Secretary, and obtain a receipt of Card, and not from individuals who, perhaps, are no acquainted with the regulations. JOHN CLARE, S'ockport.—Apply to Mr. Roberts. LAMBERHEAD GREEN .- The plate of O'Connorville

now being engraved, and the agents will be furnishe with specimens as soon as ready. Our friends would not be in too great a hurry for this plate if they wer aware of its dimensions, exactness, and the splendie manner in which we mean to present it. JOHN NEALE, Heywood .- Shall hear from us if he wil write again about the time of taking possession of the next Estate, which will be on the 12th of December. W. K -No.

THE LAND .- We request the several secretaries in the different localities, still to continue sending us advertisements of estates to be sold.

THE S. GILES'S ROOKERY.—A further portion this notorious place has been enclosed, called Law rence-street, previous to the demolition of the houses A row of houses is to be erected on their site to be called St. Giles's cre-cent. 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 Atool a, on the day of the marriage, was covered with a magnificent chemisette, a present of Ferdinand VII on his return in 1814, and a petticoat admirably embroidered, by Don An enio, the uncle of Ferdinand. The vintages throughout the whole of Europe (England not excepted) have this season yielded a sup-ply of grapes, which, for quantity as well as quality

cellent in the present generation. A weekly journal, to be called the Contemporance is announced for publication at Rome, under the im mediate 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

has perhaps never been equalled, or at all events ex-

Rouen, got up an association in favour of the protec-

CURISTENED' on the 25th of October, at the Collegiate

John and Ann Lee.

# Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 26.

The supplies of grain into this market in the course of last week were exceedingly moderate; and of flour, also, the report shows very limited arrivals, scarcely exceeding 2,000 sacks of English. The trade on the several market

# 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 10s.; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 3d.: Barley, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. per bushel.
Wakefield Corn Market.—The arrivals of all grain are larger; the attendance good, and millers bought freely at a slight advance on last week's rates. Barley in large supply, still not more than the demand, and which sold at 1s. to 2s. more money. Beans without change. 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 very limited request. Flour has met a moderate demand, and several small parcels of United States have been taken for shipment, coastwise and to Ircland, at fully late rates. Some large purchases of Egyptian beans have been made at 30s. per 480lbs. Oats, barley, and peas, 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 34s. pr barrel. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- At our market this

morning the transactions in wheat were to a moderate extent only. The currency of this day se'nnight, was, however, firmly required by factors. Having a more plentiful show of English flour, there was less anxiety to purchase this article; but in the transactions that ocdearer: and choice cuts of oatmeal likewise commanded

the week, at the prices lately paid. All sorts of Spring corn, but especially malting barley, have been in good demand, and we note that article fully 3s. per quarter

LIMEHOUSE.-A lecture will be delivered on Mon- small show of wheat, but our millers were enabled to sup. LIMEROUSE.—A lecture will be delivered on Moir day evening. November 2nd, at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers-fields, Limehouse, by Dr. M'Douall, at eight o'clock. The members will meet at seven o'clock. The members will meet at seven o'clock.

CHARTIST Assembly and Reading Rooms, 83, Dean-three Cakes fitch our quatations. No bones offering. Guano unaltered.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week wheat has found ready buyers at fully last week's prices, say 7s. 8d to 8s. 1d. per 62lbs. for good red Euglish. Polish Odessa 7s. 11d., hard Spanish 7s. 2d. per Elbs. Making and grinding barley 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans and oats supported their value.

### STATE OF TRADE.

Leens.—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 the same; there are a few orders and for Spanish stripes for the India and China markets, but with this exception the foreign houses are doing little. MANCHESTER, Friday Evening .- 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 fort-night ago, though the manufactures have to contend with a further advance on the staple. Our home trade is again worse. Yarns are just saleable at present rates, and that is all that can be said.

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 woolcombers are out of employment. This is in a great measure on account of machinery for combing being so much employed. We can report no variation in the piece trade. Coloured orleans, merinos, paramattas, and damasks are severally in good

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Monday, — There is no favourable change for the better in the flannel market to report this week. The price of wool is nearly stationary,

and the demand remains limited. NOTTINGHAM.—Lace: The accounts from Leipsic, as to the sale of bobbin-net goods, are favourable. This market is in a quiet state, but a fair amount of business is doing in the execution of orders on hand. Prices remain as at our last, both for nets and yarns. The American tariff, which comes into operation early in December, lays EDUCATIONAL SUFFRAGE.—A Correspondent, addressing additional duty of five per cent. on cotton lace, which is able for the consumption, in that market, of our very coarsest kinds of bobbin-net, hitherto used extensively there.—We have no alteration to report in this branch of

pose. All those who cannot read and write "to get themselves taught," which having done, to be then inevitably take place when the present diminished stocks

GLASGOW .- Cotton yarn: The demand is limited, as the manufacturers pay the advance required with great re-luctance, from the dull state of their own trade. Spin-ners are very firm at their advanced quotations. Sales in fine numbers have been made at 3d per lb. higher: Your letter shall be laid before the ensuing conference.

In the numbers have been made at 3d per lb. higher; and, from the present state of the cotton market, with the great probability of prices going up further, yarns are likely to be affected in a similar manner.—Cotton Goods: And, begs to inform the Chartist friends and public generally, by giving their orders, can be supplied with the "Northern Star" newspaper and other weekly periodicals.

We regret expected the summar manner.—Cotton Goods: There has been no improvement in the market since last report, but rather on increase of the dulness that has so long prevailed; and the rise in the price of cotton and provisions is only adding to the evil, and will cause manufacturers to lessen their production in the absence of owders. These Pierres Coulomb Price and Provision is the price of the pric A REPUBLICAN CHARTIST, Torquay.—We regret extremely that our friend should have read the concluding portion of last week's article to such little will wag to the tune of the national will.

TOCKFORT.—A child, wherever born, belongs to the country of its parents. Many persons connected with the press, have misdirected the public upon this sub-

# Bankrupts &c.,

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, October 27.]

BANKRUPTS. Andrew William Angus, East-street, Walworth, grocer—William Palmer, Strand, hosier—Sally Budd, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, grocer—Thomas Bateman, Coventry,

Nov. 20. J. and J, Boyd, Wellington-chambers. South

wark, hop merchants.—Nov. 20. J. Martin, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe manufacturer—Nov. 20. L. Watling, Gilbert-street, Hanover-square, butcher—Nov. 20. T. H. Wyatt, Banbury, common brewer—Nov. 17. C. Po'le, Rye, Sussex, merchant—Nov. 17. C. F. Ellerman, Philpot-lane, agent—Nov. 19: J. Coker, Narford, Norfolk, timber dealer—Nov. 20. J. Liddle, late of Kensington, merchant—Nov. 20. W. Wood, Shanghang, Jan. Nov. 26. W. Wood, Shrewsbury, wine merchant—Dec. 11. J. Newfold, Nottingham, tailor—Nov. 19. T. and J. Scott, Birmingham, merchants—Nov. 20. W. F. Geach, Ponty-pool, Monmouthshire, corn merchant—Nov. 18. R. M. Burroughs, Liverpool, ironmonger—Nov 19. T: Walker, Leeds, tallow chandler — Nov. 19. J. Hall, Leeds,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. PARTEESHIPS DISSOLVED.

P. S. M'Liver and T. N. Cathrall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne printers—Hobbins and Morris, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmongers—Heughan and Brearcliff, North Shields, linendrapers—Trimdon Coal Company, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Trimdon, Durham—J. and H. Vowles, Bath, dairyman—West of England and Yorkshire Cloth Company, Manchester—J. Scarlett and J. Murch, Harefield. grocers—Grace and Firth. Birmingham englands Harefield, grocers—Grace and Firth, Birmingham, engineers—A. and J. Robinson, Bishop Auchland, Durham, linendrapers—Smith and Newman, Hitchin, Hertfordlinendrapers — Smith and Newman, intentit, riertiorushire, linendrapers — S. Halliday and Co., Halifax, silk waste dressers; as far as regards J. Tidswell — M. Cock shott and E. Gretton, Bury, Lancashire, schoolmistresses — Rowbotham and Goodwin, Macclesdield, silk manufacturers — G. Clark and C. Sauer, Old Castle-street, White, above a vinegar manufacturers — S. W. Dankas and J. R. chapel, vinegar manufacturers-S. W. Dankes and J. R.

Hamilton, Gloucester, architects. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

F. Barham, Osnaburgh.street, Regent's-park, surgeon—first div. of 6s—Bull, Banks, and Bryson. King-street, Cheapside, wholesale linen drapers—div. of 6d and 1.64th of a penny—J. S. Walters, Bakewell, Derbyshire, surgeon first div. of 13s—A. Hall. Manchester, innkeeper—first div. of 5s 10:!—J. Ogle and W. Walton, Liverpool, mcrechants—fourth div. of \(\frac{7}{3}\)d; and second div. of \(\frac{3}{3}\)d on J. Ogle's separate estate—J. Threlsall, Liverpool, banker—fifth div. of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d—A. T. Patterson and J. M. Malonek, Liverpool, merchants—fourth div. of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d—J. Sugden, Liverpool, merchant—third div. of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d—J. Webster and J. M. Harrison, Liverpool, merchants—fourth div. of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d—J. Webster and J. M. Church, Manchester, Feargus O'Connor Lee, son of Harrison, Liverpool, merchants-fourth div. of 1d-F. T. Walker, Liverpool, merchants—fourth div. of \$\frac{1}{2}\delta - J\$. Gibbons and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants—fourth div. of \$\frac{3}{2}\delta - J\$. Sibbons and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants—third div. of \$\frac{1}{2}\delta - T\$. Lee, Liverpool, merchants—third div. of \$\frac{1}{2}\delta - T\$. Lee, Liverpool, common brewer—second div. of \$\frac{5}{6}\delta \delta \del

Certificates to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Nov. 18, T. Cooke, Brid e-terrace, Harrow-road, plasterer—Nov. 18, H. Elphick, late of Wardour-street, St. James's, licensed victualler—Nov. 18, J. D. Herrick, Colchester, grocer—Nov. 18, P. F. and P. N. Page, King's Nov. 18, P. F. and P. N. Page, King's last week were executing the report shows very limited arrivals, scarcely exceeding 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;

chester, grocer—Nov. 18, P. F. and P. N. Page, hing's road, Gray's-int, builders—Nov. 18, T. Knight, Minories, draper—Nov. 18, J. Bradshaw, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, woollen draper—Nov. 18, G. Steele, Durham, grocer—Nov. 20, H. Tate, Bristol, stockbroker—Nov. 20, S. Hey, Colne, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer—Nov. 27, T. Ward, Nottingl am, maltster. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless

cause be shown to the contrary on or before Nov. 17. T. Southern, Gloucester, grocer—B. Bensley, late (I) Woking, Surrey, printer—B. Calway, Tooley-street, draper—R. Clifton, Brandon, Suffolk, brewer—J. Benstead, late of Fleet-street, hosier—E. Hodges, Circus-street, New-road, wine merchant—W. Williams, Brecon, victual ler—R. Castle Twyning, Gloucestershire, grocer—II. Stels ling, Well, Yorkshire, woolcomber—T. Dean, Cheniesstreet, Tottenham-court-road, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. II. Jamieson, Peterhead, merchant-W. Boyd, Dalline, farmer-E. Davidson, Kingkussie, Invernesshire,

Bad Health for twenty years. - Immediate relief by Holloway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from the Revi George Prior, curate of Mayagh Letterkenny, Carrigart, reland, May 2, 1845 :- "To Professor Holloway, Dear former, May 2, 1849: — 15 Professor Holloway. Dear Sir—Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years had been in a bad state of health, and never got but a moment's relief. Ars. Prior procured a hox of your Pills for him, which did him so much good that I heard him say that for twentysix years previously he never ate his food and enjoyed it

so much as since taking your Pills. (signed) GEORGE PRIOR."

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmill street, Maymarket, in the City of Westminster at the office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brau don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City Westmingtor.

Westminster.
Saturday, October 81, 1846.