O'Donnells and the Crief boys were mustering in all

Having heard this frightful nurrative, we returned

"O'Donnell, yours is a sore trial; but you must

"Oh, God is good," responded the old man, add-

During these ejaculations, the sighs of poor

Kathleen were frequent and heart-breaking, and, no

longer able to restrain her grief, or conceal her

corpse, she gave a death-like shrick, and fell back

"What-what's that?" said a faint voice from the

An appalling silence was the only response to

"What, are ye's all dead, that no one will come

Still no answer; when, to my horror, the door of

for several weeks), she sprang to the side of the

nail she recognised as her son's-she threw herself

upon the body—tore every vestige of covering from

disgorged, and sucked again; until, at length, ex

lifeless in the arms of the Rev. Mr. O' arrell!

The barrier to loud grief being removed, the

house resounded with the song of death, a dismal

sing song yell, a constant repetition of Hullagone!

ject for the painter or the poet. My pen can but

O'Donnell, like a petrifaction, sat chained to the

nervous apprehension, transformed, as if by magic,

from a rheumatic cripple to a bounding fairy, and

as suddenly spell-bound and struck a cold clay corpse

to the ground, still disgorging her dead son's blood

and that son the darling of her heart, the prop of

She threw herself wildly upon her brothers corpse,

turning round to her mother, she said, "Get up

mother and take a drink of the milk that Phelim

sweet wild air and danced around the corpse til.

with the assistance of the female mourners, the

nasto-, who had not tasted a morsel during the previous

day, took a cold bath, as was his custom, and in less

vent to my sorrow in a flood of tears, after which I

lessened my own load of grief by imposing a por-

said, I "Wisha, the cravthers, God help them, sure

no wonder for them" says she, giving vent to her

(To be continued.)

Those who may be disposed to view the presen

number of our tourist's narrative as a picture of ro

home in a cart, she sprung upon them, threw herself

Mr. O'Connor, preached a funeral oration over the

slain, from the steps of the barracks occupied by the

(Continued to the Sixth Column.)

feelings in a flood of tears.

motionless upon her father's neck.

is he?-Where is he?"

hear the will of God with forbearance and resigna-

directions over the hills when they see the troopers, and sure they weren't hardly gone when the lane was Respting by present paper to a faithful narrative of full, and, indeed, only for Tim Mahony there would be bad work, and sure, I suppose, we did'nt what I my the existence which would be the intending aff what cannot draw largely upon their hear the end of it yet.

I desired by aff what cannot draw largely upon their hear the end of it yet.

Having heard this fright ecters another, and a more mournful subject, one once more to the room of death, where Mr. O'Farrell, approaching the bewildered father, in whose which wrung my heart with deep sorrow and anlap Kathleen's face was still buried, and putting guish, and stamped a scene of misery upon my mehis arms around the aged man's neck, and kissing latory which no time can efface, or circumstance him, he said, while the tears rolled quickly down his

One evening, after a long walk through the mountain's rugged and intricate windings, with which had now become familiar, and after the return of my kind host from a day of more than ordinary tion." fatigue, consequent upon the increasing cold and destitution of his flock, we had just sat down to din. ling, "and God's will be done; but holy and blessed tier, when we were roused by a tramping of feet, Redeemer! isn't it a sore case to see my fine boy followed by a loud yell and a knocking at the door: that was well and hearty at nightfall a cowled "Good God," said the anxious Pastor, "what can corpse stretched on the door, for trying to keep the this mean?" when Mrs. Mahoney, with the colour | dhrop of milk with his poor sick mother." of death in her cheek and the wildness of sudden tear in her eye, rushed, or rather staggered, into the jarlour, unable to speak.

"Speak, speak, woman," ejaculated the affrighted | feelings, she rose, and looking towards her brother's Priest.

"I can't, I can't,"—she rejoined, "O my God, my God, there's a ruction at Crief, sure the troopers and the Captain has been there, and but Jim and inner room. "What's that-and where's Pheli-Neddeen is outside, and says how they thinks meen from me all this time? He never was so long Phelimeen is shot or murdered, or hurt among without bringing a drink after milking before. Where them."

"Phelimeen murdered!" exclaimed the Pastor. "What," said I, " my guide, my companion, the this appeal; when the sick voice again asked,young and hearty peasant-youth that accompanied me here but the other day; the prop of his aged near me? Where's Phelim, I say?"

father and mother, and Kathleen's only brother?" While we were in a state, not of suspense, but of the sick room slowly opened, a spectre, supported paralysis, two youths rushed into the room almost by the jamb, looked wildly round, and, with a sudfrantic with fear, horror, and surprize, and ejacula- den and elastic bound (though she hadn't walked ted together-

"Come, come, your reverence, come, or blessed corpse-she raised the cold hand, which by a broken be God, you won't find poor Phelimeen alive-my God! my God! the troopers shot him."

the cold corpse, flew to the fresh wounds, from The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell looked as I never saw which the young hot blood still gushed; she sucked, mortal look before : he was calm, but his countenance pride. Mrs. Mahony, who had recovered from the hausted and overcome, she stood up, looked frantic first shock, asked if she should order the boy to get at all round, gave a hideous death-yell, and fell back

"No," replied the priest, "I'll walk, the way is

shorter; put some wine in a small bottle." And which being done, he was rushing out of the howl which still rings in my ears. It is a thrilling door, when I asked permission to accompany him. "As you please," he replied, "if you have a sto- Hullagone!! Hullagone!!! Here, then, is a submach for misery."

The consent, though repulsive, was sufficient, and feebly sketch the outlines. followed; Mrs. Mahony having put the priest's loak on my arm, asking me to give it to one of the chimney corner, Kathleen swooning on his neck; cossoons to carry, as his reverence would miss it the mother, but a moment before electrified by coming home. During the whole of our race, for each it really was, to the O'Donnell's house, the 'riest never once opened his lips, and, strange to say is he subsequently informed me, for the first time in is life he omitted paying homage to the blessed ave, by which we passed. We were met at the little gate leading from the her house, and the hope of her old age. Poor

nad, by the uncle of Phelim, who implored us to Kathleen was but restored to consciousness to lose take as little noise as possible for fear of alarming her reason, she flung herself from her aged father's re poor ould woman, who didn't hear it vet, as it | neck, and, in the attempt to embrace her brother's whild be sure to break her heart. We had now corpse, she fell over her dead mother, rose and extered the cottage, where, but a few nights since, I, laughed and sung, and, with her long flowing auburn a stranger, had been received as a guest, and treated locks streaming on her shoulders, she waved one with generous, genuine hospitality, and when all hand to the mourners, and, placing her finger on her about me was animation, hilarity, contentment, and lips, with a wild and frantic look she muttered, joy, but alas! how changed the scene. As we en- "Hush, or the Captain and troopers will come tited, and just in front of the door lay the father's and take my mother and brother from Kathleen." hope, the mother's joy, and the sister's protector, a end, lifeless, bleeding corpse, stretched upon a bench, and smiling upon all around exposed the fresh with a pillow under his head, covered with a white wounds, telling them to look how many mouths her neet, and his death bed hung round with linen. The Phelim had, and how rosy and warm the lips were ffect of a gun shot wound upon the countenance is that the Captain and the troopers made for him. corrifying in the extreme, and cannot be conceived and then she'de slap his face, and laugh and exclaim y those who have never witnessed it; it is of such | "You're not my Phelim, you're an ugly fellow, my a nature, that no living man could identify the Phelimeen was the pride of the parish, and would infferer by his countenance, and such was the ap- smile on his Kathleen, but you look sulky," then parance in death of him whose manly beauty was the parish pride, and his parent's boast. As I aproached the corpse, my heart sunk within me, while brought you. Heigho, sure Phelim is married and the house of death presented, for Ireland, an unusua I must dance at his wedding," and she sung some cillness, nothing audible but a deep suppressed tone. .I being cautioned to spare the poor mother's feel- flesh and blood could no longer bear the sight, and, rigs. The priest kissed the cold lips of his kinsman, and as he rose I observed the large tears broken-hearted priest prevailed upon her to go to Illowing each other in quick succession down his bed, and it was daylight before we left the house rallid cheek, He did'nt, he could'nt, breathe a syllable of mourning. On our arrival home, the worthy It the chimney corner sat the O'Donnell, in a state of subdued frenzy; while Kathleen knelt at his side with her head buried in his lap and motionle-s, and than an hour he was on his holy mission. I gave the relations and friends of the family hung over the corpse in brooding vengeance and sullen silence, Low and then exchanging looks and suppressed tion of it on poor Mrs. Mahony, who assured me the Lutterings, significant of injury and revenge.

job wouldn't end there, for, as sure as life, there When the reverend pastor had recovered his would be a black list jury, and but the O'Donnells terve, he requested the uncle of Phelim, who met us would have blood for blood if it was in twenty years at the gate, to communicate the whole transaction and but the Captain might as well fly the country. to him, but in such a tone as would not reach the The old man is delirious, and Kathleen frantic :ck mother's ear. He took the priest into an ad jining room, and I followed, when the uncle parrated the whole transaction, as follows:-

"Shortly before dusk I was standing at my own

cor, when I see the troopers pass, and the Captain rding with them. Well, I thought I'de follow them a bit, and seeing them turn down the lane to the (Donnell's house, I mended my gait, and came cross the short cut to the corner of the house just | mance, will please to read the following account of a they entered, and sure Phelimeon was driving the the Rathcormac massacre, extracted from a Cork ow home to be milked, when the Captain says to paper:-(atchpole and two more that was with him, 'Seize "While the weeping widow's sonflay a bleeding t at cow and drive her on the road, while I go down | corpse at her door, the pious archdeacon took a and distrain the corn.' Well, my jewel, sure the tree runs at Philemeen and begins driving the cow, payment of HIS tithes, and pointing to her bleeding and, he says, standing before them, 'Where are ye's child, added, "Now, will you pay your tithes?"

Two fine young men, one twenty and the other young men, one twenty men young m c the Queen and the law, said the Captain, and by named Collins, ran across the field when they heard v-tue of a decree. 'There's enough to satisfy you the firing in the direction of the widow Ryan's house, v thout taking the drop of milk from my sick and in less than ten minutes were stretched lifeless Either that can't take anything else, says Phelim, forated the bodies. The mother went in search of 'ake the mare and the corn, but you shan't take the her children when the firing was over, and, to her cw, you shall have my life first.' 'Do you resist horror, met their dead bodies coming towards her ten,' says the Captain. 'I do,' says Phelim. between them, and first sucked the blood from the 'sow, Mr. Spilsby,' says he, turning to a young wounds of one, then disgorged and sucked the other's tooper that was with him, I order you to fire. wounds, until surfeited she lay fainting upon ker dead children. Iwo poor wretches were dragged fad, my dear sowl, sure no sooner said than done, ou of a pig-sty, whither they flew for shelter, and the word was not out of his mouth, when the other by order of an officer were butchered in cold blood, Men, fire.' And sure, blessed be God, my met of those shot and dead were hit in the back while leaving the scene of action, and many fell at a por Phelimeen fell just forenainst his own door, dis ance of a hundred yards from the position oc-4d but, indeed, I thought my heart was in my cupied by the military. Our undaunted member, much when I see him fall, for sure, I thought, bey would'nt fire so ready, but the Lord helps us, staff of the Cork militia, surrounded by two regioften we said that he'de sarve Phelim out this ments of drago as, the dead bodies in coffins supby or that way, and, said the uncle with a sigh, an immense mass of country people, excited to an on has it all, and it didn't last longer than I'm extreme pitch. In the course of his funeral sermon, Ming it, and sure when they had their will of Mr. O'Connor, turning indignantly to those officers the craythur, they went off and left the cow behind told them to tear their faded honours from their tem, and, upon my conscience, if they had only valiant breats, and replace them with a bleeding laited one ten minutes longer, but not a man of widow's heart, emblematic of their greater victory. an would go home to tell the story, as the

# NATIONAL TRADES'

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# THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Recklessness, want of economy, indifference of the doubtful future during the prosperous present, have ever been the most unanswerable charges brought by the wealthy, the wily, and the fortunate against the labouring classes. We are not prepared to defend this wholesale charge in the abstract, while we contend that the want of thriftiness evinced by the many is a consequence of our institutions, both commercial and political, being framed and altered from time to time for the convenience, security, and protection of the hasty made capital of the wealthy, rather than for the accumulated savings of the daily labourer or slowly thriving shopkeeper. For instance, our giant trade and commerce preclude the possibility of the poor man becoming a competitor with the rich speculator, while our monetary system rejects him as an ally from the impossibility of qualifying himself as a partner or participator from his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only Uternative, the only depository for his daily or weekly parings, and from the fact of this department being his only source, the government charges a large profit in diminished interest for the convenience afforded by the institution; For instance, the speculator with thousands, or even with hundreds, in the commercial or money market can command the highest rate of profit or interest; while the poor man is reduced to the alternative of being his own depositor without interest, or accepting the highest rate that his gradual savings can command. Hence the man with a thousand pounds may secure for r per cent. upon mortgage, the man with a hundred pounds something over three per cent. in Consols, while the poor accumulator during the process of saving, and who has not a sufficient amount to take advantage of any of these securities, receives no more than £2. 18s. per cent. secured u pon his own industry and the dissipation of his thoughtless fellow-labourer. He is reconciled to this lower rate of interest-

Firstly.—By the fact that it is the only market open to him. - Secondly.—That it presents security.—Thirdly.—That it guarantees the power of with drawal in seasons of necessity, but even this power is restricted by conditions sometimes hearsh and inconvenient.

Thus we establish the value of co-operation without industry at one pound two per cent., that being the difference between the rate of interest received by the poor saver and him who can command a sufficient amount to insure the highest rate of interest.

We have been reminded to surfeit that the glory of England consists in the equal apportunity afforded to all in the market of speculation. We admit the fact, while we assert that the sun of England's glory would speedily set if all men were mere agents for the transfer of property, and none were producers of property. And it is in order that the latter class, which will ever be the large majority, may be armed with the power of co-operation as a means of placing them upon an equality in point of protection with the former class that we advocate the principle of co-operation, and propose to establish the only medium by which it can be efficiently carried out-

#### The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands; and the effect has been as follows :- Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and unscared by the phantom of future calls, has paid the required deposit, which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concoctors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five, ten, or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour.

Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and dear in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre—thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district shopkeepers would be benefitted, through them the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

#### A Nation's Greatness

is better secured by individual prosperity than by commercial traffic, which must restrict industry. The duty of a government is to increase the national resources of the country to the highest state of cultivation they will admit of; and the way to insure this national good is, by the application of free labour, and the equitable (NOT EQUAL) distribution of its produce; while the error of the present system is, that those who possess capital have the power of resisting the cultivation of our national resources to that particular standard which insures them the largest monopoly of the produce. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that the application of free labour, which means the labour of the small proprietor to the land, the cultivation of our mines, minerals, and fisheries, can alone develope the national resources, and at the same time establish a satisfactory standard of wages in the artificial labour market, while the higher rate superinduced by well requited industry in the natural market, could be borne by the manufacturer, the merchant, and trader, by the incalculable impetus given to domestic trade and commerce, through the increased consumption of the free labour class.

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime minister:— "That the criminal law is a problem yet to be solved."-" That the sanatory condition of the people is miserably deficient," and "That our whole system of education requires deep consideration and improvement.' Now we hold that governments, and governments only, are answerable for the law's inequality and imperfections, for sanatory deficiency and educational regulation; and we further hold that free and well-requited labour would render our criminal law, now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour market we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply, at £ 50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £ 10 a year each, the nation loses £40,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious, for no other purpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

In order, then, to illustrate our plan for creating a free and independent labour class, whose industry shall be applied to the cultivation of our national resources, we propose to establish

The National Land and Labour Bank upon the following principle:-viz. That it shall consist of three departments;-a Deposit Department; a Redemption Department; and a Sinking Fund Department; and we shall now treat of those several departments each under its proper head.

# Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the lauded property of the

National Co-operative Land Company. and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The capital deposited to be regulated by the following scale:—that is to say,—that for every £60 payable as rent-charge by the occupants, over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest of £4 per cent. on the Redemption Fund, the directors will be empowered to receive £1000, thus leaving a sinking fund in this department, over and above the company's liabilities, of two and a half per cent.

Suppose, for instance, an estate producing £ 600 a year over and above the Company's liabilities of £ 4 per cent. (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment, subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank, the directors would be empowered to raise £ 10,000, and would be liable to £ 350 a year interest at 31 per cent. upon the borrowed capital of £10,000

Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand. A depositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice.

From £ 20 to £50, a fortnight's notice; and from £50, to any amount, one month's notice.

The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

# Redemption Department.

The Redemption Department to be open to the members of the Land Company, and who, whether occupants or shareholders, will be entitled to deposit their funds in that department upon the following conditions:-

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or fining down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five years' purchase—that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption Department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per annum from his rent-charge—that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, he entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent. being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfer of the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

# Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

We shall now proceed to consider the LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES consequent upon the deposit department, and the Company's means of meeting them. We will presume that £5,000, or one half of the whole sum in the deposit department, was liable to be withdrawn on demand. The Company should, consequently, he prepared with that amount, to meet any contingency, and which it proposes to do in the following manner; that is to say, by the application of the Company's floating capital for carrying on building and other operations, and which would be always vested in a Bank, paying two and a-half per cent. as at present, and would be constituted of funds paid upon account of shares, and not belonging to any of the three departments.

The remainder of the funds in the several departments would be applicable to the purchase of land, erection of houses, and location of occupants.

# Expenses.

The expenses of the Banking Department are amply provided for by the payment of one shilling per year, per share, payable by the shareholders in the Land Company, and the surplus in the several departments to be applied to the benefit of the shareholders upon the winding up of the section to Wich

# Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 15s. per acre, or £37. 10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82. 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a-year; and five per cent upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22. 10s. the additional price of the Land, and £5 per cent. upon the £30, the additional price of the house, making a total increased expenditure of £52. 10s., thus making the rent of occupant in the latter case £7 12s. 6d. per annum; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as an ascending ratio—that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18 15s, an acre, £5 per cent. in rent shall be deducted from the reduced

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2 10s, the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132 10s. without taking credit for any portion of the £15 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132 10s. the Society receives £7 12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 5% per cent. upon the outlay, without any margin for the increasing value secured upon the expenditure of a man and his family's labour to that amount of ground. In the case of a man holding four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 54 per cent. upon the outlay.

This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it is a high per centage upon the outly, and which assertion we meet thus-

Firstly,-Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment.

Secondly, -An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by the convenience and desi e of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour. Thirdly,-The individual would not convey the convenient allotment in fee, and consequently the occupant would be liable to a periodical increase of

rent as a tax upon his own industry.

Fourthly,-All profits consequent upon saving of rent over interest is divided equitably amongst the several shareholders. Fifthly,-A small proprietary class is the only possible means by which the fair standard of the price of labour can be established in the artificial market.

The only means by which poor rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary; The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated;

The only means by which famine-save that which is the will of God-can be averted; The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production;

The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry;

The only means that can secure a national milit'a, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger!"; The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and viola ion of the laws of society, be considered crime;

The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth. The only means by which the good in each man may be developed, and his evil propensities kept in subjection by the wholesome chastisement

of public censure and disapproval.

(Continued from the Second Column.) fr. O'Connor concluded a heart-rending oration

the following words:

You are heroes now, but the day will arrive when he murderer shall stand in the awful presence of hat great God, into whose councils neither the ictum of the Cabinet, the quibble of the Judge, or e prejudice of the Jury, shall dare to enter, where surder will be such, but not by construction of hunan law or political ingenuity.

After the oration, the vast assemblage departed in

ullen silence to deposit their slaughtered friends in." he cold grave. We understand that Mr. O'Connor as had a very angry contest with Mr. Coroner. note, who threatened to commit him, upon which ie drew back from the table, and with a terrific kick paset all, sending the hatful, of packed orangemen elected as, jurors to the ceiling, and before the racas terminated Messrs. Jones and O'Brien, coroers, arrived, Mr. O'Connor having dispatched a haise and four for each, when he discovered the artial manner in which the proceedings were likely » be conducted."

Let the reader also bear the following facts in mind. After an inquest, which lasted 13 days, Mr. O'Con-or succeeded in obtaining a vertice of "Wilful lurder" against Archdeacon Rider, Major Collis, and lapt. Bagly. Lord Beerhaven was High Sheriff, and ctually invited the said Major Collis to serve upon he Grand Jury, before whom bills were to be preferred gainst him for Wilful Murder. James Smith Barry, noted orangeman, was foreman of the Grand Jury; Baron Foster, a fool, who never held a dezen briefs, levated to the Bench for his high church and Tory principles, was judge. According to his direction, the foreman of the Grand Jury, "not to inconvenience the gentlemen," immediately appeared in the Grand Jury gallery, and smiling triumphantly at us who attended to prosecute the murderers, announced with fiendish exultation, that they had ignored the bill, and were complimented by the orange iudge. The writer saw the widow Ryan upon the ame day, when she told him that the Grand Jury nly made game of her, and asked her if Mr. O'Connell and the priest would support her. The writer further moved three resolutions in the House of Commons upon the subject, early in the next session, when the Whigs were restored to office. Mr. Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Joseph Hume requested him not to hamper the Whig government with the subject, and neither would second his resolutions, and thus has he Rathermac massacre, like all other Irish griovances, been BLOWN TO THE FOUR WINDS

#### TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Sin,-In reply to your application, I beg to say that I am the person who showed

"One who has whistled at the plough," over the Herringsgate estate, and that not one word in his account is true, from beginning to end, except that the weaver's wife did say that the roads were bad; but she meant for the season of the year. He told me he had come over three hundred miles to inspect the estate, and if I had any thing to conceal, which I had not, I would not have been very communicative to him, as I formed the opinion in my own mind from his curiosity, that he was a spy or some such thing. I never said one word to him about windows, or the timber they were made of, nor did we try to shut any of them, nor did I make a single complaint of the drunken plasterers or of there being but little water in the well. I told him it was over one hundred and sixty feet deep, and he did not see a single apprentice, nor has one worked on the estate. He said he was very well equainted with you. He put every thing he heard in the public-house down in a book, and I mentioned to others that I thought him a spy; he said he would return on the following Thursday for more information, but he appears to have made what he could not get here. He said the place was most beautiful. The apprentices he saw in the schoolhouse were grubbers, waiting for the snow to give over to go to work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. JAMES TAYLOR, Painter.

LINES UPON READING MR. CUMMING'S LETTER

TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. (From The Labourer. ) O! merciful father, the giver of life,

I'm willing to dig, or to delve, or to spin ; But the laws of the rich perplex me with strife, And teach me obedience to thine is a sin. I'm starving, O God! while my famishing brood Are dying around me, in squalor and filth:

would work, I would toil, I would slave for their food, Their bed's the cold clay, without pallet or quilt, Hush, hush, my own babe, till your father comes in. You'll break my poor heart with your pitiful cry,

Drink, drink, my life's blood, till my suck comes again, But MACHUSHLA !-- MY BABY !-- MACHREE don's would cheerfully struggle thro' life's rugged maze,

And would beg the wide world, sweet baty, with thee; would never complain the longest of days, Or though bitter the blast, or the cold wind might be. Your brothers and sisters lie dead on the floor, And your tender young limbs are as cold as a stone, O Heavens! she's gone, my own baby asthore, And I'm left in this strange wicked world alone.

I'm raging !-- I'm frantic !-- I long for the grave ; And feel strength enough now to contend with the foe: Sure, my God won't refuse to accept what he gave, Or consign me to hell, if I strike the last blow?

She hugged her cold baby, unwilling to part, And grasped a cold dagger that hung by the wall, she kissed the dead bodies and pierced her foud heart, As the father came back to his desolate hall, His life's blood recoiled when he saw the sad sight, And he laid himself down by the mournful pile, Cold, famine, and fever, deprived him of might,

He heaved a deep sigh, and thus ended his toil. You princes and nobles, and cold blooded men, You have murdered the poor of this ill-fated nation, You must answer to God when you meet them again, For the famine is your's and not God's dispensation.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. The success of the manager last year in stepping out of the nursery to select his opening from the popular rages of the day, has induced him to repeat the experiment, and we are happy to add, with undiminished success. The "Railway King" is succeeded by "Harlequin and the Spirit of the Moon, or Giselle and the Night Prancers." The subject is romantic and pleasing, having gone the round of most of the London Theatres, and taken all forms but this. It affords plentiful scope to the ingenuity of all concerned, and it is bot justice to say that each has taxed himself to the full The story is varied only by the introduction of a compact between Vesta, the Spirit of the Moon, and Myrtilla, the Wilis Queen, in which the latter is to be restored to earth on condition of leading Giselle in a dream through the frolies of a Willis, moonlight dance, and as a Pantomime opening without a little diablerie, would be to the gods as porridge without salt, we have the Red Fire-King, who kindly conveys all the luckless youths netted by the Wilis to his warm subterranean abode. Giselle's dream over, she is awakened to her mundane pursuits the Wili Queen becomes Columbine, the Beadle Clown, the Demon Pantuloon, Giselle's quondam lover Harlequin, and the comic portion of the Pantomime begins. Of the cresistable drollery of Mr. T. Lee as Giselle, it is not possible for words to convey any idea-his look, action, singing and dancing, rich and racy, are in the true style of Lurlesque. Had the induction no other attraction, he alone would carry it through—seconded as it is by able acting, magnificent scenery, and every requisite to produce effect, its success is decided and complete. Among the scenery deserving special mention, are :- the view of the Moon as seen through the Monster Telescope of Lord Rosse, embracing a circumference of 60 feet, and accurately representing the phenomena of its appearance; the lake and the mill, the coral cave and star, the Wilis lake by moonlight, the demon's cave, and its magnificent change to a fairy palace. The comic scenes are lively and satirical, the hits at the times many and hard. It were the height of injustice to take leave of the subject without bestowing due meed of praise on the very elever pantomimists engaged therein. Mr. J. Doughty, whose fame has preceded him throughout the provinces, is the Clown, and fully warrants us in confirming the judgment of our provincial cotemporaries in his praise. The Brothers Buffos support him ably as Harlequin and Pantaloon, and Miss Clara Harcourt, from her Majesty's and the Olympic Theatres, is decidedly one of the prettiest and most graceful Columbines the stage now possesses. We can only commend our friends to pay a visit to this justly-popular temple of amusement during the holidays, and sure we are that they will fully concur with us, and thank us for this seasonable intimation.

DARING STREET ROBBERY .- On Tuesday morning, as a gentleman, residing in Jubilee.place, Mile-endroad, was proceeding along the Commercial-road, when within fifty yards of the George Inn, two men rusued from under a gateway, and after knocking him dosn, one of them knelt upon him, and robbed him of a silver watch and guard-chain, with which they made off before any alarm could be given.

ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Kleven Cases that flow from it cannot be pure. of Cures by these wonderful Pills. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of

Mevagh, Letter Kerry, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846. To Professor Holloway.

a professional name to the various complaints, but this know, some of them buffled the skill of Derry and this progress. County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urincollows :- With La s'ort distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him posure. Ly, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy-and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, ed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. \* The above reverend and pious gentleman parchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad igestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-an Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor-Air. T. Gardiner, of No. 5, Districtions and Same, the symptoms, age, names of history, and general square, had been in avery bad state of health for a long coupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very im- he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely paired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was packed, and carefully protected from observation. extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with of his declining health he had the advice of four of the any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conmost eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Hollowship which he dealers effected a prefet surge in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." loway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846. To Professor Holleway.

who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the East Indies, from whence he returned in September | the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a time the same Abernethian prescription has been the tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by which cases had been under medical care, and some of the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your Oem for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy | INTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also many who had been perfectly healed by its application; become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yes. and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person | ment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Proin the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to | fession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the your Pills and Ointment.

(Signed) THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated

Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in ending me your pills as you did. I now take this opporunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the ame time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a isorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most minent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH. This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:-

Female Irregulari-Sore Throats Asthma Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Colies Indigestion Tic Doloreux Constipation of Inflammation Tumours Bowels Jauudice Ulcers Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Consumption Worms, all kinds, Debility Lumbago Dropsy Piles Weakness, from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause Retention of Urine &c., &c. Erysipelas Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel

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:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE cates the most inverate Corns and Bunions. SYSTEM.

Just Published.

Human Frailty.

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for this valuable remedy.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GEsmall boxes in one, for 2s. 9d. and to be had, with full
SERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an endirections for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton,
could never ascertain his hirthology. He subset

on the INFIRMITIES of the GEsmall boxes in one, for 2s. 9d. and to be had, with full
second time) led a wandering life for many years, he
sited on the surface are mixed up with the previous 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 IRRI-TATION, 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 infine coloured Engravings, representing the detections of the flags, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land flace, and body; with approved mode of cure for both Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, B. Il and Brooke sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARL Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

y R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Bern as-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, phenson, Weir, Ryder, and Rarker, Hull; Pipes, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson. 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes, Doncaster; Matthews, Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow ; Creaser, Driffield ; Cass, Goole ; Milner, Pickering ; Ste, Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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 perusal of this work has left such a faverable in pression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f rost folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contaked in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance. and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II, treats perspicuously upon those forms of disea es, 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 ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-.ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irvotal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken | case known for the benefit of the public. before persons enter into the matringonial state, lest, in

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 by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, tions, and i opurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid 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. Venercal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Imoughfor a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unbappy individual in its most dreadful forms er else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. secondary symptoms, ernotions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulceration and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking

than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it mah gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the strust | England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond;

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, work rooms, factories, schools, and public institucured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you gonorrhoes, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im. Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley:

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the kingdom. Price 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box. ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

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 he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed bimself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Sm,-There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, Abernethy,-was by him restored to perfect health, and virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a appalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, is the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napierstreet, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an all-wance in taking six at a time.

\*\* Be sure to ask for " Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster, ing Agents: - Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard : Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; ten till four. Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornfill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co, 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL | and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradi

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of

> New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 2d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend." COUNTRY AGENTS :- Baines and Newsome; Mr Buckton, Times Office; Henton, Smeeton, fall, Rein, hardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Dentou, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey Halifax; Smith, E land, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Smith Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Loft house. Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Meison, Freeman, Picker ing, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis-Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Ste, venson, Whithy; Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Hargrove-Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst Robson, Armitage, Ingoldhy, Longbottom, Louth; Wain-"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," wright, Howden; Rayner, Smith, Burlington; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Snaith; Champ, 1-v, Brombead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham; Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton; Brown, Gainsborough; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontrefact; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward. Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlingon; Jennett, Stockton; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town in England.

Wholesale Agents-Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.

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.

Sin,-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 egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, her parents, who reside at Watuall, near this town, called upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the avent of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in the avent of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in ber, having been evidently murdered. The only goddiness, would become general; the working classes the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear castamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the 55 cases may be had for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the 55 cases may be had mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her life trial of sufficient strength to warrant the jury in which they resided were thoroughly drained.

Deen a great sufferer from Rueumausm, but that in ober, having been evidenty murdered. The only godliness, would become general; the working classes much to house in the course of the predefing day was Debas, and his well-known brutal being the form of their own personal appearance, when was arrested. Circumstantial evidence was given on the trial of sufficient strength to warrant the jury in godliness, would become general; the working classes of the predefing day was Debas, and his well-known brutal being the roots of nouses and the roots of nouses.

The roots of nouse mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her the trial of sufficient strength to warrant the jury in Were this great reform purchased at a large outlay floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father purchased a box at my shop about the second week in October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured but she could also move about on crutches. Since th t may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was chew!

in her life, and has been so for some months past. You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial.

I am, Sir, yours truly, To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN. 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 they can be fixed in the mouth with the greatest accuracy They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this med ine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many

mer, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog-Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: the unhealthiness of towns. The causes may be di-Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, vided into three principal heads. First, those which Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; and alleys; secondly, those which are internal, as the Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; dwellings of the labouring classes, lodging-houses. and all respectable medicine venders throughout the

FOR STOPPING DECAYED AND THE Price 2s. 6d. Patronized by Her Majesty, the Queen,

Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, And nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops and the Clergy THOMAS & HOWARD'S SUCCEDANEUM. For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it placed in

persons can use this SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES

WITH EASE, as full directions are enclose Prepared only by TIIOMAS & HOWARD, Sur geon Dentists, 64, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London Prout, 299, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Yarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Har grave, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford Paulkner, Doncaster; Judian, Harrison, Linney, Ripon Poggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield

Hall, Sackville Street, Dublin. LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. HOWARD & THOMAS continue to supply the loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of Self Adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians and Surgeons, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented They adopt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the painful operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed us to fasten any loose teeth, where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect their painless yet effective system; and in order that their improvements may be within reach of the most economical, they will continue same moderate charges. Messrs. Howard and Thomas, Eurgeon Dentists, 64,

Berners Street, Oxford Street, London. At home from Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth, has ob-

Dr Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Mujesty, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart', Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma-

The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty, Sir David Davies, Physician to her Majesty the Queen Dowager,

Kent. Dr. Chambers

TREATMENT OF JEWS IN HANOVER .- An act of bar barity has recently been perpetrated in Germany against a Jew which, to a certain extent, is unparallelled in modern history. We call it unparalleled, because it did not proceed from a frantic mob, but from a deliberate Government-because it did not tain it. The actual cost of these receptacles, conoriginate in a heated populace, but was executed sisting of butts, tanks, and cisterns, is estimated on under the cover of the law. We abridge the melan- the lowest calculation at two millions, and the plan choly particulars from Der Jude. Shulm Moses, a has been proved to be not only costly and unneces-Jew of about 50 years of age, was a native of Ger- sary, but positively pernicious. On the intermittent many; but his father having died in his infancy, and aystem the water is generally turned on three times Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 13d, or three he himself having with his mother (who married a a week, and at each supply the film and black depocould never ascertain his birthplace. He subse- filthy accumulations. Even on the surface of the quently settled in the kingdom of Harover, married, and became the father of three children. Having in the spring of last year come under judicial thus became, as it is termed in the German law, homeless. Shulm, after a fortnight's imprisonment, was released, receiving orders to leave the country, and under penalty of corporal punishment never then sent into the neighbouring duchy of Brunswick. degrading punishment for an involuntary act, Upon this he was sent into Prussia, but again returned, and was again punished. It was a heartrending scene to behold Shulm in the midst of the winter, on foot, laden with the few things he still possessed, hunted about by the authorities from place to place, and followed on foot by his wife, with a babe at her breast, and two little children, one of five and

> Government. The latter, however, at last came for such provision. ward, and the miserable wretch was enabled to embark at Bremen for America .- The Voice of Jacob. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The Court of Assizes for the Rhone, at its last sittings, condemned to death a liberated convict named Debas, for the murder of a more uninterruptedly productive, diminish the rate poor aged widow named Berjon, who lived alone in a house belonging to one of her sons in the commune the poor during sickness, and diminish the poor rates. of St. Didier au Mont d'Or. During the whole of the 24th June, her house remained shut up, and never could become serious, insurances would be ecoevening the crics of some animals, which she kept, system being fully carried out, the tax on windows convinced them that she was stirring, and two of the must be abolished, because it is a tax on ventilation, neighbours got into her dwelling throw an upper and the health of the people must no longer be pewindow, which they reached by means of a ladder, rilled for the sake of revenue. Habits of cleanlines, and found her lying lifeless on the floor of her cham- which John Wesley remarked were next to habits of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.—The attention of those who answering most fully for every purpose of articulation and don, will be found more economical than others.

SANATORY REFORM.

We shall inquire into the causes and remedies of Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, are external, relating to the state of streets, courts, tions; and, thirdly, those which may be deemed personal, particularly individual cleanliness and the attention which mothers pay to their children. This classification is, in some degree, arbitrary; but it has the convenience of presenting the whole subject in broad outline, though, in the collection of the details, which cunstitute the evidence, we shall not be able to follow this tripartite division; nevertheless,

the whole inquiry admits of a consecutive arrangeis t. and we shall commence with the statistics of ove crowding. The aggregate density of the population of England and Wales is in the ratio of 275 inhabitants to the square mile; but this ratio assumes a very different character when exclusively applied to towns. According to the Appendix to the third annual Report of the Registrar-General the average density of population in the twenty-one principal towns was 5045 inhabitants to a square mile. The scale, however, rises predigiously higher if we take the largest towns and those portions of them which are most crowded. For instance: the ratio of inhabitants to the builded area on which they reside, will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of towns much more densely peopled, and it is to be noted that mortality dominates the highest in the most crowded localities, of which we have already given some examples. All the medical evidence proves that the victims of fever are chiefly to be found in courts and alleys, where there is neither who will send the Succedaneum free by Post to any part drainage nor ventilation, and where masses of people in the Kingdom. Price 2s. 6d. Observe: the Succedence are congregated on a small area. . . . . The Rev. neum is Sold in SEALED Packets, with full directions J. Clay, in his report on Preston, furnishes an extrafor use enclosed, by the following Agents:-Thomas ordinary proof of the fatal mortality which arises from want and proper ventilation. In a period of five years, the deaths in the town, taking an average of numbers and of age, were seventeen times greater than within the walls of the prison-a difference

which can only be attributed to over-crowding. It is matter of record, that in the first American war, 2000 seamen died in one fleet through defective ventilation. In our workshops disease and death are multiplied through the same cause. Under this Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington head, Dr. Guy has given valuable testimony. He Dix n, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallertond Rpodes carefully compared the health of two sets of men. Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tudeaster; Rogerson, Coope forty each, working at the same occupation. the one Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestly, Pontefract | set in five small close rooms, the other in five large airy rooms. In the former, each man had 303 cubic Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Barker, Dunn | feet of air, in the latter, each had 789 cubic feet of Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge air. In all other respects their situation was pre-Dalbo, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley cisely the same. We shall give the result in Dr. and all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Sold Wholesal | Guy's own words :-- 'Of the forty men occupying the by BARCLAY and SONS, Mr. EDWARDS, SUTTON smaller rooms, and consequently breathing a hotter OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that and Co., and NEWBERY and SON, London — J. and R. and touler air, five had spitting of blood, six were appalling maledy.

RAIME and Co., Edinburgh. Dr BUTLERS Medical subject to severe catarrh, six complained of indiges. subject to severe catarrh, six complained of indigestion, two of great debility, and one of rheumatism. On the other hand, of the forty men occupying the larger rooms, and having a purer and cooler air to breathe, only one was subject to catarrh, two to indigestion, one to pain in the chest, one to nervous symptoms, one to head-ache, and one to varieose These men were compositors working in a printing-office. The men in the first five rooms had less than half the quantity of air to breathe than the

same number of men in the larger rooms, and hence soned. Then comes on a sinking state of the en- completely unconscious of the operation. feebled body, and spirits are resorted to as an artia lake fifty acres in extent, and of a mean depth of three feet. The metropolis is at present divided amongst nine large water companies, who are practically irresponsible for the quantity and quality of the Dr. Merriman, Physician to her R. H. the Duchess of water they supply, the Legislature having taken no securities for the supervision and modification of its distribution as the public interest should from time And numerous other Members of the Medical Pro. | to time require. The greater part of the dwellings of the poorer classes are either altogether without water, or are furnished only with a very scanty supply of unfiltered water of a high degree of hardness. According to the last returns there were upwards of 70,000 houses without any supply of water whatever. Hitherto, the intermittent supply has been universally adopted, that is to say, the water is pumped out of receptacles in which it is lodged at certain periods, so that they who want it cannot always ob-Water Company's reservoir in the Green Park, the

deposit of the soot, or dirt, or dust, may at times he examination, he could not prove his country, and this branch of the subject it may be desirable that observed as a dark seum or dingy carpet over it. On we should give the opinions of practical engineers. We proceed to a consideration of those remedia; more to enter it. No regard was paid to his repredrainage and sewarage. From the earliest periods of measures which are included under the heads o sentation that, having been settled in the country our constitutional history fundamental provisions for nearly half a century, and not knowing his na- were established by the legislature to secure the free tive country, the neighbouring Governments would flow of running waters, which were deemed to be days, and which still continues. We never witnessed such ter and four hands, left the vessel in the longboat. send him to the state whence he came, viz., Hano- national, rather than local property; and it was part weather; the rainfell in torrents and the thunder rolled Each man was well armed, besides the boat carrying ver. He was first sent into the grand duchy of of the prerogative of the Crown, often exercised, to incessantly. The Tiber overflowed its banks in the most the swivel guns mounted on the rail. They took Oidenburg, the authorities of which immediately scatt issue special commissions, as well before as after the frightful manner; one-half the city is inundated by its provisions and water with them, intending to stay him back to Hanover. Having thus, though invo- passing of statutory enactments, to protect the people waters, and the inhabitants of the Corso have five feet away for three days on a cruise up the river, to barluntarily, returned into the country, the penalty of against the encroachments of private interests upon depth of water round their houses. All the quarter of ter with the natives. They first proceeded along then sent into the neighbouring duchy of Brunswick. The authorities returned him again into Hanover, and the near wretch underwent a second time the and the poor wretch underwent a second time the laws and customs of Romney Marsh were settled by Henry of Bathe, one of the judges in the reign of respected as the embodiment of the principles which should regulate all future decisions. A commission was issued in the third year of Henry the Fourth, to with pure water, as well as for draining that town, the other of four years old. At last, when no coupeasily cite some very ancient precedents showing the try would receive him, he was kept in custody at solicitude of the legislature on this subject, but those Hoya, in Hanover. It was in vain that a humane lawyer, Opperman, applied for him to the Diet of

quoted must suffice. Descending to more modern times, we find that among the provisions of the 54th Frankfort; he received no answer, and equally un George III., now repealed, the surveyors of the highsuccessful at first was the application of Shulm to ways had power to require and compel the occupiers Government for means to enable him to go to Ame- of the land adjoining to scour and cleanse the main rica. His benefactor then opened a subscription, sewers and drains, and pay the expenses of it; but when the public showed itself more humane than the the general Highway Act, now in force, contains no

In all its combinations there is no public measure which presents an amount of benefit equal to that of Sanatory Reform. It is eminently conse vative of health and property. It would invigorate the of mortality, save the heavy charges which tall on By the aid of water constantly at high pressure fires pronouncing him guilty, and the court sentenced him of money, it would be cheaply obtained; but it is THE SWEETS OF ELOQUENCE.—" How beautiful he of all local sanatory improvements, while its distribu-

loway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from John Knight, Esq., dated Launceston, March, 1, 1845:—"Professor Holloway. Dear Sir,—I am authorised by Doctor de Dassel, loway. Plans, relieve workhouse infirmaries of their unbe attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he raveges of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever nad the misfortun dur their more youthful days to be affected without responsibilities of matrimony and who ever nad the misfortun some of these diseases, a prious course of this medician thighly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, highly essential, and of the greatest importance as kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, and the most deephon as innocent wife.

The standard of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, even when every other treatment has a point and the misfortunate inmates of their uncoton deposition of the extraordinary effect of your fortunate inmates, and check that tendency to physical degeneracy now so painfully attested by medical sold egeneracy now so painfully attested by medical to contract the contract of the contract of the contract of the proprietor of the fortunate inmates of their uncoton deposition of the extraordinary effect of your make use of his name as attesting to their efficacy. Signed, John Knight, Garr Villa, late proprietor of the foundation of the system, the chiefly benefited by the judicious or those possess and the matter of the

Offences, Accidents, & Anquests. science, we shall enter upon a new epoch of happiness and civilization—Topic, Dec. 26; article—" Importance of Sanatory Reform.

THE NEW MEANS OF RENDERING SUR-ICAL OPERATIONS PAINLESS.

ploy the inhalation of ether as a means of rendering gun, and pointing it at his mother, pulled the trigsurgical operations painless, I beg to enclose you, for publication, the result of several cases in which I have extracted teeth with success under the above unfortunate woman's head, who immediately fell circumstances.

from my friend, tDr. Boott, the first intelligence presented itself to his view; the body of his lifeless relating to this discovery, and which intelligence had wife, weltering in her blood, and his son standing been conveyed to him, on that day, in a private over in a frantic condition. The unfortunate woletter from America, and stated that numerous man left a large family to deplore her untimely end. surgical operations had been performed at Boston, and amongst others numerous extractions of teeth, body of Thomas Isaacs, a boy about twelve years of and I immediately contrived an apparatus for the purpose of testing these remarkable allegations. On the 19th, in the presence of Dr. Boott and his Brown, William Beach, and George Ridler, were family, at his own residence, I operated upon a in company on the 13th inst., having two guns with young person thrown into sleep by the inhalation, them, with which they amused themselves shooting

the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain mingham, 40,000; in Leeds, 87,000; in Manchester, it was removed. She said that all she had felt was merely a sensation of cold around the tooth, a sensation which was caused perhaps by the coldness of the extracting instrument. The apparatus employed consisted of the lower did not seem to be aware of; indeed, all three men

coming insensible, and the breathing tranquil and Brown, who was about a yard from the boy, contiinvoluntary, he had no longer the power of raising nued his most unhappy frolic, still pointing the the ball. Hence the breath passed into the vessel muzzle of the gun backwards and forwards in front and diluted the ether vapour, and only an incomplete of the child, when at last the gun went off, and insensibility ensued.

Instructed by these circumstances, I have had another apparatus made by Mr. Elphick, of Castle Street. Oxford Street. It consists of a mouthpiece. Street, Oxford Street. It consists of a mouthpiece. Oh Lord, oh Lord! I have shot the boy-what permits of a perfectly free inhalation, but closes when expiration begins, and opens the other, an horizontal valve, with a perpendicular action at the top. By this means inspiration and expiration are both allowed with the greatest freedom. To the empty." They carried the wounded victim of this most melancholy and fatal jesting to a neighbouring end of this mouthpiece is attached a pad, containing a spring well stuffed and adapted to the external contour of the mouth, also a clip for compressing the nostrils, and thus preventing the patient from drawing in the air, either through the nose, or by the corners of the mouth. This apparatus I tried on Saturday last on two patients, from one of whom I pened in the island of Portland :- As a preventive removed on upper molar, from the other, a deep man, of the name of Hancock, stationed in the removed on upper molar, from the other, a deep seated stump. My success was complete. Yesterday I again operated at my house, in Dr. Boott's presence on Mr. Dixon surgical instrument maker, of industry of the hand just returned from duty, was cleaning the barrel of his pistol, the charge of which he had unfortunately omitted to withdraw, while hold-Tonbridge Place, New Road.

The account he gave of his status during the operation is extraordinary; he described that he underwent a most remarkable dream, in the course of dow and seven children to lament their bereavement arose the difference in their sanatory condition. In which all that he had done, and read, and known, of a good husband and father. An inquest was held the work-hops of tailors similar consequences have and all the events of his early youth seemed to be been observed, and when the atmosphere is vitiated, "compressed into a circle." He then felt as though county coroner, when the Jury returned their verthe tendency to pulmonary consumption is aggra- an evil spirit was endeavouring to triumph over him, vated; for exercise, to some degree, counteracts the but still his confidence in his own victory was predoill effects impure air, for which reason, in crowded minant. The actual removal of the tooth seemed to ball-rooms, it is better to dance than to stand still. be coincident with the last effort of the supposed lengthened inquiry took place at Guy's Hospital, on In heated rooms the fear of catching cold induces the closing up every opening through which a current scious of the presence of those around him, and in of air may enter, and thus the atmosphere is poi- two minutes he was fully recovered. He had been consequence of his throat having been severed in

This morning, at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, ficial stimulus. Thus the physical frame is assailed in the presence of several medical men, 1 again by the joint attack of an external and internal operated in two cases with the same success—one a Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth, has obtained the approbation and recommendation of the following eminent Physicians and Surgeons:—

Operated in two cases with the same of the following eminent Physicians and Surgeons:—

Operated in two cases with the same of the child twelve years of age, the other, a young man of lungs. Only inferior to the disastrous consequences twenty-seven years of age. From the child, I rewith his left hand; witness went to him, when he with his left hand; witness went to him, when he with his left hand; witness went to him, when he with his left hand; witness went to him, when he with his left hand; witness went to him, when he will be a same of the child. I reof over-crowding and defective ventilation, are the moved two teeth; from the man, a large molar tooth evils which arise from inadequate surplies of water from the upper jaw; the latter, on being questioned in dwelling houses. The present daily consumption as to pain, replied that he knew nothing about it, as of water in the metropolisis equal to the contents of he had lost his brains. Both recovered in two

minutes, and left the hospital perfectly well. In conclusion, I may remark, that I entertain the most confident hopes that at last a means is provided been in better circumstances. He would give no which beyond all fear of failing, without any reference to the peculiarities of individual temperament, susceptibility, or idiosyncracy, will be at the service found. Before he was removed, he attempted to of all who are obliged to undergo the operations of tear the wound in his throat open. Mr. Murell, one dental surgery. I trust, however, that no incautious of the house-surgeons of Guy's Hospital, produced or unwarrantable experiments will be tried-that whether the patients suffer pain or not, the worth of the human body will be too thoroughly recognised by "Il Marchese de Beccadelli." Deceased died on all humane and scientific men to allow them to palter Sunday from the effects of the injury. The sister for one moment with the interests or in the avenues of life. The general humanity and enlightenment stated, that deceased informed her that he had been of the age will thus allow a discovery to be harmless which otherwise have been made the means of much had then been only three days in England. He had reckless mutilation. In this case this new applica- lost a great deal of property, on account of which, tion of steam will be, indeed, a wide blessing; and during the last two years, he had given way to the steam of ether and other substances innumerable, drinking, from the effect of which for 48 hours he if properly applied, may lead to results as new, was almost in a state of unconsciousness. He could whether in surgery, physiology, or physchology, as not say whether any one cut his throat or whether the steam of water and its application has been in he did it himself. Verdict-"That the deceased the physical, domestic, and social existence of man- died from a wound in his throat, but how the in-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. JAMES ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist. 7. Gower Street, Dec. 28th, 1846.

INUNDATION IN ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 12th, gives the following additional details of the late storm in that city: the great public water courses for mill power or for the Campo Marzo, the Ghetto Ripetto, the Corso from the southern end of the island, trading with the na-Henry the Second, and his ancient ordinances were sistance being possible, Since 1805 such a scene has not ning devices which natives usually resort to. About sided a little. A part of the Corso is free, but boats still ply bank, thinking they would be safe there. furnish the means of providing Kington-upon-Hull through the adjacent streets, carrying provisions to those made a fire, and had supper, after which the carand removing impure sea or fresh water. We might the most, but the extent of the disasters cannot be yet poor Bessant said he should prefer sleeping on shore, Marches, have been carried away.

A correspondent at Rome writes as follows :-Rome is once more under water. For some days past the rains have continued to fall incessantly; and on Wednesday morning the Tiber overflowed its banks, partially flooding the Via Ripetta. The river continued to rise gradually during the day; towards evening a slight decrease was observed, and people went to bed satisfied that the worst was over. About twelve o'clock a sudden accession of water completely inundated the atreets in the vicinity of the river, and all the lower portion of the city, and so terrifically rapid was the rise, that by four o'clock the Piazza del Popolo, the Via del Babuino, the Corso, as far as the Colonna, and all the connecting streets, including the Via Condotti, were only to be passed in boats. The utmost consternation prevailed. her neighbours, though they repeatedly knocked nomized, and property would be more secure against the keystones of the arches of Poute Sisto, those of the By daylight the waters had reached to within a foot of and called, could not obtain any answer. In the conflagration as also life. As a consequence of the Ponte St. Angelo, Molle, and others less elevated must have been completely covered. The Pantheon of Coursi, the Temple of Vesta, Santa Maria in Cosmedin, and all the excavated ruins in the Forum, were under water. The country from the Poncian hill presented a scene tha most deplorable—one vast sheet of water, from which I am certain made no resistance. Poor Bessant had ing this as a flood has happened here since that of 1805, and prompted by, that practised on a tradesman The river from the Sisto presents an appearance about lately, was played off here last week, with considercertain that the sewage of towns would pay the cost lutely frightful, the turbid waters boil and roar through able effect. On Tuesday morning various tradesmen The Sweets of Elequence.—"How beautiful he discourses!" said one lady to another, as they sat listening to a celebrated orator; "whatever he lets fall from his lips is sweet and full of elequenc!" Just then Mr. Orator "let fall" a great his tolegalar. The sweet important of the soil would double or all views, sanatory and moral, social and economic, from the country. They delayed writing to a collegalar to the surface of the soil would double or quadruple the produce of agriculture. Thus, under the woodwork of houses, curratelli, dead animals, and purporting to be written of the nature of accounts yet to reach us by the worthy landlord, Mr. Philpott or Mrs. Phi time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I Just then Mr. Orator "let fall" a great big tobacker we consider the health of towns the most important from the country. I have delayed writing until I could pott. The parties were generally required to be at measure that can be submitted to the wisdom of Par | tell you of the subsidence of the flood. It commenced | the "George" at half-past ten o'clock, A.M. Accorliament, and one which eminently commends its If to decrease two hours since, but the rain which had dingly, punctual at that hour, an undertaker was in to the patriotism and philonthrophy of the whole nation. "The rights of property must no longer conshould it continue through the night, we shall be in a dead, for a coffin, and to do the other requisites have lost their teeth is especially directed to the following observations:—The extraction of the few teeth or roots which may remain in the mouth, is incited upon.

The legislator of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the must possess and display the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the moral courage of property must no longer continue than before. Under this emergency the moral courage of property must not longer continue than before appearance of the legislator must possess and display the moral courage of property must not longer continue than before appearance are continued to the following than the moral courage of property must not longer continued than before appearance are continued to the following than the moral courage of property must not longer continued than before appearance are continued to the following than the moral courage of property must not longer continued than before are continued to the following than the moral courage of property must not longer continued than the moral courage of pro roots which may remain in the mouth, is insisted upon by many dentists, preparing artificial teeth; this is not necessary, as Mr. HOWARD'S Patent improved method, must no longer continue to be as fatal as the slaughters of fever pope himself going about in person to the more afflicted butchers' men with legs of mutton, two grocers' lads. must no longer continue to be as fatal as the slaughters Pope himself going about in person to the more afflicted butchers' men with legs of mutton, two grocers' lads of war, and no longer can we be permitted to act on neighbourhood, and superintending their relief. The with each a huge cheese, a tobacconist with a box of mastication: and so perfectly natural in appearance as to defy detection by the closest observer, without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever.

The new Patent Teeth, invented by Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, will be found more economical than others.

On the found of the perfectly natural in appearance as to defy detection by the closest observer, without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever.

The new Patent Teeth, invented by Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, will be found more economical than others.

On the found of the properties of the properties of the properties of the perfect of the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep princely manner, and all that can will be done to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. In the Jews' quarter the the wisest economy; that it will not only save mischief has been severe, the people having been commonly the properties of the properties of the properties of the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep prince Borghese, too, has imitated this example in a down a superabundant population. We have now princely manner, and all that can will be done to mitigate the suffering soft the properties of the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep prince Borghese, too, has imitated this example in a prince Borghese, too, has imitated this example in a down a superabundant population. We have now princely manner, and all that can will be done to mitigate the suffering soft the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep prince Borghese, too, has imitated this example in a princely manner, and all that can will be done to mitigate the best Havannahs, and other such like necessaries, a top control of the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep princely manner, and all that can will be done to mitigate the best Havannahs, and other such like necessaries, a top control of the brutal maxim that disease was intended to keep princely manne money, but preserve the physical strength of those by pelled to make holes in the solid walls to allow egr. ss enter, shouldering the implements of their craft; whom all wealth is created; it will give us produc. and ingress, the gates at both ends of that place being while the dustman called in to ascertain "further Doctor De Dassel, of Van Diemen's Land, and Holoway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from John Knight. Esa... whom all wealth is created; it will give us productive citizens, by nerving the arm of under water. Great as may be the present distress, the midst of the hubbub, a gentleman, from the upper

disinterestedness of an elevated and elevating inundated the Corso, and is still rising.

FATAL ACCIDENTS WITH FIRE-ARMS. An accident of a most appalling nature occurred at Milverton on Friday last. A man named Cross had been on a shooting excursion, and on returning i(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Sin,—Having been the first in this country to emdown dead. The father immediately ran down stairs It was on the 17th of this month that I received when he heard the report, when a frightful scene An inquest was held at Bream, last week, on the extracted a molar tooth from her lower jaw.

The inhalation occupied a minute and a half, and

Cross Keys Inn, Bream, and drank two quarts of hear hetween them, and then left to proceed here. at small birds. After a while they adjourned to the the patient's recovery from sleep another minute.

Dr. Boott then questioned her respecting the tooth, alighted within distance for a shot, and Ridler said, "Shoot the whoop," meaning the bird, upon which both Brown and Ridler raised their guns to their shoulders and fired. Only Ridler's gun, however, went off, that of Brown having hung fire, but this he The apparatus employed consisted of the lower and part of Nooth's apparatus, with a flexible tube, to declare they believed at the time that both guns which was attached a ball and socket valve and had exploded. While they were looking for the bird, which was attached a ball and socket valve and mouthpiece similar to those commonly used for inhalation.

I repeated the experiment a few days after on other parties, but in several cases little or no effect was produced by the vapour; the fact was that the ball and socket valve, though impervious to water, was not so to air, moreover as the patient was becausing insensible and the breathing tranguil and brown who was about a vard from the boy conti lodged the contents in the breast of the ill-fated boy, who put his hand to his bleeding breast, and cried shall I do?" and running to the little fellow, he took

> haste to Coleford, for a surgeon; but long before his return the deceased breathed his last sigh, in the cottage to which his mangled body had been carried.
> Last week, the following melancholy accident haping it with the muzzle pointed towards his person, it unhappily went off, and the contents were lodged in his body, excepting the ball, which passed through him causing immediate death. He has left a wicounty coroner, when the Jury returned their verdict, " Accidental Death."

cottage, Brown continuing like a man distracted at

what he had done, and Ridler proceeded with all

Mysterious Death .- On Tuesday evening, & the churchyard of Woolwich Church. Alexander Murray, a labouter in Woolwich Dockyard, said that at about 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday, Oct. exclaimed, "I have cut my throat." He was taken to the Mitre Tavern, where the wound was sewn up. Policeman Harris said, that the next day, the relieving officer of the union called his attention to the deceased, who was residing at a lodging-house, in Highstreet. He appeared to have been a man who had account of himself. There was three halfpence and a card in his pocket. No knife or razor had been the card found on the deceased, on which was a marquis's coronet, with the name on it printed, of Cornelius Ward, in which deceased was placed, living on the Continent for the last 24 years. He jury was caused there was not sufficient evidence to satisfy the Jury."

MURDER OF SEAMEN BY AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

A letter written by the master of the schooner Thomas Lord, and addressed to Mr. Lewes Scon, of

23, New Broad-street, gives an account of the mur-

der of the supercargo and two seamen belonging to

that vessel, on Mulgrave Island, at the western end of Torres Straits. The vessel was trading with the natives for tortoise shell and beche le mer, and was provisioned for a 12 months voyage. On the morn-We know not how to describe to you the effects of the ing of June 3rd, according to the narrative of the tempest which has devastated this city for the last four captain. Bessant, the supercargo, with the carpenthe rapidity of the inundation, found themselves prisoners pearance of the savages, who were doing all they in their houses, without food and several without any as- could to entice the boat's crew ashore by many cunbeen witnessed. The loss has been immense. The shops 6 in the evening, finding trade getting slack, they and collars are under water. Yesterday the waters sub- left the island, and proceeded to a small dry sandwho are still imprisoned. The Jews' quarter has suffered penter proposed going to the boat to sleep in it, but known; the mails no longer arrive, and two or three thinking there was not the slightest danger. The bridges on the high road from Bologna, and in the party divided, the carpenter and two hands proceeding to the boat, which was anchored a few feet off the shore. About nine o'clock the carpenter called from the boat, "Who has the watch on shore ?" Poor Bessant replied, "The whole of us." These were the last words lie was heard to utter. Poor fellow, he little thought his end was so near. About 11 o'clock the carpenter was awakened by hearing a noise on shore. He looked up, and to his horror beheld, by the light of the moon, the wretched savages, who had come across in their canoes, murdering poor Bessant and one of the seamen. He instantly fired at them, when they gave a loud yell and retreated to the scrub close by. Through the resolute conduct of the carpenter they succeeded in getting the remaining seamen into the boat, but not before the poor fellow was dreadfully wounded. He afterwards died on board of his wounds. The supercargo must have been quite dead when the carpenter and the remainder of the boat's crew took possession of his body; but they were compelled to give it up, as the natives, to the number of at least 200, were again approaching from the scrub, and canoes were observed coming with numbers more.

> midst of the hubbub, a gentleman, from the upper end of the town, dropped in to inquire what it was "to his interest" that Mr. Philpott had to tell him. The perpetrators of this wicked hoax, who, as yet, remain undiscovered, are, doubtless, chuckling over the success of their object; but it is not unlikely they may soon be brought to light, and made to answer for their wanton cruelty .- Dover Chronicle.

Human Bones,-In the human body there are 240

#### Poetry

THE GATES OF ROME\_THE GATES OF HEAVEN." BY LADY DUFFLEIN (From Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, 1837.)

Fling wide thy solemn gates, O Rome! A Kingly guest draws near, Whose slightest frown in his far home Sad millions watch and fear! He cometh not, in pilgrim guise, To bow before thy shrine :

The blessing which his faith denies, He will not ask from thine. He cometh-as a King should come! With poinp and rich array: With sound of trump and beat of drum,

A conqueror-on his way; He looketh-es a King should look-Proud step, and lofty eye,-And gestures of command, that brook Nor peer nor rival nigh: The memory of one lost and dear,

Hath touched that brow of pride,\* The shadow of a human fear Yet stalketh by his side; But power to that stern spirit comes The weight aside to fling;

And he bears him nobly-as becomes A warrior, and a King. Again fling wide thy solemn gates O Rome! Without there stands A pilgrim, who in patience waits With meek and folded hands; A woman-travel-stained and worn.

Thy portal tottereth thro'. Alone, unfriended, weak, forlorn,-And yet a Conqueror too! O noble heart! whose faith upbore The faint and feeble frame. Thro' hopeless years of travail sore,

In torture, doubt, and shame; The good fight bast thou fought; and now, Thy promised rest so near. Why sinketh down that noble brow. That knew nor guilt nor fear !

She cometh, as the poor do come, With bated breath and sigh, To ask a boon-O mighty Rome! Thy leave in peace to die. Of all thy wealth's uncounted sums She asks but this-a grave: And craves it meekly-as becomes A suppliant and a slave!

O Holy City! art thou dumb When (as in days of yore) The oppressor, and his victim, came Thy judgment seat before ? Shail the old thunders wake again The echoes of thy hills ? Speak !- to a listening world ! In vain :

No voice the silence fills!

Shall he, who guildess life destroys, Have sanction at thy shrine? And, deaf to a wronged nation's voice, Hear "Welcome" now, from thine? A voice, as of a mighty flood, Shall drown that "Welcome" sound :

The cry of blood! the innocent blood, That crieth from the ground! Oh! when before the gates of Heaven Those pilgrims both shall stand, In His dear name-to whom is given To sit at God's right hand; No rags shall hide, nor purple screen The deeds by either done: For God himself shall judge beeween The Emperor and the Nun!

"Poetry" and "Reviews" must make way

### Reviews.

place in this page.

THE YULE LOG FOR EVERYBODY'S CHRISTMAS ILEARTII; SHOWING WHERE IT GREW; HOW IT WAS CUT AND BROUGHT HOME; AND HOW IT WAS BURNT-By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile." London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

It is the misfortune of the author of this neat little Christmas work that he should have followed instead of preceded Dickens. Ilad be been first in the field we are persuaded he could have written an excellent Christmas story, though he had never read the "Carol," or the "Chimes;" but, as it is, we feel that many of his pictures have too close a similarity to parts of the above named works. This is to be regretted, for there is much excellent writing it were these few who had secured to themselves the in the book which no mere copyist could have advantages, but we had lived to see the day, when had sense or soul enough to "get up." There is, too, a robustness, an old English truthfulness, about this story, far superior to anything to be found in "The Battle of Life." Whatever may be its faults, we know of no book since the "Carol" so well calculated to inspire its readers with generous, kindly bars on the high road to knowledge. (Cheers.) Cothoughts, and contempt for the mere money-grubbing spirit, which is esteemed by so many the first of virtues. From first to last the story is well calculated to enforce its excellent moral "that we are sent into the world not to live for ourselves alone. If asked what the plans of this League were, he carry." We regret we cannot spare room for ex- should begin to save something out of his wages, in tracts. The book is admirably il'ustrated by George fact that the working people should accumulate Cruikshank. We heartly recommend the "Yule capital; those accumulated driblets will be equally Log" to our friends, both young and old.

# SCOTT, BYRON, AND SHELLEY.

aurora of his magical genius over the musty chrofictional literature.

Who has not sorrowed for the unfortunate Effie

Deans? or lamented over the untimely fate of the conception of a temale character which ever ema- (Great applause.) nated from the pen of Walter Scott, is the beautiful noveli-t could not deny the qualities which constitute moral heroism to the dark-eyed daughters of Israel. In our opinion, Ivanhoe, is, in fact, the most | and crime." brilliant creation of his genius; the character of Richard Cour-de-Lion is, perhaps, too favourably drawn, and that of Athelstan too weak and vaccilating for our conception of the sturdy independence of a Saxon thane, but the other characters are finely drawn. Isaze of York is a good portrait, though not a pleasing one; and the Templarisa fine impersonation of the turbulent chivalry of that period, and the mostriking compounds of virtue and vice, in which the ceived and half-metaphy-ical romances; and the scenes with Rebecca, in which his love for the beautiful Jewess struggles for mastery with his stubborn pride and ambition, are finely pourtrayed.

The genius of Scott revelled in the tournaments, festivities, and barbaric magnificence of the middle ages; he ever strove to throw a halo over the past; d was essentially formed upon a love tocratic and feudal grandeur. It evidenced itself in of a serious character has obtained extensive circulahis baronial hall at Abbotsford, in his worship of tion in the parish of St. Pancras, concerning the rank, in his pictures of the courtly splendours of death of Roseita Brown, aged twenty, late in the Kenilworth, and the turbulent baronage of Scotland. Service of Mr. Jenkins, surveyor, of Huntley street, His favourite characters were Highland caterans, Tottenham Court-road, and which has given rise to border depredators, feudal barons, and time-serving a belief that instead of having committed suicide, cavailer, and courtiers. Charles II. was to his eyes, as she was supposed to have done, she was murdered. blinded by the pomp and glitter of courts and coro- The inquest on Rosetta Brown was held by Mr. Mills blinded by the pomp and glitter of courts and core- The inquest on Rosetta Brown was held by Mr. Mills comparatively inactive, In cassinetts and cashmeretts nets, only the "merrie monarch" of comedy—the on the 23rd ult. The evidence went to show, that infamous Claverhouse a graceful cavalier: while, on although betrothed to one young man, she was in the other hand, the sincere piety and religious zeal love with another man, when she consented a day done in the heavier descriptions of piece goods, and yarns of the Covenanters, and the sterling independence of or two previous to her death, to have the banus be are no worse to sell but prices are very inadequate to the l'uritans, were ridiculed and misrepresented. We look in vain through the writings of Scott for a single liberal sentiment, or the slightest manifestar ton-church. The other person was a lodger in the liberal sentiment, or the slightest manifestar ton-church. Brown was in service, and the steriling independence of two previous to have the banus between herself and her betrothed put up in l'addingtons of combing wool, which generally are fully a half-penny per lb. over what was obtainable about a month bine for the body and middle qualities, these at present being most in request. tially the bard and chronicler of a past age—the em- | which she put up the banns of marriage she was

the living spirit of democracy, as those of Scott did evidence in reference to her alleged seduction, but great importance in our town, several houses have been

isting institutions, that restless aspiration for a higher state of being, which characterises the pre-sent generation. The literary offspring of these thoughts were his Vision of Judgment, drawn forth by the apostacy of Southey and his servile adulation of George III., and the Irish Avatar, unparalleled for its better irony and cutting sarcasm. His Childe Harold abounds with noble passages; we may men-tion his reflections on war, and his musings in the ruins of the Coliseum. His Don Juan has been stigmatised as an immoral poem, though we cannot but think that the objection has been a mere cloak under which to exclude the work for its democratic tendencies. The style is unequal, it is altogether a singular poem, but it is replete with thought, with pathos, and the true spirit of poetry. It is a poem which none but Byron could ever have written, it bears the impress of his wonderful genius on every page, and we may venture to assert that no one ever took it up without reading it to the end. It breaths throughout a spirit of genuine philanthrophy, which those who rail at it on the score of morality would do well to imitate; its gifted author has imbued it with the feeling which animated his own breast, an earnest aspiration for the welfare of humanity, constituting it a record of free thought and an eloquent vindication of democracy, which every republican, every lover of his species, should have in his library.

As Byron was the impersonation of the present transitionary state of the public mind, so was Shelley the representative and exponent of the future, not the futurity-idea inculcated by our clerical instructors, dim and shadowy as Ossian's hall of Loda, but the moral summer of the world, the realisation of Arcadian fable and Hebraic myth. Sheliey was the most highly gifted harbinger of the coming brightness, his whole aspirations were towards the future, as evinced in the Queen Mab and the equally beautiful Revolt of Islam.

"This is the winter of the world ;- and here We die, even as the winds of autumn fade, Expiring in the froze and foggy air,-Behold! Spring comes, tho' we must pass who made The promise of its birth, even as the shade Which from our death, as from a mountain, flings The future, a broad sunrise :- thus arrayed As with the plumes of overshadowing wings, From its dark gulf of chains, Earth like an eagle

Byron's morbid imagination, the mother of those lark creations of his fancy, the Laras and Childe them for it!" Is this concentration of cynicism and Harolds of his great poems, received many a scintillation of eternal light from his intercourse with Shelley, and its effect was visible in those cantos of Cailde Harold which were written during their continental intimacy. The misanthrophy which occasionally gleams forth in the writings of Byron, "The stinging of a heart the world had stung," was unknown to Percy Bysshe Shelley. He wrote not of the past like Scott, nor lingered over the present like Byron, but directed his whole thoughts and aspirations to wards the future. Byron, as he cast a melanchol glance at Spain and Italy, turned his eyes towards Greece, where he saw the crescent waning before the rising splendour of the star of Helles, and he hoped; the valuable addresses delivered by Dr. Bachoffner on but Shelley gazed deeper into the gloom of futurity, the electric telegraph, and Dr. Ryan on explosive and saw in the coming time the realisation of his own bring visions of Utopia—not only Greece free from the Moslem rule, and the unity and independence of Italy restored, but the unity and fraternity of the whole human race, the actualization of flebrew pro- of the principle of magnetism, and a historical notice phecy and Grecian fable, dreamed of by Piaso, and preached by Jesus, when the individual shall be public purposes, Dr. Bachoffner upon this occasion merged in the universal, and Moore's Utopia and Harrington's Oceana shall have "a local habitation and a name."

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

T. Frost.

appeared in the People's Journal some months ago, has come into being under the above designation. This party held their Christmas Festival on Monday for politics and Revolutions. The extraordinary to- evening last, at the Farringdon Hall, Snow Hill. reign and other news of the week compels us to omit About two hundred attended the Soiree which was several matters which otherwise would have found a presided over by Mr. William Howitt, who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Howitt.

After the removal of the cloth, Mr. Howitt rose and said, his first words should be. "Success to the Co-operative League," and it gave him the greatest pleasure to see in that numerous assembly the dawn of that success. He was told this was scarcely to be called a public meeting, that it should be considered rather as a meeting of a few friends. It was only a month or two ago, that the league was commenced Co-operation was nothing new, but heretofore the working classes had co-operated to raise wealth for others. Co-operation had built cities, and laid the foundation of Kingdoms. We had been ruled, and often misruled by co-operation. Loud cheers.)
Armies had been called together, and not untrequently destroyed the fruits of that power which had called them together, co-operation. (Hear, Rear.) The immense masses of wealth by which we are surrounded, was created by co-operation. The great mischief was, that this co-operation had been in the hands of the few for the be efit of the few. (Hear, hear,) Education had been confined to the few, and allparties, were spreading education. The working classes were educating themselves, schools, colleges, &c., were rising on every hand. No barriers were now permitted, the people had resolved to become Rebecca and her children, and breakdown all toll bars on the high road to knowledge. (Cheers.) Cooperation had been adopted in France and other places, but their systems was too complex. We are not yet prepared for Owen, or Fourier. We must sow the seeds and then Co-operation will take root. If asked what the plans of this League were he but to do one another good; and lighten and ease one would say they were as numerous as the multifarious another of the burdens which it falls to our lot to religious seets, but his views were, that every man as good as the capital of the millionare, and would produce railroad gas or any company quite as well. (Cheers.) Once successful the great difficulty was over, and no master, or manufacturer had any right When the Northern Romancer threw the bright condition. Who were the present great, manufacturer and any right to fiel hurt or jealous at their attempt to better their able to get up: there are, however, samples at market. The attendance small, and only a moderate business done aurora of his magical genius over the musty chro-nicles of antiquity, weaving therefrom with fairy hear.) He was delighted to see so many ladies here, links, the creations of his vivid fancy, the reading in that circumstance he saw the greatest augur of world had already become weary of the tedious nar- success. He had faith that women would see its rations, unnatural plots, and sickly sentiment of the practicability. He was at a meeting the other day school of Richardson, and Hannah Moore. The me- at which man was described as the tree, and women trical legends of our ancestors had become obsolete, as the flower, but he would have a clock as the and all the imaginary talent of Anne Radcliffe could simile of which men were the hands, or the great not invest her wildly extravagant conceptions with dial, and women the main spring sitting behind the the charms which hung around the productions of dial. (Hear. hear.) The English are a mighty

the gifted author of Waverley. Scott struck out a ration. We have established a great system of comnew path, he created a new epoch in the history of merce. We have carried cultivation over the Indian empire, through the American Territories and Australian colonies-(hear, hear)-and by our pro-Deans? or lamented over the untimely fate of the posed wide world system of Co-operation, we shall amiable Amy Robsart? But, perhaps, the finest confer on England great and illimitable tlessings.

The following sentiments were proposed:-"The and high-souled Rebecca. With all his undeniable brotherhood of man, may it speedily be recognised bero-worship and wordly conventionalism, the by the whole civilized world;" "Co-operation, and

These sentiments were spoken to in eloquent speeches, by Messrs. Anger, Goodwin, Barmby, Roberts, Slaney, and Spenc Hall. In conclusion, the Chauman said, he thought they

would all acknowledge they had enjoyed a right happy Christmas festival, (Loud che rs.) What from the United States, has be taken off the market, was the ancient festival of the Barons, with their An advance must be noted on last Tuesday's prices of 2d of the turbulent chivalry of that period, and the moruls engendered by the insane and bigotry-begotten
ruls engendered by the insane and bigotry-begotten
rule for the control of the control They need not look to other classes to lead them, they had plenty of talent amongst themselves. Indian meal has been taken for Irish account at 40s per after the fashion with which all lovers of the game unfortunates.

DEATH OF AN they had plenty of talent amongst themselves. two seem blended together without any very accu- From the little exertions that had been made, it was 240 lbs. rately defined line of demarcation, which Bulwer surprising how far a knowledge of their meeting had Lytton so often presents us with in his sublimely con- spread. The first move of the co operative principle would bring us comfortable homes, then happy wives and families, and political power. (Loud cheers.) Health and happiness to the chairman, Mary and Miss llowitt, having been given with great eclat,

the meeting dissolved.

tion of sympathy with the democracy. He was essen about five o'clock in the afternoon of the day in bodiment of those conservative opinions in politics discovered in Mr. Jenkins's coal cellar, with her ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—There is little change to and religion, and that exclusive principle of social throat cut from ear to ear, and a carving knife lying report in the flaunel market to-day; business still conlife, which are now rapidly passing away.

Byron was the moral antipede of the Northern as to the nature of the wound, and some friends of ment. near to her. There was no medical man examined times dull, with no exception of any speedy amend-

the shadowy unsubstantial image of feudal aristo- the deputy coroner would not allow them to proceed, induced to lay in very largely of cotion yarns on speculation, and its late rapid rise has caused the wholesale the noble sect east the halo of his brilliant genius quently ensued, and ultimately, a verdict was re- prices. Over the loftiest themes and the most liberal senti- turned, to the effect, "That deceased destroyed her- Norringman.-Lace: All descriptions of goods kept

their fellow-men, and he launched the most brilliant of the deceased, at the time, loudly expressed their improving. The glove branch is in rather an inactive efforts of his muse, fraught with the keenest frony, dissatisfaction, and subsequently had the body exagainst the abuses of the day. How unlike the time assined by a surgeon, who, it is stated, declares that berving mannon-worshipping spirit of Scott! Beron the deceased's throat was cut in such a way that it extensive. Cotton Goods: The market for goods genewas the embediment of that disatisfaction with ex- was impossible she could have done the act herself. rally continues very quiet.

A BAD DEFENCE OF A BAD CAUSE.

(From the Charivari,) The perpetrators of the wilful murder of Cracow are trying to justify and to defend their abominable act. To this there is nothing to objects; it is a necessity of position with people who, like them, incur a responsibility which necessitates their appearance n a court of justice. But what we complain of is

this-that they choose arguments altogether consis-

tent with the cause—that is to say, detostable.

The Austrian Observer, which has constituted itself their advocate, alleges, by way of justification, that the three powers of the north were agreed to strike the blow, and that the instant "those three directly contracting Powers act in concert, France has no longer anything to do with the matter!" Here is a triumphant reason for you! It is only requisite for thieves to understand each other; there is then not the slightest ground for reproaching them. The complicity which in all codes is an aggravation of the offence becomes, according to the dictum of the Cossack lawyers, a certificate of innocence. In the second place, according to the Austrian Observer, there has been no violation of the Treaty of Vienna, sceing that the stipulations relative to Cracow "were only inserted in the final act." Do you understand? if they had only been at the beginning; but, alas! they were at the end! The solemn engagements entered into at the latter part of a document signify absolutely nothing : good faith and consistency depend upon the place occupied by the matter sworn to upon a sheet of paper! What would be said of an accused criminal who replied to his judges.—"Ah! bah! the action for which I am brought before you is only in contravention with the last articles of the penal code.

Is any attention ever paid to latter articles ?" In the same way our Pasquiers and Sequirs might allege that it is always perfectly allowable to make ight of one's last oaths! But we could even excuse this ridiculous humbug, if a stop was made there But, no: folly has played its part, and insolence is now about to take its turn. To wit: "To sum up. it is neither the conventions of Paris nor the respect due to the faith of treaties that have imposed any reserve upon the French; if they had felt themselves strong enough to break them, they would already have done so long since, and we should not have blamed bravado enough? But, no mat'er, let the estaffiers of the north wait a little; a day will come when we shall pick up their glove, however dirty it may be !

POLYTECUNIC INSTITUTION-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPII, &c.

On Monday a most numerous party of ladies and gentlemen visited this admirable place of entertain ment, where science reigns paramount "day by day," to witness the wonders of modern invention and listen to lectures on subaqueous exploits, and compounds. Dr. Bachoffner introduced much new matter into his lecture upon the neculiar application of electricity to the purposes of the electric tele graph. In addition to the usually lucid explanation of the application of the invention to railway and entered into a lengthened illustration of the prac licability of the new mode of c mmuication by the magnetic wire upon the new principle, secured by patent to Messrs. Nott and Gamble. It is but just to observe, in a passing notice of the various instruments invented for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of messages, &c., in such cases, that the new patent of the above gentlemen is far superior A party professing to take their principles from the any other that has preceded it. The simplicity the "Letterson Labour" by William Howitt, which blished by the electric current both with record to blished by the electric current, both with regard to the pointing of the needle and the ringing of the notice bell to the most distant station on any line of telegraph, appear to be mighty strides towards the necessary simplification of this most important, but at present not sufficiently appreciated agent. Most admirable practical exemplifications of the applicability of the invention were given during the course of the lecture from two heautiful working models on the principle of Messrs. Nott and Gamde. Two gentlemen present, at the special request of the lecturer, put into the hands of Dr. Bachoffner their several cards, and immediately that gentleman set to work, communicating the different letters of each name to another gentleman, who was placed on the other side of the stage. In a space of time incredibly brief, and without the slightest conversation (except by telegraph) between them, the name in each case was proclaimed amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the auditors .- Of Dr. Rvan's lecture on Professor Schoolbien's gun cotton, and explosive compounds generally, it is only necessary to say that it was delivered to an over-crowded auditory with great effect; and intense interest was experienced, as was evinced by the uninterrupted attention displayed by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. More visitors have attended this institution during the present holidays than at any Christmas

# Market Intelligence.

before, since its establishment.

CORN EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 28.

# PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORRSHIRE) CORN MARKET .- We had thin supply of grain in our market to-day, which caused a brisk sale at an advance on last week's prices.—Wheat sold from 7s to 10s; onts, 3s to 4s 6d; barley, 4s 9d to 5s 3d : beaus, 5s 9d to 6s per bushel. WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET -The arrivals of wheat, in

in wheat of all descriptions, at last week's rates. . MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. - At our market this morning there was not much passing in wheat, but holders, in some instances, required rather higher rates than on this

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET .- There was a fair atten dance at the market, and a moderate quantity of wheat offering, which was readily bought by the millers at 3d per bushel advance for secondary quality, and at rather prices for the finer sorts. HULL CORN MARKET .- At this day's market with a

good supply of wheat from the farmers, our millers tried hard to buy on last week's terms, but in the little business done we quote prices is to 2s per qr. higher. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE. - During the present week, owing to the change in the weather, and less activity in London and Liverpool, we cannot note any further advance in wheat, but some large sales have been made at last week's prices.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET .- Our farmers brought a fair supply of wheat to our market to-day, and we had a good show of samples from the coast, but a very limited may the Co-operative League prove an effective in-strument for the banishment of poverty, disease, would willingly have submitted to last Saturday's prices. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- The wants of Ireland continue urgent, and large quantities of wheat, flour, India n corn. meal, barley, beans and peas, have been shipped for that destination within the past week. The sales for local comsumption have been moderate, but an extensive business has been done on speculation, and the bulk of the recent heavy arrival of wheat, flour and Indian corn,

# STATE OF TRADE.

uncertainty as to the real market value of goods and

BRADFORD -There has not been much business done in combing wools. For clothing wool there is a good de-mand. There has, during the week, been more business done in yarns. Many splaners have received orders for future delivery, at a small advance.

HUDDERSFIELD.-The cloth market to day has been HALIFAX -A fair amount of business continues to be

WAKEFIELD. - There is no variation from our last week's report in either the long or short wool trade.

#### Varieties.

PICTURE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S BED-ROOM. (From the New York Tribune.) "IS THIS WAR?" "Monterey, Oct. 7, 1846.

"While I was stationed with our left wing in one the forts, on the evening of the 21st., I saw a Mexican woman busily engaged in carrying bread was a general advance in the ton of coals, made by and water to the wounded men of both armies. I the retail dealers, throughout the metropolis those saw this ministering angel raise the head of a of the most inferior description description being now wounded man, give h m water and food, and then charged at the rate of 30s. carefully bind up his wound with a handkerchief she DEADLY FISH ENCOUNTER -The o her day an un took from her own bed. After having exhausted usual commotion was observed in the Findhorn, at her supplies, she went back to her own house to get one of the spawning beds, by a party of men. It was more bread and water for others. As she was re-turning on her mission of mercy, to comfort other two salmon, both large males. After a long struggle wounded persons, I heard the report of a gun, and the water became still, and one of the combatants saw the poor innecent creature fall dead: I think it floated to the surface dead. The fish was picked up was an accidental shot that struck her. I would by the onlookers, and it was found that the who'e of not be willing to believe otherwise. It made me its flesh, or fish, had been torn, to the depth of the sick at heart, and turning from the scene, I involun- bone, from head to tail, tarily raised my eyes toward heaven, and thought, great God! and is this War? Passing the spot Those guarantees being inserted at the end, there bread by her side, and the broken gourd, with a few last, and damaged a vessel undermenth the drops. buried her, and while we were digging her grave, cannon balls flew around us like hail.

> [Cor. Louisville Cour. THE WHITE SQUALL.

On deck, beneath the auning, I dozing lay and yawning: It was the grey of cawning. Ere yet the sun arose; And above the funnels' roaring, And the fitful wind's deploring, I heard the cabin snoring With universal nose.

In our jovial floating prison

So I lay and wondered why light Came not, and watch'd the twilight, And the red glimmer of the skylight, That shot across the deck; And the binnacle pale and steady, And the duil glimpse of the dead-eye, And the sparks in fiery eddy, That whirled from the chimney neck.

There was sleep from fore to mizen, And never a star had risen The hazy sky to speck. Strange company we harbour'd: We'd a hundred Jews to larboard. Unwash'd, uncomb'd, unbarber'd, Jews black, and brown, and grey; With terror it would seize ye, And make your souls uneasy,

To see those Rabbis greasy, Who did nought but scratch and pray. To starboard Turks and Greeks were, Whisker'd and brown their cheeks were, Enormous wide their breeks were, Their pipes did puff alway; Each on his mat allotted, In silence smok'd and squatted, Whilst round their children trotted In pretty, pleasant play. He can't but smile who traces The smiles on those brown faces,

And the pretty, prattling graces Of those small heathers gay. And so the hours kept tolling, And through the ocean rolling, Went the brave Iberia bowling Before the break of day.

When a squall upon a sudden. Came o'er the waters scudding ; And the clouds began to gather, ea was lash'd to lather And the lowering thunder grumbled, And the lightning jump'd and tumbled, And the ship and all the ocean Woke up in wild commotion. Then the wind set up a howling, And the poodle dog a yowling, And the cocks began a crowing, And the old cow raised a lowing, As she heard the tempest blowing, And the fowls and geese did cackle, And the cordage and the tackle Began to shrick and cackle; And the spray dash'd o'er the funnels, And down the deck in runnels: And the rushing water soaks all, From the seaman in the fo'ksal, To the stokers, whose black faces Peep out of their bed places; And the captain he was bawling, And the sailors, pulling, hauling; And the quarter-deck tarpauling Was shiver'd in the squalling; And the passengers awaken. Most pitifully shaken;

And the steward jumps up, and hastens For the necessary basins. Then the Greeks they groan'd and quiver'd, And they knelt, and moan'd, and shiver'd, As the plunging waters met them, And splash'd and overset them; And they call in their emergence Upon countless saints and virgins: And their marrow bones are bended,

And they think the world is ended. · And the Turkish people for ard Were frightened and behorror'd, And, shricking and bewildering, The mothers clutch'd their children; And men sung, 'Ailah! Illah! Mashullah and Bismillah!'

Then all the fleas in Jewry Jump'd up and bit like fury; And the progeny of Jacob Did on the main deck wake up (I wot those greasy Rabbins Would never pay for cabins); And each man moan'd and jabber'd in His filthy Jawish gaberdine, In wee and lamentation. A howling consternation.

This was the White Squall famous, Which then and there o'ercame us, But we look'd at Captain Lewis, Who calmly stood and blew his Cigar in all the bustle, And scorn'd the tempest's tussel," And oft we've thought hereafter, How we beat the storm to laughter: For well he knew his vessel With that vain wind could wrestle; And when a wreck we thought her, And doin'd ourselves to slaughter, How gallantly he fought her, And thought the hubbub brought her, And, as the tempest caught her. Cried 'George some brandy and water!' And when, its force expanded, The harmless storm was ended, And, as the sunrise splendid Came blushing o'er the sea, I thought, as day was breaking, My little girls were waking, And smiling then and making

A prayer at home for me. THE ANCIENT BRITONS .- The best materials for getting at the early history of a country are its coins, its architecture, and its manners. The Britons, however, had not yet converted the Britannia metal -for which their valour always made them conspicuous-into coins, while their architecture, to judge francs from his privy purse. from the Druidical remains, was of the wicket style, earth, with another stone laid at the top of them; into this year, to provide extra comforts for those of cricket are of course familiar. As this is the only architectural assistance we are likely to obtain, Bory St. Vincent, honorary member of the Academy Health and happiness to the chairman, Mary and liss flowitt, having been given with great eclat, he meeting dissolved.

Leeds.—We had very dull markets at our cloth-halls the attendance was less than usual, and purchasers only to order and of small amount.

Manchester.—It would be a useless task to attempt to give the prices of either cloth or yarns; and until the Liverpool market becomes much more stable than it at present seems like to do, we shall continue in the greatest.

Mysterious Affair in St. Panchas.—A rumour for each stable than it at present seems like to do, we shall continue in the greatest is every reason to believe that our forefathers lived for the control of the distant period. There is of land having been granted to twenty-four poor inhabitant period. There is every reason to believe that our forefathers lived for the control of t

Comic History of England.

plenitude of his power, he caused the throne to be the age of 104. removed from the throne-room and erected, during low tide, on the sea-shore. Having taken his seat, surrounded by his courtiers, he issued a proclamation to the ocean, forbidding it to rise, and command-ing it not on any account to leave its bed until his permission for it to get up was graciously awarded. practical attempt to prove that Britannia rules the nute's scentre was answered by a wave from the sea, Romancer; he was the representative of the present | the deceased charged the suspected party, with | Leicesten. The demand for hosiery has been dull for and the courtiers, who were already up to their age, as Scott was of the past—his poems embodied | being the cause of her death, and were about to give the last month. The cotton branch having become one of ankles in salt water, began to fear that they should cracy. Though himself a member of the privileged alleging, as his reason, if they allowed private challong the nones to give out their orders very early for the spring swimmingly of its own accord, and there was every whole, to word of it," said a pert old maid, "no sooner do you order and born of a family noted for its loyalty and its reacter to be assailed in that court, they might "sit trade, and so employment has been continued to the prospect that the whole party would undergo the prevent parkey, the outer gates were most rigidly get married than you begin to light?" staunch adherence to church and state principles, there till doomsday." A long altercation subset work nen. The worsted spinners are very firm in their ceremony of an immediate investiture of the bath, kept closed. The sovereign, who was very lightly shod, soon over the lofticst themes and the most liberal senti-ment which ennoble humanity. His sympathies self, but what was her state of mind at the 'ime there proportion to the actual rise in the yarns from which they proportion to the actual rise in the yarns from which they proportion to the actual rise in the yarns from which they laving sat with his feet in the sea for a few minutes of the day, giving to each soldier an augmentation of and not relishing the slight specimen of hydropathic pay of four skillings (about 20 centimes) a day, and treatment he had endured, he jumped suddenly up, an additional loaf every three days. Each soldier, tery.-lbid.

# General Intelligenee.

Good.—A plan has been tried for five years past a Birmingham, of binding young offenders to masters when these can be found to receive apprentices from the dock, instead of committing them to prison. The number of such apprentices, up to last Michaelmas was 113. Of these 40 had returned to bad courses; 29 were doubtful; and 44 had entirely reformed.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COALS,—On Saturday there

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT .- A train of six coal waggons

ran over the shipping drops at Monkwearmouth next day, I saw her body still lying there with the Colliery Straiths, into the River Wear, on Saturday drops of water still in it-emblems of her errand. We This accident was caused by the breaking of the rope on the incline : happily no person was injured. FRENCH GEESE .- Thursday being the eve of Christmas day, nearly 30,000 geese were brought, says one of the journals, to the market of the Vallee, which was literally encumbered with them. Geese are nearly as favourite a food with the middle and lower

classes of the French at Christmas, as at Michaelmas with the English. SINGULAR IMPORTATION.—A vessel, arrived at the St. Kathaine's Dock from Nassau, New Providence. has brought among a variety of descriptions of wood and other articles of West India production, ninetyseven logs of horse flesh wood.

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASgow RAILWAY .- On Friday last, another collision took place near Bishop-bridge, on the passenger train which left Edinburgh at a quarter to eight o'clock, reaching Glasgow near to eleven. SINGULAR DEATH .- The death of a young woman

was lately occasioned in a somewhat curious manner to a house near the spot. near Charleroy. Two dogs were fighting near the cending the shaft, and the pieces falling on the capable of such effects? It would blow up a little young girl who was coming up in it, fractured her city. - Glasgow Constitutional. skull in so shocking a manner that she died on the

COBDEN TRIBUTE FUND.—The Manchester subscriptions to this Fund have been considerably in Bath, on the Conservative interest, on the condition creased during the week, the principal contributions that his supporters will defray his expenses; otherbeing from places at a distance, including Tillicoutry, Scotland; Norwich, Leek, and Newcastle on-, Tyne. Total of the Manchester subscription £52 576.1s. 6d.—Manchester Examiner.

SHORT-WORK IN STOCKPORT.—We have authority for stating that the cotton waste spinners of this town have unanimously agreed to commence working four days per week .- Stockport Advertiser. A RARE BIRD .- About a fortnight ago, a large

and une mman bird made its appearance in the nursery grounds of Mr. Faulkner, near Kersal Moor, and was seen afterwards almost every day; but makes have bothed, &c. though many attempts were made to shoot it they all failed, owing to its extreme wariness, until Thursday last, when a person named Smith contrived to get within shot of it, and brought it down, when it proved to be a remarkably fine male bittern (ardea stellaris), a bird now rarely seen in England. INDIAN GOUR —There is

owing in a garden near Morpeth, a fine specimen of the Indian gourd, or I have now to acquaint you that her Majesty mispumpkin. It measures upwards of five feet in circumsterence, and five feet six inches in length. cumference, and five feet six inches in length. ceedings with respect to the Game Laws are conteming in consequence. This untoward event is kept as plated in the next session of Parliament. plated in the next session of Parliament.

FRENCH CATTLE. - The Sir William Wallace steamer, arrived at Blackwall from Boulogne, has brought another entire cargo of live cattle, comprising 42 cows and 600 sheep. The importation of cattle from France has continued since our first notice of the subject, and the arrivals have now included several thousand head of live stock. CHRISTMAS CARGOES ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES. Thursday the Eastern Counties presented an unusual face of a Frenchman. It was no doubt on account

scene, in consequence of the arrival of extensive of this neculiarity that the Mussulmen regarded him trains, carrying passengers, luggage and baskets, hampers, &c., containing a most extraordinary supply of poultry for the London market. By the morning mail train upward of 2,000 packages were brought at a grand banquet, to be given by his Lorship on the to the Shoreditch station. An afternoon train, which evening of the 18th proximo, the day before the consisted of nearly thirty carriages, carrying between the opening of Parliament. 300 and 400 passenger, arrived considerably after its appointed time. SUNDERLAND. - The weather has been very severe,

and the poor are suffering great privations. PENITENTIAL, -On Christmas-day a gentleman in Edinburgh received through the Post-office the following letter, enclosing two half-crowns :- "Sir,-In bell-handle. I beg to send you what I hope is the full cost, and to express my sincere sorrow for being so

THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE NATIONAL GAL-LERY .- On Monday the doors of these "National tuate in the St. Gothard Pass, almost on the sum-Institutions" were thrown open to the holiday folks, and during the hours appointed for remaining open were thronged with visitors.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS. - A melancholy accident happened at Milverton on Frisnapped it, when unfortunately it went off, and the whole of the contents were lodged in the mother's head, who fell dead on the spot, leaving several motherless children. INCREASE OF INTOXICATION IN EDINBURGH.-The

number of persons found on the public streets in a pulation is the more sensitive to these variations of state of intoxication and unable to take charge of temperature that it is not accustomed to them. themselves has of late very much increased.

iron with the durability of copper. SITE FOR THE WELLINGTON STATUE .- Mr. Barry has been applied to, and under his direction, as a pre-

liminary step, some men were set to work to dig a hole in the parade, simply to ascertain the nature of the ground there, so as to judge of the propriety of supposed to have escaped from some travelling meadopting that site. The excavation has since been OIL CAKE .- The Lanarkshire arrived from New York, has brought a large quantity of this article,

consisting of 137 casks, 60 tons to one party, and other parcels in which the exact quantity was not mentioned in the official report; and also the large quantity of 101 103lbs, weight in bulk of the article. Novel Importation.—The American line-of-packet ship Hendrick Hudson brought thirty barrels of pork suet. THE LATE STORM AND INUNDATIONS AT ROME.—Let-

ters from Rome of the 12th state that the disasters occasioned by the overflowing of the Tiber had caused so much distress that the Pope has appointed a committee to open a subscription for the poor. The Pope has already contributed a sum equal to 20,000

Andover Union, Dec. 25 .- The inmates had bread and cheese dinner to-day-no subscription entered fore Christ, is still in existence.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CHARACTER.-Colonel Baron we decline entering upon the subject through such a of Sciences, and member of several learned societies, gate; or, to use an expression analagous to the pas- has just expired, aged 66. Under the Empire this

is every reason to believe that our forefathers lived Fawell Buxton, Bart., the occupiers thereof desire times its own length, equal to a quarter of a mile in an exceedingly rude state, and it is therefore per- to express publicly their most grateful thanks for for a man. haps as well that their manners—or rather their the boon bestowed upon them, which has already want of manners, should be buried in oblivion .- been of great benefit to themselves and families. LONGEVITY .- A venerable and patriarchal labourer

CANUTE AND HIS COURTIERS.—One day, when in the Nicholas, Dorset, on Saturday week, having attained supposed that he went to look for an eligible loca-THE BRITISH MUSRUM CLOSED. - On Saturday

morning, long before ten o'clock, the hour for heves the following to the Gateshead Observer. They opening, a considerable number of persons, a great refer to an exhibition of paintings in North Shields, portion well-dressed artisans, had assembled in the as detailed in the catalogue :- " No. 2, was 'Shipfront of the Museum, but were, with nearly 20,000 ping Askew.'-But I could see nothing that ailed the The courtiers backed the Royal edict, and encouraged with the grossest adulation this first great severally informed that the Museum was "never cles were Morland was; but he only laughed at me. waves. Such a rule, however, was soon proved to and inexplicable, it being generally understood that little lad feeding a pig with a cabbage leat! No. 82. be nothing better than a rule nist, which it is impossible to make absolute when opposed by Neptune's that crowds during the day assembled in the street see, and a Scotch Angel, flying aloft in kilts was a conmurmuring at the injustice of exclusion on this. perhaps the only holiday in the year.

NATIONAL GALLERY -To this, another of our "nasoon be pic'tled in the foaming brine. At length the tional" institutions, the public were also denied story." monarch himself found his footstool disposed to go on admission, and through the same punctilions cti-

THE DANISH ARMY .- A letter from Copenhagen and began to abuse his coartiers for the mess into married with the authorization of Government, and which he had been betrayed by their outrageous flat- having three children or more, is to receive a second additional loaf every three days.

SALE OF THE TRADES' LIBRARY AT PAISLEY. s one of the most melancholy pictures which can be presented of the state of society in Paisley, that the principal part of the stock of books composing the Trades' Library has had to be brought to the hammer

to clear off the debt against that institution.

RAILWAY TUNKE.—The cutting through of the tunnel on the Dispose railroad from Petit-Appeville to he valley of Arques, a length of about 2 400 metres, has just been completed, and the masonry work com-

Baigands .- The diligence of MM. Galline and Co. unning between Valence and Avignon, was attacked gays a Lyons journal, a few days since, by a band of obbers, who carried off a sum of 10,000f. The deails are not given.

Body of a Child Found in the Regent's PARK. -Mr. Mills held an inquest at St. Marylebone work. house, on the body of a new-born female infant, found on Tuesday morning in the Regent's Park, by a man named Craig, a workmen in the employ of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It was rapped in an old cotton handkerchief. Mr. Allen, urgeon, gave it as his opinion that it was still born, Verdict " Found dead."

ATTEMPTED MURDER .- On Saturday night, a man the name of Lyons, who lives in Lincoln Court. Vild-street, Drury-lane, went home and abused his vife in a most shameful manner. The women, it ppeared, paid no attention to his threats for some ime, when the fellow took up a wooden chair in the room and struck the poor creature several blows over the head, lying her insensible on the floor. Her cries for help brought the lodger and neighbours to her assistance, who, on entering the room, discovered the floor covered with blood. The poor woman was conveyed in a dying state to King's College Hospital, and it is not considered likely that she can survive. PROLIFIC CANARY.—A hen canary with a nest of three young ones two weeks old, being the eleventh brood she has hatched within the present year, is

now in the possession of Mr. William Skelly, Aln-THE FAITHFUL Dog. - On Sunday morning, as a dilizence was proceeding on its journey near Verdun. a man was discovered frozen to death on the road. His dog was lying on his breast as if to warm him, and it was not without much resistance on the part of the animal that the conductor could remove the body

Gun Corron.-We were present on Saturday at mouth of a coal-mine, in the vicinity of that the rock-blasting by gun-cotton, in the quarry betown, when in their struggles they approached hind the Necropolis, and we were truly astonished the brink of the pit and rolled over, to the great at i's tremendous powers. The unwedgeable and mirth of the spectators of the combat. Lamentable solid white rock was split by it as quietly and incrics, however, were immediately heard coming from stantly as if it had been a soft myrtle. What would the mine. The dogs, in their fall, had alighted on a bale of the cotton not do, when a small quantity and broken, the cover of the basket which was as- (stuffed into a bore six inches by one and a half) was

LORD ASHLEY .- We understand that Lord Ashley willing to become a candidate at the next election for the representation of the city of wise he will not accept the requisition which has been forwarded to him, although it is signed by an actual majority of the constituency. - Gloucester-

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR .- On Tuesday, the Committee of the Baths and Wash-Houses made a report of the numbers of persons who had avavailed themselves of the benefits of the institution in George-street, Eusten-square, since its opening on the 3rd of August last. Up to the 27th December instant, 34,634 males, and 4 394 fe-

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.-We give the following from the correspondence of one of the morning papers as a specimen of the beastly items of "Court Intelligence"; delicacy and royalty have no con-nexion:—" In a former letter I mentioned the pregnancy of the Queen, and the faint hopes entertained medical attendants of preserving the fœtus. GAME LAWS .- It seems that some further pro- least affected, and she only kept her room two days

> A MAHOMMRDAN SAINT - Sidi Abdallah, a most venerated marabout, who had given his name to the street in which he resided, recently died at Algiers in the 110th year of his age. He had not quitted his dwelling for twenty years, except at distant intervals, and by night, to enjoy a bath. During the same period he neither touched his beard nor his hair. The natives affirm that he never beheld the

> as a saint. LORD STANLEY has issued cards to a distinguished circle of Protectionist Peers, inviting their presence

Post-office Proceedings -(From a Correspondent) -Thomas Mitchell, the subsorter, who was dismissed from the Post office service on an alleged cha geof in olence to John Playle, an assistant inspector, has been appointed by the Government to a situation in the new rail ay office about to be permanently established in Great George-street, Westa foolish and mad freak, I last summer, stole your minster. It would appear from this step that the Ministry are not satisfied with the grounds upon

which Mitchell was expelled from the Post-office. DEATH OF THE ITALIAN PATRIOT FREDERICK GON-FALIONERI. - The little village of Hospenthal, is simit, and only a couple of leagues from the hospice, in the most lonely part of the mountain. There arrived there on the night of the 8th December, a man, sick unto death, and accompanied only by his wife, on their road from Paris to Italy. The stranday last. A person of the name of Cross had been ger was so ill that he had to be carried from the carout shooting, and on returning neglected to draw riage into the ina, and on the next day he was a the charge from his gun, which he placed near the corpse. He, who had thus expired within a few clock; his son, a little boy, took up the gun and miles of his native land, from which he had been so long exiled, was one of the neblest of the martyrs in the cause of Itolian freedom, Frederick Gonfalioneri. EXTREME COLD IN ROME. - A letter from Rome of the 18th says—"An excessive cold, accompanied by snow, has succeeded here the inundation. The po-

COLD IN SWITZERLAND AND FLORENCE.-In Swit-A VETERAN LAWYER.—The senior member of the zerland frost has been so intense, that at Neufchatel Paris bar is at present M. Girard de Bury, who has last week the thermometer fell to 27 degrees below just completed his 100th year. Going Ahead. - An American has proposed to cast | renheit). On the hanks of the lakes the thermoships in one piece from an alloyed metal, which, according to the discoverer, combines the strength of live been very severe there. has been very severe there. There had been a heavy fall of snow, and the ce was so firm that skating took place daily; two sledges also were seen-a very unusual sight for the Florentines.

WOLF AT PECKHAM -A large and ferocious wolf. nager e, was last Wednesday despatched in a field near Peckham. The skins of several does and cats, found near the animal's lair, sufficiently showed how the master wolf "got his living." A GREAT FACT.—In proportion to the monopoly of the land in any country is there misery and crime. HUMAN HORSESHOES. - There is iron enough in the

blood of forty-two men to make fifty horse-shees, each weighing half-a-pound. A Max is taller in the morning by half an inch than he is at night. HOPE FOR THE FAT AND THE LEAN. - About the

age of 38, it is said the lean man becomes fairer, and the fat man leaner. THE OHIO .- Fossil remains on the Ohio, prove that it was once covered by the sea. THE SEA.-When the sea is of a blue colour, it is leep water, when green, shallow. OLD MAP .- A map of China, made 1 00 years be-

IN THE ARTIC REGIONS .- In the Artic regions when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at mere than a mile di-tant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles. Horse Measure. - A hand used for horses is four inches.

Fish.—Therefare two thousand five hundred known PRODUCTIVENESS .- A single horse fly produces in one season 20,080,320! How FAR A FLEA JUMPS .- The flea jumps 200

THE BLACK OSTRICH stands 7 feet high. A SETTLEMENT FOR LIPE. - A gentlemen in Virginia, aged 103 years, has just completed a pedesnamed Charles Vincent, died at Sydling, Saint trian tour of 1,300 miles through the west. It is

> tion to settle for life! CRITIQUES .- Among others, a lady correspondent spicaous object; but nowhere could I find the ingitive Rembrandt! No. 100, 'Cattle Story,'-it's every cow 'there hung a tail,' but I could not get at the

"ANNEXATION AND WAR." - "That's tree every Good on Bith Sides .- A Quaker having sold a

fine looking but blind horse, asked the purchaser; "Well, my friend, dost thou see any fault in him?"

"None whatever," was the reply, "No.ther will be ever see any in thee," said honest Broadbring. Going Anean -" Received by lightning-Printed by steam!"-is the steroetyped head of the relegia-

puic news in the Buffulo Courier.

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THE MINERS' ADVOCATE AND MANX INTELLIGENCER is intended to be an organ of instruction and communi cation for the miners of Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man—to be a reflex of their opinions and condidition, mentally, morally, and physically. It will contain papers on Geology, Mineralogy, and on the best methods of Ventilating and Draining Mines; also, inciple object will be to improve their conon the different Mining and Colliery operations, and he most approved methods of "extracting ore," and getting Cod," as practised in the different mining ounties of the United Kingdom. It will likewise con-ain Original Essays Extracts from the best authors Reviews, Poetry, Correspondence, &c., &. Correspondents will be appointed in all the mining dis ricts, who will report all accidents and explosions in mines, their causes, &c.; and Articles will appear from time to time, with a view to the prevention of the dreadful loss of life, now so unhappily prevalent among our mining population. The Articles which have been so much admired, on the "Rights and Wrongs of Labour," on "Natural and Chemical Philosophy," and the "Synopsis of Geography," will be continued till completed. Thus the MINERS' ADVOCATE will contain a mass of sound nformation, which may be with safety handed down from father to son, while it will not interfere with either party politics or religion, at the same time it will be a medium of British, Foreign, and Manx News, and thus answer all

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For many years I have been intending and preparing to devote my whole life and energy to a periodical literature. which should at once minister to the enjoyment and the good of the public. Believing that the interests of every class of society are one and the same, if truly understood, I have regarded it as one of the most important labours in which any man can be engaged, to endeavour to make this truth felt, and to promote that love of knewledge and of lavishly advanced for the accomplishment of this inquiry, which lies at the foundation of all progress and national prosperity. For this purpose, at the commence sible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood being only in possession of a single idea—that of the title We, therefore, developed plans for the project; opened contains the contains and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood being only in possession of a single idea—that of the title We, therefore, developed plans for the project; opened Journal," Without proposing any benefit to ourselves, we at once furnished all the machinery-the other parties up the general scheme of agency; wrote to, and enabled the other parties to write to, the most influential persons in the United Kingdom and America for co-operation in such a work; and procured the literary assistance of the whole splendid array of writers of eminence which have appeared in that Jouonal, with three exceptions. These services will be found duly acknowledged by the Editor, in pages 32 and 34 of the "Annals" of that publication. On the very first appearance of this Journal, the public, as by one impulse, conceived it to be wholly and solel-

> engaged zealously to co.operate. These facts were duly announced in the same pages of that publication, But though I believed that I had secured, by contract, the full liberty to work out my views for such a publication and to secure also the free and honourable continuance of the contributions of eminent writers, I soon found myself grievously disappointed. I soon found that my whole intention, so far as the public was concerned, was frustrated and rendered abortive. It will be seen by reference to that publication, that from about August the contributions of both Mrs. Howitt and myself have rapidly decreased in number, and that almost every name of great note, excepthose of Mr. Fox, and of Miss Martineau, the latter introduced by me, has as rapidly disappeared too. Further circumstances came to light, which rendered it imperatively necessary for me to get as fast as possible out of the connexion into which I had inadvertently fallen. Besides a startling attempt made to restrict both myself and Mrs. Howitt from writing for the public in a journal of our own, or even from contributing to any other could not consent to become responsible for liabilities over which I had no control; from opinions which I could

ours; and letters and congratulations poured in from all sides. As it was found that our influence was the

not restrain from appearing, or from actions that might be most dishonourable. Having, therefore, laid the real facts before the best and wisest persons, whom I have the happiness to know, from my own full conviction and their honest advice, I have taken the necessary steps to dissolve my present connexion which a few weeks will see effected. In the mean time, all LITEBARY connexion of myself or Mrs. Howitt, has ceased with the " People's Journal:" no article of ours which may appear in it being there with our authority or consent, but the contrary. And the names of any of our distinguished literary friends, which may be announced in it, wil be equally unauthorized; the whele of them never having had any connexion with that Journal, except through and for us, and going at once with heart and soul with us into our present publication.

Having stated these facts, nothing will induce me further to allude to them; but the opening article of "Howitt's JOURNAL" will state explicitly what will be the character and objects of that Journal, which we have no doubt whatever of raising, by our continued and undiminished energy and influence, and by the co-operation of our illustrious literary and influential friends, into one of the first public and popular organs of the age. In this publication I shall be sole proprietor, and shall thus be perfectly free-handed to work out all my views for the public benefit; and the Editorship will be jointly conducted by and in the names of WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT

Any respectable parties in the Country who may be desirous of acting as Agents for this Publication, willplease to address to the Publisher, 171, (corner of Surrey Street,) Strand.

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my name from the above Associations. Grove Lodge, Brixton. Jan. 1, 1847.

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THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.

IRELAND. HER SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

These are subjects to which, independently of their immediate importance, we have an especial right to dilate upon, because, unlike the majority of Journals, and especially that edited by a deputy Whig minister, the "Weekly Chronicle," the "Star" has predicted the present state of the social after they have occurred. This inclement season, suit the temperature of a confiding, patient, but expectant people; a fact which alone warrants us in referring to our political and social predictions regarding men and measures in connection with that

ill-fated country. When the restoration of the Whigs to power should have been the watchword of Ireland's longlooked-for opportunity, and while those vigilant and on the 18th of July, long before Parliament had been prorogued, Dungarvan disgraced and Ireland dishonoured; then we wrote-

Ireland is not yet in possession of the following fact :and for ever trample upon a power that has brought disgrace upon the nation and made Ireland a bye-word of contempt throughout the civilized world. Had we that from north to south, from east to west, from but we must say America should be the last nation misnomer, is called "the People's;" and hower

and we fear, so lasting a wound "Alas, poor country, Almost afraid to know itself."

WILLIAM HOWITT.

Has not this prediction been fulfilled to the copious Notes, Architectural, Classical, and Historical. letter? while as regards the social improvements Under the superintendence of Mr. CHABLES TAYLOB, now shadowed forth in the Whig programme, can the most fastidious and critical reader, or our bitterest enemy, dissever what is good in the project from what we have recommended for the last fourspeeches, and detailed in our letters to the Irish landlords, written in 1840, and more minutely deto each committee member; and as the following state-ments well calculated to mislead the unwary, have for tailed in our several subsequent works. We take the following programme of Whig intention as regards Ireland, as the uncontradicted feeler of the daily organs of that party.

Parliament will meet on the 19th of January.

"We understand, therefore, that government has come o the resolution, at the opening of parliament, to meet the tremendous evils of Irish distress, not by one or two favourite measures, borrowed from any of the political monomaniacs of the day, but by a cluster or series of measures embracing the whole field of ill, granting with generous hand still more of English wealth to the famished and helpless Irish, but at the same time forcing every class in that country to come forward and contribute its energies and its means to a permanent provision of employ and of support to the poor. This cluster of new measures is not a poor law, nor a waste land reclaiming, nor a batch of peasant proprietors, nor an emigration fund, ner a drainage bill; but it is all these put tried on old cows and plough oxen; and when together-at least, the bester part of all these. And it the "Chronicle" and the "Sun" childishly noticed

"Neither is it intended to suspend or discontinue the laws already in operation, how much soever the facilities created by them have been abused or overdone. The law which places a large fund at the disposal of the landlords to expend in permanent improvements is to be still at their service. The drainage bills are to be consolidated into one rendered more clear and efficient. The relief committees are still to remain in operation, the immediate payment of the rate rendering those who administer it, and find so great a portion of the funds, no doubt anxious to return as fast as possible to a more normal and reproductive mode of em-

"By another law, the action of the poorhouse will be put forward as a check to fling back the loiterer, who could find employ elsewhere, from burdening relief funds. The workhouse and its test will be put in operation in such districts as will admit of them. But with the repulsive patronage, upon condition that he shall be the reciportion of the poor law will be joined the truly charitable part, which is, that in all cases the infirm and the really destitute shall receive instant relief. For this purpose the warden of the poor in Ireland will be staff upon Ireland's young hope, in the hour of Ire-

"Engration will not be overlooked, and the means of it wisely provided. Not only will depots be formed at home, but active and beneficent preparations will be made in the colonies, so as to ensure those who wish to emigrate against all the risks of the poor, unprovided,

"The peculiarity, however, of the present plan of emigration is, that it will be coupled with the choices of settlement at home.

"A commission will be issued for the purchase of waste lands, which are to be enclosed, reclaimed, cultivated and then offered in no large lots for sale, with such facilities as will render them a premium for industry and fru gality, and the foundation of a class of Irish yeomen There is no one who has reflected upon Irish Anarchy that has not desired the extension both of the number and the quality of Irish proprietors. For this purpose the soil must be thrown open-not indeed given away to paupers, but offered as a reward and a prize to small capitals amassed by industry.

"The waste lands of Ireland, however, in the propor tion in which they can be yearly reclaimed, offer but a narrow basis for a class of yeomen. If the waste lands and political relations of Ireland, while our friend are uncultivated there are other lands, not wasts, that enough to himself, that his Government is engaged of the "Chronicle," in general, foretells events long are but half cultivated, and which, in the hands of the poor, encumbered, embarassed landlord, are as profit less to the community as the bog or the heath. To renand the dreary samine now raging throughout a der these more available, liberty will be given to sell fertile land, overflowing with milk and honey, and entailed property. If reasons be required for so bold a peopled with a generous, industrious, and frugal race, that of the Marquis of Conyngham, who declares that founded. would tempt us to withhold a very critical review of his estates are too encumbered for him to improve them, of social improvement for the last fifteen years has

Biessington estates have been sold for a years parentage.

The sale of estates, however entailed by their owners to sage" which is exclusively devoted to a justification been extinguished by the political blaze, now sub- get rid of their embarrassments, cannot fail to open the dued, but, anon, revived with increased effulgence to Irish soil to capital in large and in small masses, The of the Mexican war. Of course all through the disyeomen will have their share.

Now, we ask the impartial reader, if it is possible to read our letters to the Irish landlords without coming to the conclusion, to the irresistible conclu sion, that an embarassed government has been compelled to deal with its greatest "difficulty" upon the very principles, suggestions, and details recommended by an incarcerated rebel. In 1823 we were compelled to fly our country, for thirteen months for having written a pamphlet recommending five measures for the correction of five Irish grievances; and, in less than four years, the Saxon Parliament was compelled to admit the existence of those grievances, and to legislate for them, as recom-Mr. O'Connell, before he left London, entered into a de. | mended by the outlaw. Hence, the "CLUSTER which was that he would go to Ireland and break up FROM ANY OF THE POLITICAL MONOMANIhis mission? But, Satan like, while he and his faction ACS OF THE DAY," but they are a leaf stolen

> RATED CHARTIST. were thinning the agricultural population, and driving the healthy mountaineers and Highlanders into

of their capability.

We averred that the waste lands were but the cold meat in the larder, which should be reclaimed by capitalists employing hired labour, at a standard established in the free-labour market.

We averred that the superior cultivation of ou now slovenly cultivated soil, would require three times the amount of our present population.

We averred that famine, poverty, and distress would break down all the aristocratic barriers. with which oppression, monopoly, and tyranny, had fenced the uncultivated wilds of a new race of feudal upstarts.

We averred that the Irish landlords, skulking their duty and neglecting their trust, would be compelled to surrender their estates to government management, for the establishment of a small pro-

We averred that money should be generously and desirable object, showing that every million advanced, at an interest cheerfully paid, would leave a surplus of £20,000 per annum for payment of the necessary staff for carrying out the project: and we estimated the amount at ONE HUNDRED MIL-LIONS; thus at one and the same time creating an agricultural capital of that amount, and leaving a essential, and the other parties wanted means to carry out the design, I at once purchased half that property, and residue of Two Millions per annum, to insure its payment of the interest.

circumscribed to secure to each a nest and a labour field, that then, and not till then, we would acquiesce in the necessity of emigration.

We averred that the Irish landlords would remain quiescent, sulky and resisting, until, in the hope of saving a part from famine and destitution, created by themselves, they would accept as a gratuity government interference, which, under other circumstances and in the plenitude of their full blown power and audacity, they would resist to the

When we ventured upon these predictions there was no famine in the land, nor was the monster on his perceptible march. Nay, at a more recent cheering us in July and August last with such prospect of "hot rolls" and "cheap bread" as induced us to deal from hand to mouth with our muffin man and baker; we answered with the present state o the poor-houses, which we predicted would be too small for the applicants, and when the impetus to be given to agriculture was fancifully pourtrayed by a scribbler in the garret, we predicted that total neglect of all agricultural pursuits, the verification of which has now become the daily subject of newspaper lamentation. "Oh, but," says the "Economist." this is begging the question, this is a forced To Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, and all concerned in the Arts connected with Building, Patrons, Professors and Students. This day is published, in large 4to, No. 1, Price One Shilling, with three Plates, and Text.

been aware that Dungarvan was to have been so dishonoured, if death, certain death, stared us in the face, we would have met the apostate upon the hustings and famine not of Free Trade." We answer, that if famine had not done it Free Trade was certain to straining of the principle; this has been the result | in Mexico, because that government owed money to a of famine not of Free Trade." We answer, that if few rich speculators among us, who chose to venture have accomplished it, while, let the cause be what by a tariff tax or by a direct tax? Will they be paid at it may, we have foretold the event.

Again, when the several scribes were sending their cattle drovers all over the habitable globe, or predicting their non-existence, in a garret, pending the discussion upon Peel's Cattle Tariff in 1842, we stood alone, reviled, contemned, and scoffed at in the House of Commons, when Mr. Wakley read our teen years, enforced in our several letters and letter praying for a short respite till after Easter, and in which we predicted that the effect of the measure could not be felt until the close of the year 1846, as no vote of the senate could compel foreign cows to go to Bull, or foreign cattle to get fat, before a certain age.

no nation had a surplus; but that, the rich market resting accounts of the progress of this party. being opened to the untaxed world, would very speed. Their brief and simple "pledge" is of more imily be glutted with the encouraged produce.

We averred, that everything which was a substi-

We averred, that a pound duty upon the horns justice. of an untaxed foreign ox was nothing in comparison with the multifarious tax upon the horns of a home-

We averred that the first experiment would be the expense of transmission as a barrier to extensive commerce, we averred, that a new and extensive traffic would give rise to as extensive a competition in the means of new, improved, and cheap transit. We have lived to the close of 1846. We are now writing, in the last hour of the last day, and we ask our contemptuous revilers to peruse the import lists of foreign food and live beasts, recently admitted by the Tariff of 1842, and say who were the fools, and the last day of the last year of old time with the prediction, that Daniel O'Connell will subscribe to every Whig measure which guarantees government pient and the dispenser of the lion's share; that he will quarter his Young Hannibals and Repeal assigned the same duties as the overseer of the English land's apathy and increasing misery; and that he will take shelter from the torrent of national indignation, which is sure to follow his treachery and treason, in a SAXON PEERAGE; while his emancipated countrymen, released from the trammels of his in solence, peculation, and ASSUMED PREJUDICES. will once more rise as a great nation, stronger for his

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We believe that it was the notorious Talleyrand who said "speech was given to man to conceal, not express, his thoughts;" so appears to think Mr. President Polk, for his enormous "Message" can only have been concocted for the purpose of making "the worse appear the better reason," and hiding from the world the truth which must be evident in a most atrocious war of aggression against a weak and injured sister state; a war utterly opposed to those just and benevolent principles on step, they will be found ample enough in such letters as which the United States Republic was professedly

Seven mortal columns of the "Morning Chropute between the two Republics Mexico has been in the wrong. When did the strong fail to satisfy themselves of that when they desired the destruction of the weak? The English in India, the Rus. sians in Poland, and the French in Africa, have always been in the right, for they have been the mendacity which Kings know so well how to emand hypocrisy to justify pillage and murder.

Suppose all that President Polk says as to the readers are well aware of their love for place and indebtedness of Mexico to the United States mer- pay, and this determination quite squares with the chants is true, does it become America to play the popular idea of their character. bully towards her unfortunate debtor? We have from the book of the OUTLAWED INCARCE. never joined in the senseless clamour ugainst the to be taken into consideration in these speculations When the advocates of the large farm system the contrary, we have defended the American people tra-distinguished from all mere sectional organisa loathsome cellars in unwholesome towns, we averred trafficking politicians and scheming money-mongers, presentative in that House, which, by a curious

John O'Groats to Land's-end, fifty acres could not on the face of the earth to make the non-payment be found lying together, cultivated to one-fifth part of debts, alleged to be due to her by another nation. the ground-work for ravaging her neighbour's territory with fire and sword. Debtors should not be duns, and Repudiators should be merciful to those who cannot cash up.

The Americans laid claim to between four and five millions of dollars against Mexico, the Mexican Commissioners acknowledged to two millions, but because this has not been paid President Polk plunges the country into a war, which can hardly fail to cost the Republic at least twenty times the sum charged against Mexico. Is not this an imitation of the insanities and crimes of Kingshine Whither is America tending?

President Polk's second plea is that "the and nexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico." It appears to us that, of that Mexico must be the best judge; but passing over that question, we come to the more immediate casus belli, the occupation of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, To say the least, this territory was "debateable ground." and the presumption is, that it was Mexican and not Texan ground. The occupation of this territory was, therefore, an act of invasion on the part of the Americans, calculated, and, as we believe, intended, for the purpose of exciting the Mexicans to an outbreak. The scheme succeeded. and then commenced the war of invasion which has fair and impartial expenditure, and the punctual thus far resulted in the addition to the Angle-American republic of an extent of territory exceeding We averred that if God's gift to man was too that of the "old thirteen" states of the Union? But at what cost has this been effected? At the cost of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. Some of the murderous horrors of Monterey have been laid before our readers. Let us add that one of the American officers writes from Monterey, that "decency and shame forbade him to mention what took place after the capture of that city!" See the "brilliant achievements" of these wretches so proudly vaunted by President Polk! Well may Young America ask,-" Have Mr. Polk and his advisers sisters and daughters? Have they hearts of flesh and blood ?"

We have spoken of the pecuniary cost of this war to the United States. In July last the United States treasury had a surplus of nine millions of dollars: period, when the FULL-FISTED "Times" was every cent was long since expended, and a debt or six millions has already been contracted! This is not all: the President demands the raising of a LOAN of TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and, further, an INCREASE OF TAXA-TION! It is even said that a TEA TAX is to be imposed! Have the Americans so soon forgotten Boston Harbour and Bunker's Hill?

Young America of December 5th, published three days before the delivery of the President's m ssage, presents this war and taxes question in the following light :-

Only analyze the idea of sending our unemployed lacklanders to be shot at and to kill women and children their property on the ocean in time of war! Will the expenses of this most vills

all ? or will they be converted into a debt to saddle upon us an army of pensioners? Be advised, Mr. Polk! Your army have gained three victories, and have rioted almost to their hearts' content in blood and rapine! You can never withdraw them with a better grace than now! Stop the war, or consign

your memory to the execration of posterity! This war against Mexico is "a war for the aggrandisement of party leaders, for the enrichment of land-speculators, and for the extension of every form of slavery," therefore we denounce it ; therefore we condemn President Polk's "message." But

" Wait a little longer;" the National Reformers will be in the ascendant ere long, and then we shall see the grand reckoning. We averred that cattle were commodity of which In our seventh page will be found some very inteportance than President Polk's ten-column'd "message," That "pledge" contains the germ tute for fresh meat would be a competitor against of America's salvation, and mankind's final victors over class-usurpation, political wrong and social in-

WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE note of preparation for the approaching Parliamentary campaign has been sounded by the leaders of the three great parties. Lord John Russell has issued a circular to his supporters, requesting their attendance at the opening of the Session. as business of importance will be immediately proceeded with. Lord Stanley has formally taken un the position of leader of the Protectionist party, and has issued a circular to the members of that party who have seats in the House of Lords, expressing his hope that their Lordships will give their attendance who was prophet? We shall close our article at the commencement of the Session. This is the usual course adopted by the recognised leader of a party; and the fact of Lord Stanley thus publicly coming forward, shows that the Protectionists are determined to fight a stout battle with an organised force. The Conservative party have, it is said, also been summoned by circular, in a manner which would seem to imply that Sir Robert Peel intends to take the field as a leader of the Opposition. But the "Morning Post" states, that this circular is supposed to have emanated from Messrs. Young and Cardwell, ex-Secretaries of the Treasury; and though purporting to be from Peel, that it has been put forth, not only without his consent, but without his knowledge. Indeed, the course which the ex-Predeceit, and the more s.lf-relying for his treachery. mier will take is, at present, matter of great uncertainty. The "Chronicle" states, it is rumoured in well-informed circles, that Lord Lincoln will occupy the most prominent place in the Opposition during the Session. If so, we conclude that it will be but temporary; for we cannot imagine that at the age of fifty-eight, in the full possession of ripe experience and unimpaired vigour, Sir Robert intends to retire into the seclusion of Drayton Manor, for the purpose of making improvements and planting cabbages all the remainder of his life. Perhaps this temporary concession of so permanent a place to a subaltern of his own party, and brief retirement for a season of repose, may be part of a prudent and foreseeing policy on the part of an astute statesman By awaiting the subsidence of the troubled and fer menting elements of party, and leaving the cares of Irish politics, but for the fact that all thought and this at a time when, as the Scotsman observes, the Blessington estates have been sold for 27 years' purchase.

Seven mortal columns of the "Mes- government to confessedly inferior to himself as practical statesmen, at a moment when, both at home and abroad, our affairs require the most vigorous, comprehensive, and decided policy, Sir Robert will teach the partizans of selfish and short-sighted leaders, what the country at large is already fully convinced of, namely, that at present he is the only man capable of effectually grappling with the state of the country. A few conspicuous failures will render even these who are victors, and " might makes right." The United now in power anxious to retire, and deter the dille-States follow in the wake of the old despotisms; su- tante, sucking statesmen of the Protectionist party perior force yields victory, and with all the unblushing from aspiring to office. Meanwhile, we understand that the Whigs intend to scramble through the ploy. President Polk, the uncrowned, imitates his whole Session as quietly as they can, and to disreputable fellow-chieftains, and employs falsehood | raise no great question on which they might be defeated, if they can possibly avoid doing so. Our

> Bue there is another party whose influence has United States respecting their "repudiations," on as to the political future—THE PEOPLE as conwhen they have repudiated debts which, without tions. At the present mement it may be truly, their consent, had been imposed upon them by though sadly, said, that the masses have but one re

hold, persevering and able Mr. Duncombe may be, I from the Crown downwards, in the mere civilised mojety it is scarcely possible that, constituted as that House is at present, he can do what is absolutely required character; "and even then, in the very worst case, ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN STREET, SOHO to give effect to their wishes. He ought to have supporters upon whom he could rely, instead of being deal." obliged on all great questions of principle to fight almost single-handed. During the Session, be i long or short, we are certain that he will let slip no opportunity of advancing the popular cause, and of stripping the Whigs of any disguise they may assume; but in order to achieve effective measures, we must have a dissolution, and at the General Election be prepared to return at least twenty members, who will think, speak and vote for the people under his leadership. If Russell plays the game he is suspected of intending, namely, that of coquetting tuate on the surface, one strong steady tendency is with the Protectionist party, and showing the cold observable, and, that is, the throwing of more and meeting then separated. shoulder to the "Liberals," in order to persuade more power into the hands of the masses. We are the first that he is a "safer" minister for them than Peel, such a Jesuitical policy must be met by de- and freeman—the realization of the principle of selftermined measures. Protract as they may, by all government. What 1847 will do for that object, advantages to be derived from co-operation, both the arts in the power of the Whigs, the termination remains to be seen. We hope much; and looking at the Plough" in a masterly style, so much so that the opportunity, as far as its present electoral constitution will permit, of pronouncing an opinion on | year of their lives. their deserts and fitness for office.

The rumours as to the Government being prepared with a series of effective and radical measures for Ireland, have died away as suddenly as they were circulated. The ministerial papers have nothing to say on the subject of a definite character, and rapidly as we are nearing the meeting of Parlialiament, that may be taken as an indication that such measures, if contemplated at all, are not yet a letter to us:agreed upon.

The copious extracts we have given from the Irish papers show that the gloom which hangs over that devoted country grows denser and darker-Scarcely a ray of hope penetrates it. Such scenes of wholesale famine and death from destitution as are now commonly reported, may well make us question whether we live in the middle of the 19th century of Christianity, and whether these are evidences of our boasted advance in civilization, refinement and wealth?

The worst has evidently not yet come. We have long and hard winter months before us. The poor, starving, destitute, and almost naked wretches, whose claims for support cannot be denied, will be, by the present mode of administering relief, exposed to all the bitter inclemency of the season, and will family. die in vet greater numbers from its effects, conjoined with the want of proper sustenance. It is also co-operation of moremen than there are male inhabitants tages resulting from, the Communistic system of with the want of proper sustenance. It is also co-peration of motement than there are not 3,500,000 male inhabitants in confidently asserted that tillage is neglected, and in Ireland. There are not 3,500,000 male inhabitants in Ireland: vet a petition signed by 3,500,000 inhabitants. "The Illustrious Dead." Responded to by Mr. that next winter will be a repetition of the present of Great Britain for a Repeal of the Union was cononly in a worse degree, and on a more extended tumiliously spurned by the great advocate of Repeal! Scale. One thing is certain, that, at present, the would keep him to it whether Whigs or Tories were in demands from Ireland for food cannot be supplied, power. the mills working night and day cannot grind corn

At home, prices of all sorts of provisions seem on the rise; an indication of either actual or anticipated scarcity, which, in connexion with the deplorably depressed condition of several of our staple manu factures, cannot but be severely felt by the industrious classes.

The agitation for the Ten Hours Bill has crossed the border. Mr. Oastler has addressed crowded, Chartist party, as conveyed through the medium of enthusiastic, and influential audiences in the leading towns; and what is deserving of remark, although in the first instance invited by the working classes, his substantial a character, as since the publication of Town. The Bilston, Wednesbury, &c. friends, as well arrival in each town was the signal for the minister Your "Jubilee" on the 17th of August last. Now we as those of Long Buckly and Daventry, if they desire me of the kirk, as well as other religious denominations, poly" in the right quarter. Get the Land—and all and influential gentlemen, merchants, Bankers, and turmoil of faction, all the brutality of a bloated Aucoat Street, Manchester, up to Tuesday, the 5th. manufacturers, to rally round him. At Edinburgh, aristocracy, all the cunning of a grasping, monopolizing shopo-millo-cracy, will be unable to subvert your cause. The Jews will vanish. Your ship will be summoned by the operatives, Sir J. Forrest, late Lord | chained to an anchor, which will neither part, snap, nor Provost of the City, presided; and at the earnest world. "That all Reform must have a solid, tangible solicitation of Sir James, backed by many influential foundation;" that the working man's cottage, built inhabitants, among whom may be mentioned the upon the occupant's own soil, is worth a thousand Philosophers' Castles built in the air. celebrated Dr. Chalmers, the venerable advocate of the claims of labour consented to hold another meeting, principally for the purpose of explaining the scarcely have an adequate idea of the avidity with question to the upper classes of the aristocratic which their doctrines are imbibed by all conditions society of "Modern Athens." Mr. Oastler appears of men. Labourers, mechanics, farmers, professional men—yea, Legislators!—take a pride in professing from those anxious to contribute their share of the to have had a triumphant progress through the themselves believers in Reform principles, and pro- above, at the Land Company's meetings, every Monday country, and to have everywhere put opposition to claiming them to the world. In two years from now, night, and Friday night at the Election Committee's flight.

A campaign of the same description will, we understand, be immediately commenced in Lanca-

shire. . county was held last Sunday at Manchester, at which resolutions of a most uncompromising character were passed, and a temporizing letter of Mr. Hindley's recommending the operatives to accept an Eleven Hours' Bill " as an instalment" on their claims, was unanimously scouted. In short, there is every prospect of a vigorous and successful agitation of the question. It is in the hands of men who are in carnest; who will not stop to consider whether the course they are pursuing will suit the interest of this minister, or that party. Oastler and Ferrand will not only teach the operatives their rights and thousand times your reserves; may your determined their power, but enable them to secure the one and spirit, and that of your "co-operatives," move obexercise the other. On the subject of the agitation, the Times has a somewhat striking article from the faithful, confirm the the doubters, warm the inwhich we take the following morceaux. It will be useful afterwards when it may serve "the Thunderer's" purpose to invoke the strong arm of the law to put down other agitations to which it is not so friendly as the Ten Hours Movement. For ardent instance, a general agitation in favour of the Charter or the National Trades Association. When it does so it will be well to answer it with its own words:

As for the manner in which the present agitation is likely to be carried on, we presume that must depend very much on the character of the parties who are allowed to take the lead. For our own part, we have no objection to a good fervid harangue, or an hour or two's party and local gossip, delivered in good mother-English, with a few provincial decorations. We have no objection to that genial mode of viewing an interesting subject which makes it flourish and ramify into endless kindred, and certainly not less delicate topics. Shade of old Cobbett! who will say in this day of your prophetic triumph, with Ireland almost calling you from the grave, that your rough invective and home-spun rhetoric were a waste of energy and language? For our own part, we have no great horror of meetings to which the predominant fustian gives the tone. How many such have met, and spoken, and resolved as became Britons and free men, without doing altogether one-hundredth part of the mischief perpetrated and bequeated to all future times by the politer encyclopedists and academicians of Paris We have no objection to committees of delegates, or even to conventions, threatening as they seem to the peace or tranquillity of masters. Such things must and will be. Masters will combine, and so will operatives. Union, is not always actual strength, is at least the refuge o weakness. All that we would look to, and further to the utmost of our humble power is, that such meetings, such mode of operating, should be purged as far as possible of dangerous leaven, and their objects should be good.

The italics are the "Times" own, and they help Considerably to emphasize the passage, as well as to fit it for future use. From the same article we also take the subjoined:-

He is no friend of the higher powers, or of any powers high or low, who is always for weighting the safety valve of the great industrial generator. The instinct of selfprotection and the law of progress are deep fixed in every class of human society. Once suffer the mass to imagine their "betters" a mere combination against them, and You have thrown up the reigns to ignorance and discontant. You have lost your hold on the multitude. You have damaged your strength, and their guidance. Therefore, we think that nothing contributes so much to the common weal, to the enlightened control and safe progress of the lower classes, as well as to the substantial hower and security of the higher, as to discuss these delicate, social questions, as it were in the market place, and in the light of day. Submit the whole matter to the ordeal of reasonable argument, and to the arbitration of

of the world. Therefore smother no agitations, till at least they have assumed the most violent and incendiary remember that they are not brute beasts, but rational

Amen! But what can have come over our bully Bottom'" to make him thus "war as gently the Land Question in Scotland." Mr. Doyle gave a as any sucking dove-as 'twere any nightingale?" With the present paper we close one year and

commence another. The past year was an eventful following resolution: one when regarded in a political aspect, that on will be seen that, however appearances may flucapproaching nearer that great goal of every patriot of the Session will bring the natural death of the back kindly and gratefully on the OLD, we heartily the "Whistler's" notes will lose their charm present Parliament, and the country will then have welcome the NEW YEAR, wishing that it may prove to all our readers better than any previous A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, AND THE RENT.

We have given very copious extracts in the Monday, the candidates were Mr. William Albutt columns devoted to Irish affairs, from a letter in tailor, and Mr. Richard Chaundy, seedsman, the which Mr. O'Brien gives a history of his connection which O'Connell and the Percel movement with O'Connell and the Percel movement with one with O'Connell and the Percel movement with rewith O'Connell and the Repeal movement, with re- last minute allowed by law, and although Mr. ference to that document Mr. O'Higgins truly says in Chaundy was well supported by the Conservatives of

Every Chartist in Great Britain should have a copy of for Whiggism, 176. Mr. O'Brien's admirable letter. How completely it demolishes the sophistry of our Irish soi disant Taleyrand! What a charm there is in truth! And in Mr. Brien's letter the whole truth is simply, plainly and beautifully here to a very large and respectable audience of

Mr. O'Higgins adds it is to be regretted for the sake of the cause of which Mr. W. S. O'Brien is virtually if not really the leader, that he did not add another sentence to of the Manchester Universal Debating Society held

the eighth paragraph in his letter, viz. "That it shall hereafter be an invariable principle of the Repeal policy to keep the Irish nation wholly independent of English parties opposed to Repeal." To this he should have added-that we shall hail with delight the accession to our ranks, every inhabitant of Great an address on the "Influence of Religious Belief." Britain who shall co-operate with us in achieving the Re. after which a spirited discussion ensued. in which peal of the Begislative Union.

eal of the Begislative Union.

Messrs. Holden, Molyneux, Dixon, and Jones took
The hearty, sincere, and effective aid of nearly half the male population of Great Britain, was scornfully rejected applause :by the old political knave, who never desired the Repeal of the Union; but merely made use of it for no other purpose than that of promoting the interests of his own complete success." Responded to by Mr. W. Dixon.

It is not possible that any man could be the honest advocate of the measure, and at the same time reject the strate to the world the practicability of, and advan-And why! Because he knew that the English people dancing, and recitations.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, Dec. 27th. 1846.

> TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., ENGLAND.

MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN, November 21st, 1846. in the minds of all liberal men, throughout the the press in general, and particularly of your own dale. On Tuesday, the 5th, in Macclesfield. On Wed- B. Odgers Northern Star. But at no time have our hopes of the speedy triumph of your principles assumed so in Hauley in the Potteries. On Friday, the 8th in Long know that you have attacked the monster 'Mono to lecture in these places, will be kind enough to com- Halifax drag. Well it is, that this light has broke upon the

The Liberals in these States begin to understand tion to assist in discharging the debt due to Mr. O'Conthis truth; and as it is spread out before the people nor on account of the defence fund as shown by the Star by their prints (increasing in number daily), you can of Saturday, November 28th, was discussed, when Mr. our own Wisconsin, just now forming a State Constitution, will be a reformed country.

There will be a race through the next age, among the civilized nations of the earth, who shall arrive first at the goal of perfect civilization—by giving plenty and contentment to all, and thereby causing A meeting of delegates from various towns in that good will from each one to all others. All eyes from GENERAL REGISTRATION, AND ELECTION this quarter are directed to England.

There is none of the sentiments proclaimed on your "gala day," that seems to us as well deserving of admiration as that in which you declare yourselves "Not Levellers, but Elevators." The distinct declaration of this motto will not only raise the standard of the aspirations of the oppressed, but also reconcile those favored ones, who fancy they must loose by a change of system; dispel their vain apprehensions: and, perhaps, bring them over to your, our cause! You accomplished a great deal, when you spoke those

We make this sheet the messenger of our heartfelt joy overlyour prosperousstate, and especially that most laudable of all undertakings-"The Co-operative Land Society." May your successes out-number a stacles like chaff before the wind; may your persuasion, and your practicable demonstration. encourage different—till hymns of joy, from the shades of O'Con-norville, and its thousands of offspring, proclaim to the world the freedom of England, and the liberation of the world.

Bless you, O'Connor! bless all your friends! and be assured of their good will, and of their sincere and

wishes for your welf	ara :	and success he
The Refo	rmei	s of Mineral Point
L. B. Van Derin, na	+;	of America
Thos. A. Turner	66	
Stephen Thoms	44	America.
Robert Asham	61	America.
Math. Schafin	41	Ireland.
Nelson Angell	44	Germany.
J. S. Walker	66	Canada.
James Hugo	56	Scotland.
Robert Whitney	"	England.
James Johnstone	•6	America.
F. Hoffman	66	Scotland.
James Hitchins	64	Germany. America.
James Nixon	46	English.
Cm. F. Le Mayer	56	
Joseph Gunery	66	Germany. England.
Jos. Williams	"	America.
Thomas Carpenter	66	
Joseph Lester		England.
John Wootten	66	England.
Gilbert Bennett	"	England.
Edward Cornish	16	England.
Samuel Jenkin		England.
M. P. Silverburgh	66	England.
James Kenny	44	Poland.
ANTHES TELLEN		Ireland.

To Readers & Correspondents.

forthcoming plate to any but regular subscribers. We starving Irish brethren." have nothing to do with the number of persons who

the Petition Convention, and also a sheet of signatures street, Soho. from Mr. Alexander Burgin, of New Radford, and he hopes that all who profess to be Chartists throughout the county of Nottingham, would imitate the exam obtaining signatures to the National Petition. Pet . tion Sheets and headings, can be obtained on aplication being made to Mr. J. Sweet, News Agent, Goose' Gate, Nottingham.

ren, Somers Town, for Veterans, &c. MR JOSEPH MARRIOTT late of 23, Bow-street Covent Garden, will oblige by forwarding his address to John NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND Arnott, 8, Middlesex-place, Somers Town London. MAACHESTER CARPENTER'S STRIKE,-Notice.-All persons holding subscription Lists or Tickets in aid of the late Carpenter's strike, are requested to send them immediately to John Bush, I, Yezk-street, Lambeth, strictly enjoined to attend to the following regulation.

All district Secretaries and Treasurers to the Dudley, per W. Ranklin Land Society, Cockermouth, per G. Peat strictly enjoined to attend to the following regulation. sons holding subscription Lists or Tickets in aid of or their names will be published as defaulters in the

that public opinion which has founded and which mainbalance sheet. t.ins, under Providence, all the temporal institutions, SAMUEL THE SAKON-No. room.

Chartist Intelligence

Notwithstanding its being holiday time these beings and fellow-Christians, with whom you have to rooms were very numerously attended on Sunday Evening, December the 27th, to hear a lecture from Mr. C. Doyle, on "The Progress of Chartism and most interesting and cheering detail of his recent tour in that country, and the great progress made in the Charter and Land movements. At the conclusion, Mr. Julian Harney moved the

That considering the labours of Mr. Christopher Doyle which we have just entered promises to be still in Scotland to have greatly advanced the Chartist move more fruitful in events of importance. If the flow Land Company, we return him our grateful thanks, at ment, and the objects of the Chartist Co-operative of the great current of events is closely watched, it the same time we urge upon our Scottish brethren to make vigorous efforts to establish Chartism in more than its former power.

> The resolution was unanimously adopted. The OLDHAM.

On Sunday last Dr, M'Douall delivered two ver interesting lectures in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, in which he shewed the great socially and politically. He answered the "Whistle These lectures are likely to do a great deal of goo here. The audience were numerous and respectable lecturer for his able and argumentative lecture, and the meeting broke up highly satisfied.

OXFORD.

CHARTIST TRIUMPH.—The vacancy for Town Coun cillor, in the west ward, at Oxford, occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. C. Dudley, was filled up or the ward, Mr. Albutt, at the close of the poll, headed him 14 votes; the numbers being for Chartism, 190:

MANCHESTER. On last Sunday evening Mr. D. Donovan lectured Irish Affairs." The lecture was very interesting and gave much satisfaction.

Curistmas Fastival. - The members and friends their first festival on Christmas Day at the house o Mr. Dixon, Temperance Hotel, 93, 1 rest Ancoats Street, when a goodly number sat down to enjoy that cheering beverage, -- a good cup of tea. After the cloth was removed, Mr. James Clarke delivered

"Feargus O'Connor and the Chartist Land Company, may their efforts be crowned with the most "Robert Owen and the Communists, may they soon develope such an experiment as will demon-

Thomas Jones. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing. Nozz.—The above institution has been established by a few friends of progress for the purpose of bright-ening the intellect, and sharpening the wits, of the Hebden Bridge ...

young men of Manchester, by the discussion of all Crieff questions, political, theological, and scientific. THOMAS JONES, Secretary. TO THE PEOPLE.

FRIBNDS.—A number of my old and intimate friends seem to think Oldham the best town in which to practice W. Blythe, Buckhaven my profession, and in accordance with their views, it is Arbroath my intention to return to London, and remove my J. Rouse, Branford Wills family to Manchester for a short time, until arrangements | Warrington Sir. — A pleasurable excitement is always created are made for my settling in Oldham finally. In the Alnwick meantime. I shall lecture in Stockport on Sunday after. noon, and in Manchester on the evening of the 3rd of M. Burton, Swannington January. On Monday, the 4th, I shall lecture in Roch- W. Taynton nesday, the 6th, in Congleton. On Thursday, the 7th municate with me. at Mr. Dixon's Coffee House, Great Kennilworth Your sincere friend and advocate,

> Manchester. December 30th, 1846. THE GLASGOW REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE

P. M. M'DOUALL.

Met in No. 27, St. Andrew's-square, on Friday evening, December 25th. The subject of opening a subscrip-Alexander M'Donald moved and Mr, David Gilson seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to insert a nomeetings, in the same place, by all members of Committee, and further that Messrs. Mois and Ress be requested to receive monies from parties willing to contribute at their respective places of business, to be forwarded to the Star Office.

COMMITTEE.

At a very full meeting of this body, at their usual place of meeting, the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, December the 30th. The Sub-Committee brought up their re- Southampton port with circulars to the secretaries of the various Leeds local Registration Committees, and parochial offi- Retford cers, but in consequence of the Barrister to whom | Tavistock the synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts were submitted, not having yet revised it, it was Darlington again referred to him, with a request that he will C. Napp, Vow Church have it ready by the next meeting, when the Com- Hamilton mittee trust they will be enabled to issue it to the Croydon

Mr. J. Shaw reported from the local Committee of the Tower Hamlets. Messrs. M'Grath, Shaw, and Slater, was appointed a deputation to wait on that body. LOUGHBOROUGH.

On Monday a meeting was held here, when a subscription on benalf of the debt due to Mr. O'Connor was commenced, and placed in the hands of Mr. Worcester Skerrington, who will be happy to receive subscriptions from all friends. Ten shillings was voted to Mrs. Ellis, and the like

sum to Thomas Rayner Smart, and the Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, January 13th. NATIONAL VICTIM. WIDOW, AND OR-PHANS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of this body, held in the Assembly Finsbury Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. John Shaw in the chair, on Wednesday evening, December the

Mr. Merry, of Hampstead, came forward and offered a waistcoat piece to be submitted to chance, for the benefit of Eliza Jones, the wife of the ex- Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 patricated patriot, William Jones, his offer was accepted with thanks, and Mr. Merry has undertaken to make up the waistcoat for the holder of

Mr. James Slater also offered a yard of rich Genoa silk velvet for the same purpose, which was also accepted with gratitude, the time and place will be announced, when it will come off.

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. At a numerously attended meeting of the Metropolitan Committee, held at the Assembly-rooms, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, December 30th, on the motion of Messrs. Philip M Grath and Mr. Golightly Thomas Clark, the following resolution was unani-

mously adopted :— "That this committee hereby appeal to the several Metropolitan localities, and to all the friends of humanity, justice, and Ireland, to furnish funds immediately for the purpose of enabling the working classes of London to assemble at a great Public Meet E. N .- Dewsbury and Others .- We shall not issue the ing, to lift up their voices in favour of their poor

Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully "join." received for that purpose, by the Directors of the Swerr begs to acknowledge the receipt of 6s. 2d. for National Land Company, at their office, 83, Dean-

Died, on Thursday morning, the 24th of December, at his residence, Oldham, Mr. Wm. Harris. He had been ple of the above sterling democrat. Parliament will during the last three years a recognised agent of the Mr. Sharpe, Halifax shortly assemble, and no further time must be lost in Miners' Association, and in every district to which he Mr. J. Sharpe, Do. was appointed he gave the greatest satisfaction. By his Chepstow death the Miners' Association has lost a firm and uncompromising advocate, his wife a kind husband, and his Mr. Cameron, Leith children an affectionate parent. His loss will be long Mr. B. Fox JOHN ARNOTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of 6d felt by the miners of Lancashire, by whom he was much Leeds from a friend, for Mrs. Jones, also 6d. from Mr. Far and deservedly respected.

TREASURERS.

tions in all transactions with the Directors. No circumstances will be admitted as a reason for departing from these rules in any case where they EBBATA.—In the sum of £1 10s. 9d. acknowledged form

First.—A scrutineer shall be appointed by each branch on the first meeting night or day in every month, whose duty shall be to attend the branch meetings, and receive the subscriptions. The Secretary shall, before the dissolving of each meeting, sum up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall immediately hand them over to the Treasurer. He shall keep a check book against the Secretary and Trea- 7 o'clock, surer, and be present at the audit of the Branch

books, and report to the shareholders as to their correctness. Second-Every branch shall appoint two auditors, whose term of office shall be six months: their duty shall be to examine the Branch books, and report thereon at the first meeting in every month. Third.—Letters enclosing money must distinctly

amount belongs. Fourth.—In all letters requiring certificates it guested to attend at the above place and time, to must be stated whether they are for mem. settle the accounts connected there with bers of the first, second, or third section. And whether the certificate required be the first or second, and if the second, the number of the first must be given. The certificates will not be sent to the request of letters in which this rule is not observed. Fifth.—All communications, whether enclosing

-"To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 83. Dean-street, Soho, London. Orders, or by Bank Order payable on demand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post Office Orders must be made payable at the the monthly members meeting of the National General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Charter Association, will be held in the People's London, as none other will be acknowledged.

money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows:

The person's name applying to the local post office for the order must be written at full at half-past 6. length at the top of the order, and who must see the order properly stamped, and the order must be made payable to Feargus O'Connor. All letters containing money

must be addressed as follows, for

"THE DIRECTORS. Land Office. 83, Dean Street, Soho. LONDON. PHILIP M'GRATH, Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1. SHARES. Arbroath Halifax Addingham Whittington and Cat Hanley eicester, per Astill Hamiltor Croydon Sheffield Newcastle-upon-Tyne

SECTION No. 2. W. Williamson, Alferton George Bishop Geo. Dunham J. Hughes, Buckley

W. Rogers H. Davies D. Meadows. Do. Horneastle Bridgewater Nottingham Clitheroe Belfast Market Lavington Buckfestliegh Chepstow Horsley Mr. Rodbourne Cheltenham Somers Town, B. Whitehead Old Sheldon

Whittington and Cat Brass Founders' Arms Hanley Bradford North Brierly

Bridgewater, Fink Leicester, per Astill Devizes Newport, Isle of Wight Peterborough J. Codling, Granteam

Shrewsbury Baths Portsea Glasgow Carrington Sheffield Forquay Ashburton

Clayton West Ely .. Exeter Stephenson Cullen Newcastle-upon-Tyne J. Freke. Shaftesbury J. Smith, Hebden Bridge

Shoreditch

Horsley 1 16 TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1

£240 6 5 Mr. Winter, Newcastle on Tyne Mr. Seed, FOR MRS. JONES. Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Self Nottingham, per J. Sweet
Nottingham VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. Boulogne Mr. Jude

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. 0 18 2 1 15 0 Edinburgh Newcastle-on-Type Westminster, for Cards Office Hand-books £3 12 51

REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. Mr. Mallard A Friend Horncastle

CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, Secretary.

Portsea Island, Working Man's Association Todmorden, per J. Witham Dewsbury, per E. Newsome Lower Warley, per J. Lawson .. Nottingham, per J. Sweet T. A. Coleford

Shiney Row, last week, should have been £1 la. &i.

LIVERPOOL. - A lecture on the principles of Phrenology, will be delivered by Mr. Smith, on Sunday evening, January 3rd, at Mr. Ferrall's Temperance Hotel, No. 4, Cazneau-street. Chair to be taken at

Forthcoming Meetings.

OLDHAM —On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mr. Daniel Donovan will deliver his third lecture on "Irish History" in the Working Man's Hall, at 6 o'clock in the evening. BIRMINGHAM.—A general meeting of the members of the Land Company will be held at Walter Trorns.

111, Rea-street, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to appoint officers, in accordance with the instruction set forth the respective funds to which the whole of the board of Directors. THE WHOLE of the Tea Party Committee, are r

> York .- The members of the Chartist Land Company, resident in this City, meet every Sunday, at two o'clock, at the Blue Bell Inn, Foss Gate. COCKBRMOUTH .- The Land cause is getting on rather better, and is, (apparently,) every way likely to progress with greater rapidity. Our Society here is every way satisfied with the proceedings of the that does not keep their payments up according to late Conference. A GENERAL MEETING of the Land Company of

Nottingham and county, will be held at the Seven All monies must be remitted in Post Office | Stars, Barker Gate, on Sunday, January 10th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when all the members are respectfully requested to attend. MANCHESTER. - On the afternoon of Sunday next

Institute, to commence at 2 o'clock. On Sunday evening next, Dr. P. M'Douall will lecture in the People's Institute. Chair to be taken Belinal Green .- A general meeting of the share

nolders of the Whittington and Cat Branch of the

Land Company will be held on Sunday evening, at

six o'clock, on important business, and also respect-

ing the case of Thomas Mitchell, and the resolution of Conference for location, at O'Connorville, on May 1st, 1847. All members are requested to settle their last years expenses for directors. Mr. Ernest Jones will lecture at eight o'clock precisely. MANCHESTER UNIVERSAL DEBATING SOCIETY -The adjourned debate on "Man's Free Agency," will be

resumed on Sunday evening. January 3rd, at Mr. Dixon's, Temperance Hotel, 93. Great Ancoats Street. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of Bradford will meet in their room. Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a delegate to the West Riding meeting, to be held in Halifax, on Sun-

day the 9th of January. THE CHARTISTS Of Daisy Hill will meet in their room, on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a delegate to the West Riding meeting. THE CHARTISTS of Manningham, will meet in their room, on Sunday, at ten o'cleck in the morning. THE CHARTISTS of Horton and North Brierly will meet at the house of Mr. Robert Hann, Faint Revived Inn. on Sunday, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Messrs. Alderson, Smyth, and others will attend and address the meeting, and explain the principles of the Land Company's Redemption and Deposit Bank about to be established. The income and outlay of the Bradford branch from the commence

ment to the close of the year 1846, will be laid be fore the meeting. DERBY.-The members of the Derby branch o the National Land Company are requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at Mr. Belfield's. Temperance House, 4, Green-street, on Sunday evening next, January 3rd, at half-past six o'clock DEWSBURY .- A meeting of the members of the Land Company in this district, will be held on Sunday, January 3rd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 6 when it is requested that every member will attend,

6 as their attendance is unavoidably required. LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate neeting of Lancashire Miners, will be held on Monday, the 11th of January, 1847. at the house of Mr. John Miller, Legs of Man Inn, Wigan. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The half-yearly conference of the general association, will commence at the above mentioned house, immediately after the termination of the county business, and will continue sitting each successive day till the propositions sent from the various districts, are discussed and decided Delegates attending the Conference, will be expected to produce their credentials properly attested, and stamped with the seal of the district they represent. They must also come prepared with a faithful report of the present state, and future prospects of their constituents, together with the number contributing to the funds of the Association. All districts who are in arrears with the general board, are expected to pay them, or their right of voting at the Conference may be questioned. Communications relative to the Conference, and applications from other counties for lecturers, to be addressed to Mr. John Hall, 10, Evenham-lane, Preston, Lancashire. Several publie meetings will be held during the sitting of the

Conference, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. To THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN-Brethren,-The Conference of delegates, in connection with the Miners' Association, is about to be held in Wigan, and the men of Lancashire would feel proud to see each county represented by men duly elected 10 for the purpose. But as it is not likely the whole of the mining districts can accomplish an object so desirable under present circumstances, written communications, containing suggestions as to the best mode of arrousing the miners from the apathetic indifference so lamentably prevalent, and inducing them to co-operate with their brethren in Lancashire, will meet with the most respectful attention of the Conference. It is truly painful to witness the disregard manifested by the miners of other counties to their own interests, as if they were determined the brave men of Lancashire should fight the battle alone, they have done so for a great length of time, and are still willing to continue the struggle, but they ask, and have a right to expect. the assistance and co-operation of the whole of the mining districts. Let the new year commence with brighter prospects to the whole of the mining population, all being fully determined to raise themselves by their united enegies to a proper position in society, peaceably enjoying the fruits of their arduous and dangerous toil, and an adequate remuneration as an equivalent.

Your's respectfully, WILLIAM GROCOTT.

Secretary to the Miners' of Lancashire. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars. Road.—A grand Concert and Ball, for the benefit of Mr. J. French, will be held on Monday next, January 4th. When the friends of democracy are requested to attend. Tickets to be had of Mr. Stallwood, Mr. May, 3. Paget-place, Waterloo-road: Mr. Edwards, 2, Weston-street, Snowsfields, Bermondsey: Mr. French, 12, Snowsfields; and of Mr. Knighton at the hall.

MOTTRAM,-The monthly meeting of the shareholders in the Land Com; any, will be held in the large room, opposite the Bulls Head, Mottram, on Sunday, January 3rd, at 2 o'clock. CITY CHARTIST HALL, Turnagain Lane - A special general meeting of the shareholders will take place

at the George Court, Snowhill, on Sunday evening next, at 6 o'clock. COLNE.—The members of No. 1 branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. James Stuttard. Colne Lane, on Monday night, the 4th January, at seven

SALFORD .- The members of the Chartist Co-operative Asociation are requested to attend a meeting on Monday afternoon, January 3rd. A visitor to O'Connorville, will report the state of the People's HEYWOOD.—The members of the Chartist Association of this locality are requested to meet in their Room, Hartley-street, on Sunday next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of great importance. HEBDEN BRIDGE,—A meeting of this branch of the Land Company will be held in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday, January the 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the members of the two sections are requested to attend.

Shiner Row.—A full meeting of the members of on Mouday evening, January 4th, at seven o'clock, to appoint officers for the ensuing half-year, &c. The Chartist Co-operative Land C mpany meet on

Inn, Church Lane, Hull, when all members are requested to attend and pay up their arrears of levies. Unionists, this party will never rest satisfied un il of Hull being anxious to see a district formed as here-tofore, would be glad to hear from their friends at plish until every vertice of trades combinations are tofore, would be glad to hear from their triends at Howden, Selby, York, Scarbro, Bèverly, Market destroyed, or atterly crippled and bound, as to render Weighton, and Pocklington, on the propriety of them useless for the purpose for which they were bolding a delegate meeting for to consider the best established. means of forwarding the agitation, and to form a Stephens, Sub-Secretary, 64, Staniforth Place, Hessle the English bor affords, and be enabled to crush the

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MERTING.—This meeting will be holden on Sunday, January 10th, in the Working Man's Hall, Bullclose Lane, Halifax, to commence at half-past 12 o'clock. LEEDS.—The members of the Charter Association | THE PLATE OF THE O'CONNORVILLE

are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, to choose a new council, and transact other important business. The discussion will take place as usual in the evening at half-past six. HALIFAX.—The Petition Committee will met on Sunday (to-morrow), at 2 o'clock. Mr. Chissett will

lecture at half-past six in the evening, commencing the friendly discussion meeting.

Hyde manch of the 0 10 0 one o'clock in the afternoon.

the transaction of business.

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

" Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of the above flourishing and rapidly extending Association, met at their office, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, December 28th. The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the financial account read and received, correspondence was also read from all parts of the Uni ed Kingdom, among which was one from the Shoe makers of Denbigh, North Wales, informing the Central Committee that the employers of that town, taking advantage of the season, had reduced their wages as low as they were previous to the late strike ; the Central Committee are sorry to say the shoe-makers of that town have not kept their levies paid up to the Associa ion, although the Association at considerable expense gained them an advance in the summer. The Central Committee are determined to act with strict justice to all parties; they cannot possibly give assistance to any trade

A letter was read from Mr. Peel, the Society's Missionary, giving a gowing account of his four among the Block Printers of Derbyshire, especially a meeting held at the George Inn, New Mills He met with a very enthusiastic reception from a crowded meeting. He addressed them for an hour and an half upon the principles of the two associations—how they worked into each others hands, and the reas n for establishing two associations, was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and was received at its termination in the most enthusiastic and satisfactory manner. A resolution of confidence in the association, and a pledge on the part of the meeting to support and advocate it, was carried unanimously; also a vote of thanks to our honourable President, for his priceless services in behalf of the working man, when the meeting separated, highly instructed by what they had heard. He also attended a meeting at Stockport of all trades, at the Mersey Inn. After the meeting he succeeded in forming a district committee; five trades agreed to hold a first meeting on Saturday next; he also announced that at the commencement of the next quarter, the Central Committee would receive the adhesion of 430 Roller makers, and 200 Cotton Spinners, and other bodies he could not give information of. He is authorized to assure the Central Committee, that at least 6,000 may be expected within the next quarter; he likewise proposes to hold a general public meeting of the rades of Stockport on an early day in the town hall. If the Mayor can be induced to grant the use of it. The following is Mr. Peel's rout for the next

Monday, 4th January, Burnley, Tuesday, 5th, Loverlough. Wednesday, 6th, Ramsbottom. Thursday, 7th, Tottington. Friday, 8th, Edgeworth. Saturday, 9th, Belmount. Monday, 11th, Edgewoft. Tuesday, 12th, Manchester. Wednesday, 13th, Rochdale. Saturday, 16th, Bury.

The meeting at Bury will be a general delegate neeting from all the block printing districts. Mr. Jacobs, from Glasgow, reports, on Tuesday vening the district committee met at Mr. Gelespies Don Quixote Tavern, Trongate, when he attended and reported the business of the late meeting of the full committee in London, it was then agreed that a more active agitation of the City be entered into for the purpose of extending the National Association. Mr. J. Laurie, ship-car enter, was appointed District Secretary, and Mr. Corregon Dyer, was elected convenor. After the arrangement of other preliminary business, the Committee adjourned to Monday vening next, Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in establishing District Committees in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock. On Friday evening, the 25th, Mr. J. attended a meeting of the Trades of Port Glasgow, held in the Town Hall, on the National Association of Trades. The lecturer set forth in a clear, convincing language, the nature of the manifold grievances of the Trades, and the only remedy, the National Association. The audience were mo t attentive, and frequently expressed their approbation by cheers at the close. Mr. Johnson proposed a resolution approving of the principles and object of the Association, and that a Committee be formed to forward the same, which was carried unanimously. After arranging the Committee, the meeting se-

Mr. Lenegan, missionary, reported that on Monday evening, he attended a public meeting of the file cutters of Warrington. It was a splendid and enthuiastic meeting, he feels assured much good will arise therefrom. A resolution was passed to the effect that the file cutters would join the National Association as soon as some trade dispute was settled they have

On the 22nd, he attended a meeting of Tailors. It was very numerously attended, and all parties were evidently delighted at his ardent and enthusiastic manner of explaining the principles of the two Associations. They declared their intention of calling a second meeting, to which they invited him. On the 23rd, he visited the Cotton Spinners, when

after an address of some length, they came to the resolution of calling a larger meeting on a future day, Mr. Lenegan to be present. On the 24th attended a meeting of fustian cutters, he was very well received, and at the close was informed that the fustain cutters were about to join

in a body, in a very short time. Mr. Lengon states that in Warrington the trades took him for a police spy, (in consequence of the excited state of the trades in reference to the so-called conspirators), but after showing them the signature of the President, Mr. Duncombe, to his credentials, they were perfectly satisfied, his (the hon. president's) name being a tower of strength to the trades of Great Britain and the working classes generally. The Central Committee then passed a resolution

to the following effect :--"That quarterly cards of different colours, be issued by the Central Committee to the different trades, to be by them given to the members who are clear on the books at the end of each quarter, so that should any trades dispute, or difficulty arise, no man will be eligible to receive the support of the association who is not in possession of a proper coloured card."

A letter was read from Mr. Woore, of Liverpool inclosing a pamphlet detailing the circumstances of the arrest of 17 mechanics and evgineers at Newton in-the-Willows, and expressing a wish for the assistance of the Central Committee in raising funds for their defence.

The following resolution was carried, viz :-"The Central Committee deeply regret their brother workmen of Newton have neglected to join their ranks, and thereby avail themselves of the moral and monetary power of more than 70,000 men determined to support their rights, but they at the same time earnestly call on all members of National Associations, and the workmen generally of Great Britain and Ireland, to assist them by voluntary contributions, knowing full well that the Newton prosecution, is a stab indirectly at the trades of Great Britain that are organised to protect them-

Any person or trades body desirous of contributing to the defence of those men, can send their money to the office of the United Trades Association, when they may depend upon it being forwarded to the proper quarter. The Committee then adjourned.

TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN RALLY ROUND THE MEN OF NEWTON!

For depend upon it the Free Trade Government of England will not be able to carry fully out their darling principle of buying labour cheap and selling it dear, until they have destroyed, or materially cripoled, the only barrier that now stands in their way-Trades Unions. The Landed Aristocracy of England, when it possessed a monopoly of political power, invariably used that power to the furtherance of its own aggrandisement; hence, the laws of Primogeniture and entail, that enabled them to keep their the Chartist Co-operative Land Company in this titles and their estate intact for their eldest son, district, will be held at the house of Mr. Thomas generally quartering the younger portion of the Blakeys, Junr., Boot and Shoe-maker, Shiney row, family upon the nation. What the Landed Aristocracy have done, the Free Trade employing capitalist of Great Britain will do, since they have succeeded in dispossessing the old party of power; laws of Pri-Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the Ship megeniture and entail will not suit them, but an abolition of those laws. Depend upon it, brother To the Charments of Yorkshire —The Chartists they have completely prostrated bacour at the shrine

Rally round these men-pour in your contributions district. All correspondence to be sent to George for their defence, that they may have the first talent monster" indictment.

Your's, in the cause of Labour's Rights, AN UNIONIST.

ESTATE. By next week specimens of the above plate will be in the hands of our agents; and numerous applications having been made by agents and parties who subscribe weekly for a Star, to afford all an opportunity of possessing this magnificent and interesting engraving, we have decided that all who shall subscribe

E CV

the friendly discussion meeting.

Hyde.—The members of the Hyde branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are particularly requested to meet on Sunday next, January to shall be entitled to a plate. The plate is far superior to any thing that has every been given with any paper one o'clock in the afternoon.

Armley.—The members of the Armley branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company meet the Chartist Co-operative Land Company meet every Sunday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for as possible, in order that the it will be accordingly. every Sunday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for as possible, in order that we may print accordingly, as no subscriber need take he plate if he does not wish

#### Trades' Movements

DISTRESSED CONDITION OF THE BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS.

tute woolcombers of this town was held in the Temperance workmen considering it unjust that they should suffer a Hall, Benjamin Abbott, a woolcomber, in the chair. Mr. George White moved the first resolution, in a speech of considerable length, in which he strongly ani- tation of their number to Aberdeen, in order to impress neadverted on the promises of the Free-traders as compared with their performances. He said that the result | the rete proposed by the other manufacturers. This of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest they in the first place decidedly declined to do, but after

large number of them being completely destitute." comber, and carried unanimously. Joseph Hongson, a woolcomber, stated that he had ap. plied to the parish for relief, being entirely without work opposed to this mode of settlement, the Port Eglinton got for stone-breaking, but now he had nothing. Robert Smith, another woolcomber, stated that he

confined and one child in a fever. There were six in the family altogether. He had applied for relief last Saturday, and received 2s. 6d. for the whole of them. JOHN JEERY stated that he had not had any work for

the last three weeks, that his wife was confined on Monday last, and all that he had to give her was a little sago gru-l, which a neighbouring woman had brought in for her, just before he came to that meeting. He said he had not tasted six onnces of food since Sunday last. GEORGE FLETCHER, a woolcomber, said that he had

four children besides himself and wife, which made six altogether. He had been relieved with 2:, 6d., and went before the Board of Guardians on Friday last, and was ordered to go to work at what is called a test hill, at Idle, where he was relieved with 4s. 6d. for his whole family, and when he told the relieving officer that he had no shoes to walk a distance of eight miles every day to and from his work, the officer told him that he might huy shoes out of the 4s. 6d. relief he had given him. However, at last, he was furnished with a pair of clogs. He then went to work at the test hill, at Idle, but his feet began to swell so, in wearing his clogs in frosty weather and out of door employment, always being used to working by the side of a warm comb pot, that he was obliged to bathe kie feet in a morning before he started to bis work. Having to hobble along in the best manner he could, he sometimes got there rather late, when the superintendent of the test hill begun to curse and swear at him, and threatened to send bin to Wakefield. At last he was thrown into a fever. and he believed he kad got a complaint on him, through fer 24 hours together, without tasting food of any de-

WM. MULLEN moved the second resolution, which was, "That five persons be appointed a committee, to receive evidence of the existing distress amongst the woolcombers." Seconded by a woolcomber of the name of Gill-car-

ried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned to a future day, to give time to the woolcombers to send in to the committee their statements of the distress and destitution they are now creases our labour, and consequently reduces our wages; they would find themselves greatly mistaken. His object and G., Hooley Bridge, Stalybridge, Burnley, Bradford, labouring under.

WHITE SLAVERY. LABOUR IN NEW YORK. ITS CIRCUNSTANCES, CONDITIONS, AND REWARDS.

(From the New York Tribune.) NO. III .- THE BOOK-FOLDERS.

The girls employed in Book-binderies work indis- recoils. criminately at folding and stitching-sometimes being employed one week in folding and the next in stitching. They earn about the same wages at either occupation. who have regular situations are steady, sober workersthe want of education and the out-door temptations which belong to the fortunes of so many of them exert. ing apoverful influence to destroy their ambition and self-respect, and to beget habits of levity and idleness. There are from 2,590 to 3,000 girls engaged in the resvarious-depending entirely on the skill, experience and industry of the girls, as well as, sometimes, on the favourisism of foremen and those who give out the work. Mony do not earn more than I dollar 50 cents or 2 dollars per week; others make 3 dollars and 3 dollars 50 cents; while there is a few whose bills, week after week. run as high as 5 dollars and 6 dollars. These are old and highly valued hands, and some of them have held their situations for years.

The prices paid in the large establishments for folding are, for single Sro. sheets, 2 cents per hundred; for request that you will give our case your candid considers double do. (16 pages), 31 cents per hundred. Double tion, and oblige, yours respectfully, in name and on behalf 12 uo. is puid 51 cents. An average hand working 10 of the CARPET WEAVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. hours a day can fold 10 or 1200 of the double 12 nos Few do as much as that, however. The cutting of the signatures is included in these prices.

The stitchers receive a great variety of prices according 10 the size of the sheet, the number of pages in a signature, &c. An average price of common work may be stated at 2½ cents, per hundred sheets. At these rates they make about the same as at folding. In both folding and sinching there is so wide a range of work that the only practicable way of estimating the earnings of these girls, as a class, is to take account of their weekly wages. In the best establishments, these range from 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents-leaving out of the question those who are extraordinarily expert or industrious. In many ofther establishments, however, the work is dribbled out by pi-cemeal, so that the girls on the average do not work more than half the time. Some concerns, too, we are compelled to say, are in the regular habit of paying ess even than the above prices, and employ girls at the very lowest rates they can compel them to accept.

The system of apprenticeship also exists in this trade. and the skilful worker just through her apprenticehood is too often sent adrift to make room for raw hands. In the larger establishments the girls are generally separated from the men who work at Book-binding, and are kept in tolerable order. In some houses they are not permitted even to speak to each other during working hours. In others (and that, too, where we should look for the utmost strictness) the girls laugh and talk and carry on

The folders and stitchers commence to work at 7 in the morning and work till 6 in the evening-taking an hour for dinner. They almost universally bring dinner with them and eat it any way that they can get at it. The fare, as you may well suppose, is poor enough; and Yet, as perhaps nine-tenths of these girls board with their mothers, crothers, married sisters, or other relatives or friends, the hand of affection often drops some triding delitzcy in the little tin pail that holds the poor worker's damer-at which, when she spreads her humble board, her eyes glisten with a tear of love and she utters a sileut

These girls pay from 1 dollar 75 cents to 2 dollar per very for their board, and extra for washing. A great majority of them board with their relatives or friends, an : thus are better fed, lodged and cared for than those firls who have to live at the cheap public boarding houses. They are most of them father.ess, and many have seither father nor mother. Untry of them belong to the church, and hearly all, we believe, are of good character. In some of heless respectable Binderies, however, so much circare-p ction is not employed. They are from all grades and ranks in life, and the his ory of themselves and families would, in many instances, be more interesting than the most artistic romance. We remember a sprightly and d lighte-looking girl whose story was told us by the polite property of the large Bindery where she was employed. her strange fortunes. She is the daughter of a oncedistinguisted and opulent East India merchant, who statements corrected. lived in the most sumptuous and aristociatic style, bestowing upon his daughters every accomplishment you will greatly oblige, which could po-sible be obtained by wealth and taste. H died and was discovered to be a hopeless bankrupt His widow and one grown-up daughter-two of the most distingué women of fashion in the city-and the subject of to folding books. She boards with her sister and is a nest and prosperous worker. After hearing this little the gay, girrish face and slight but graceful form bending

ADDREESS OF THE CARPET WEAVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE WORKMEN ENGAGED ABERDEEN.

ponding advance on or before that time, said advance to life. Verdict, "Death by suffication." application, they agreed to give their men a correspond- to see the end of the play."

<sup>1</sup>ng advance, provided that all thomanufacturers in Scotland pay a uniform rate. This all the manufacturers in Scotland honourably agreed to do, with the exception of the Messrs. Haddens, in Aberdeen, who decidedly refused to pay the same rate as the other manufacturers, as they considered themselves placed in a more disadvantageous Last week a public meeting of the distressed and desti- position than the other manufacturers in the trade. The reduction on their wages on account of the supposed disadvantages of any manufacturer, agreed to send a depuupon the Messrs. Haddens the propriety of acceding to

the condition of the woolcombers of this town is truly although opposed to the application of the principle in lamentable, and it is absolutely necessary that an app at this case. The Messes, Haddens having communicated tration, to which some of the manufacturers latterly had had no hing to eat in his house for two days, his wife | pointed to confer with any manufacturer not present at this meeting. A special notice was sent to the Messts. Haddens, to meet them either in Edinburgh or Dundee, to endeavour to remove their objections to pay a uniform rate of wages. The Messrs. Haddens never having stated what their disadvantages were, and the meeting considering them not the least favoured manufacturers in the trade-to which notice the Messes. Haddens paid no attention-although they bring forward their supposed disadvantages as a reason why they cannot meet the other manufacturers in the market, and state that they are obliged to pay their workmen a lower rate of wages to enable them to do so. Now, brethren, we are well aware that they are not only able to meet them in the market, but to a considerable extent, to undersell them. The resolution agreed to at the above meeting having been sent to Aberdeen, the Deputation appointed by the trade requested an interview with the Messrs. Haddens, which was peremptorily refused; and after several ineffectual attempts by the workmen in their employ, to obtain a peaceful settlement of the question, and feeling that the whole responsibility of maintaining the advanc d rate of wages lay upon them-they having no guarantee that their employers would not offer even a lower rate of wages than that paid by them for the last eighteen years; and although all the other Manufacturers were willing to maintain the advanced rate of wages, yet declaring if any Firm in Scotland was found to pay a lower rate after the 10th October, they would feel themselves compelled to conform to that rate whatever it might be. This being the position of the workmen in the employ of the Messrs. working at the test hill, that would carry him to his Haddens, they considered it their duty to withdraw their grave. He said he knew parties working at that hill labour, having no other alternative left them, they having w o had to walk 60 or 70 miles each week, to and from used every prudent and reasonable means in their power the place, and that some of the men were working there to obtain a settlement. And although decidedly opposed to Strikes in general, considering them to be pernicious in their effects both to Employer and Employed, yet, in this peculiar case, we feel ourselves bound to support the Aberdeen Workmen in their resolution, having no other he reduced to the rates lately paid by the Messrs. Haddens, it would entail upon us and our children a great amount of misery and distress-at the thought of which our hearts sicken, and the better feelings of cur nature

Now, Brethren, when we consider the reasonableness ABERDEEN, that they should receive the same remuneinterests of several thousands of your Fellow Labourers depends upon the issue of this contest, we earn stly impiore that you will not only refrain yourselves, but that you will use every lawful endeavour to keen others from supplanting the men in their work, and thus be the means pertable Binderies in the city, and their wages are very of averting a vast amount of suffering and privation from thousands of your fellow creatures; for although you may in the meantime be flattered and fawned upon by the petty Tyrant, and deceived by false promises and misrepresentations, which in the end will turn out bitter disappointment to those who are so foelish as to be duped by

> Brethren, we have laid before you a plain unvarnished statement of our case, trusting and believing that your feelings are on the side of Humanity and Justice, and not upon the side of Obstinacy and Oppression, we humbly

DAVID M'CCLLOCH, CHARLES THOMSON. ROBERT RAMSAY DAVID THOMSON, JAMES HANNAH. JOHN HILHOUSE. JAMES THOMSON. GEORGE M'KISSOCK, JAMES MOODIE. Acting Committee. Kilmarnock, 9th December, 1846.

STEAM-ENGINE AND MACHINE MAKERS. At a meeting of the Journeyman Steam Engine, Ma-

chine Makers, and Millwrights' Friendly Society, held at our Club House, the Old Gray Mare Inn, Bury, on Thursaay evening, the 24th of December, it was unanimously agreed, that each member subscribe the sum of 1s, per we-k for the defence of the men who are being prosecuted by Messrs. Jones and Potts, of Newton, on the charge of conspiracy. After which, it was proposed and seconded, and carried

by acclamation, "That a vote of thanks be given to the Proprietor and Editors of the Northern Star, for their ters. Now so great a change had taken place in their was pleased with the terms of the resolutions. He could tain possession for their people of the earth, the land straight-forward conduct, as exhibited in their journal in the advocacy of the rights of industry."

FRAME-WORK KNITTERS. NOTTINGBAM, -- UNITED TRADES. -- A three counties Delegate Meeting will be held on Monday morning, the 4th of January, 1847, at the hour of ten o'clock precisely, at the Black Horse Tavern, Stoney-street, to consider the propriety of causing a Bill to be introduced into the House of Commons, for the amendment of the Ticket Act - also to transact other important husiness.

MARK Wolley, Secretary. THE WARRINGTON CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-In reading the report of the meeting of the Ope rative Engineers of London, contained in your paper of from Manchester, in the course of his speech, in alluding longed cheering. to my arrest by the Warrington authorities, is reported to have said-" That I was dragged off to Warrington, my locks broken, my place ransacked, and my papers taken, without any legal authority whatever;" evidently in erring that the above acts had been committed by the arresting parties. I feel myself bound to correct a part a whole. It is true that I was taken to Warrington, subject, should be again present himself at the hust- Parliament." without either time to arrange my official business, or to ings. take leave of my family; it is also true that a notice paper was torn down from my office, and taken away: ut with regard to the breaking of the locks, and the ransacking of the place, such did not take place. I cannot account for Mr. Lancaster's statements, further, than he must have been misinformed, or it is a mis-report. But be that as it may, I have felt in duty bound to make this correction, for I would not have it said that I had know fugly allowed even my enemies to suffer an injustice. aith ough not one of her companions knows anything of have not as yet seen Mr. Lancaster, but I have no doubt

By inserting the above in your paper of Saturday next

Yours truly,

HENRY SELSBY. 64. Dale-street, Manchester.

Uec. 29. 1846.

practice of paying ten per cent, below all others in the parliam at the end of the first act, and left the pit, for it by his votes and speeches in Parliament upon the good meeting fully carried out, but whatever may have swallowing a vast portion of its scanty resources, and when the first convers appeared among them, were

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

FACTORIES.

MEETING AT DUNDEE. (From the Dundee Advertiser)

A public meeting was held in Dundee on Friday to receive Mr. Ferrand, M P., and Mr. Oastler, the eloquent and energetic advocates of the Ten Hours' Bill. From some cause or other, not explained, Mr. Ferrand did not arrive in time to attend the meeting, but Mr. Oastler did, market, a favourite principle of the Free-traders, had repeated interviews with the deputation they proposed and received a most enthusiastic reception. He was brought the woolcombers to their present position of a settlement of the question by arbitration. This the accompanied by Messrs. Lewis, Miller, Johnston, and wretchedness and misery. He sat down by moving "That workmen, for the sake of peace generally, assented to, other preachers of the Gospel belonging to the town Mr. James Saunders was called to the chair.

Mr. Macrae said, he had for some time been a factory should be made to the wealthier classes on their behalf, a this to the other manufacturers, they refused to refer the slave himself, and, therefore, had some alight knowledge case, but offered to meet them in concerence. This the of the working of the system. To the long hours of The resolution was seconded by George Ridley, a wool. Messrs. Haddens positively refused, still holding by arbi- labour a deal of the evils which now pervaded society might be traced. It has been proved by statists that the agreed; but on account of other manufacturers being lives of those employed in the factories were much shorter than the lives of those employed in agricultural at his own trade, and the relieving officer had sent him | Spinning Company issued circulars to all the manufac- pursuits; that the greatest ignorance and the greatest to break stones on the road, for which he received Is, 3d. | turers in Scotland, inviting them to a meeting-which | misery, abounded in the towns where the factory system inadmissable. But it was agreed that the wages be zag gait of the factory operatives, which had been maintained until 19th October, and a deputation was up. brought upon them by excessive labour. The manner were in favour of a limitation of hours was not yet done. in which the factory system had hitherto been conducted, had tended to debase the working people, to destroy their physical energy, corrupt their morals, and be detremental to their intellectual capabilities. Sooner than that should take place, he would say, let commerce perish; and any man who could calmly contemplate man emplanted in his breast. Mr. Macrae concluded by proposing his resolution to the effect, that the meeting vere of opinion that the long hours of labour in factories were detrimental to the health, the morals and the intellect of the people—that machinery should be put under effects of the factory system, and referred to the numerregulations so as not to prove a curse instead of a bless ons cases of accidents which occurred from children fall-

ing to the working people. Mr. Thomas Smart seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

port of which was, that in the opinion of the meeting which would produce good fruit.
The present hours of factory labour are incapable with The resolutions were deferred to another meeting inwhole community.

The Rev. Mr. Lesley Miller seconded the motion. Mr. OASLER, on coming forward, was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic cheering. After the noise had subsided, he said, when he appeared at the first meeting he had been at in Scotland, a few nights ago, a person high in station, took him by the hand, saying, "Oastler, you are a bold man to some to Scotthat if they should find anything wrong, they would be the people to detect and expose it. Trusting, however, in the cause of humanity, he had come down among them. He had been assured before he crossed the Borabove reasons, and others that might be adduced, (a these classes. What he wished to see was the good feel- bury and Keighley by letter. or our families with our present wages, and were we to these words, "The Lord bless thee," and the former The system which he wished to see was one established of the Yorkshire Central Short Time Committee, in justice. The principles he advocated were supported sto: d, how heartily they were rejoiced at his influential co-operation in the cause. Mr. Oastler then proceeded to describe some of the cruelties which prevailed under the present system. The state to which the children

the profit. In his own place they were erecting agaol and bridewell, which would cost £65,000. In his younger resolution, which was unanimously carried. years, the same place which, contained one third of its of which were open six months in the year. They had

neighbourhood of Manchester in disguise, in order to and religion. ascertain the opinions of the working people on the subject, when he found that they then breathed nothing but tion. revenge against the property and persons of their mas-

avoid him. Mr. Fielden had desired him to ask every work now as the vinole of the four menting if there were any among them in favour of an piecers. Such was the tear and wear of the human con-Eleven Hours' Bill. At all the meetings he had attended stitution under this oppressing toil that when a man ar- her energies or an ignus fatuus which the more it glimhe had only found three individuals who held up their rived at the age of forty he could never again obtain hands for it. Were they in favour of it! ("No, no.") work in a cotton mill on account of his age. Well, from that he would say that they were in tavour of a Ten Hours' Bill. ("Yes, yes!") Mr. Oastler, after thanking them for the attention with which they had lis- ples of the bill of which Mr. Fielden had given notice, self of the land for his people: it should be Saturday last, I find that Mr. Lancaster, the delegate tened to him, sat down amidst enthusiastic and pro- moved the third resolution, which was as follows:-

The resolution was put, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Graham moved a petition to both Houses of Par- and after the passing of the Act all mills shall at once and that land is the basis of all capital throughout the liament in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill-which was commence working eleven hours, and fixes the time of world; that without it, MEN ARE EITHER BEGGARS adopted. In the course of his remarks in moving, he labour at ten hours in 1849, are willing to accept it in OR SLAVES, and that without cultivation land would be dealt several severe hits at the Burgh Member, for refus- the terms proposed. This meeting will, therefore, on valueless! "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth, ing to preside at the meeting, and intimated that they behalf of their constituents, use every means in their &c." It is quite certain that the Repeal leader knows of the above statements; it is correct in part, but not as would call in question the views in his letter upon the power to promote its passing during the next session of the truth of this statement; but so far from attempting

> Dr. GRAY, after some remarks, proposed a vote of attendance, and for their admirable speeches. The proposition was carried by acclamation, A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman the meeting broke up.

> > MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held on Thursday evening in the large Waterloo room, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitionfor the purpose of considering the propriety of petition sent shape. A single considering the propriety of petition sent shape on the platform was Mr. Oastler, Mr. Ferrand, M. P., the Rev. Messrs, Begg and Lewis (Free Church clergymen), the following :-The Joiners of Rochdale are on strike, being Glasgow Railway), &c. Letters of apology were read to be heard in the councils of their country by petition; the safety of his own class; but if the people had a partition of their society, or how their money should be spent. Mr. Maitland, (one of the directors of the Edinburgh and our story, where reduced to sudden and abject poverty. The Joiners of Rochard are on strike, being Glasgow Railway), &c. Letters of apology were read to be averaged and abject poverty. The Joiners of Rochard are on strike, being Glasgow Railway), &c. Letters of apology were read to be averaged and abject poverty. The Joiners of Rochard are on strike, being Glasgow Railway), &c. Letters of apology were read to be averaged as a form this meeting resolve to urge the factory workers in every liament, he knows that his possession in Ineragh or persuade him to this experiment. What is, or ongli-The young aoman married a respectable hard working forced out of employment through the masters at most imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to imposed upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules in uninterrupted tempting to impose upon them a set of new rules being able to be present. Another was read from Mr, petitions without delay, and forward them to Parliament, perversion) Hall would be both profitless, and like the Macaulay, M.P., stating that, to a certain extent he praying for the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill as pro- Rent of the present day, become. Small by degrees, MELANCHOLY TERMINATION OF A CONVIVIAL PARTY .- | agreed with the views of Mr. Fielden's Bill, but that it posed by Mr. Fielden." romance we turned to gaze with a deeper interest upon On Tuesday an inquest wastaken before Mr. Baker, would be impossible for him to be in Edinburgh to at at the George, Mansell-street, Whitechapel, on view tend the meeting. (Cheers and hisses.) A letter was his Bill, and of laying before the members of Parliament tical quacks, who pretend to mend holes in the constituof the body of Mary Fitzhenry, five months old, also read from Mr. Rashleigh, M.P., for East Cornwall, the real wants and wishes of the factory workers, this We have presented this important branch of the great whose parents were on Monday under an examinating business by no means in its darkest colors.

Book-making business by no means in its darkest colors.

Book-making business by no means in its darkest colors.

We have presented this important branch of the great whose parents were on Monday under an examination of the body of Mary Fitzhenry, five months old, also read from Mr. Rashleign, M.r., for mast Cornwan, whose parents were on Monday under an examination of the body of Mary Fitzhenry, five months old, also read from Mr. Rashleign, M.r., for mast Cornwan, also read from Mr. Rashleign, M.r., for mast Cornwan, whose parents were on Monday under an examination of the body of Mary Fitzhenry, five months old, also read from Mr. Rashleign, M.r., for mast Cornwan, also read from Mr. Rashleign, M.r Book making business by no means in its darkest colors. ton, before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police and its darkest colors. ton, before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police and its darkest colors. The exceptions (which are many and distressing) to the Court, accused of being accessary to its death, when A letter from the Rev. Dr. Condlish (Free Church), said, be to advocate the passing of his bill, as the only mean wind, but exclude the daylight. He is a bad glazier in that while he could not be measured in the condition of the country. comparative comfort which prevails among them we have the charge was dismissed. It appeared that the deceased lived at No. 9, Greg's-court, with its mother ments, he begged to express his canded concurrence with workers." and father, who is a gun-maker. Last Saturday the general objects of the meeting, and his high esteem night they had a few friends, among whom was the for those who were so philanthropically employed, in en- and other friends, the meeting separated, IN THE VARIOUS TRADES IN AND AROUND grandmother. Between nine and ten o'clock the deavouring to remedy the evil of excessive toil to which mother we tto bed; and shortly after the child was the working classes were subjected. He did not, of taken to her by its father. About one o'clock the course, commit himself to the details of any particular Fellow-Workmen,-We, the Carpet Weavers of Great following morning the mother got up, when shortly measure; but he had no hesitation in saying, that, in his Britain, beg most respectfully to lay before you a brief after, upon going for the deceased, she found it opinion, the present excessive amount of labour imposed summary of the causes which have led to the unhappy without any signs of life. Her screams brought her upon the artizans and mechanics of their country, and differences at present existing between the Messrs. Had- husband to her, who held the body before the fire, to upon children, formed a most serious barrier in the way insertion to the following statement and observations on of the benefit, and if he were killed in defence of a ma dens, in Aberdeen, and their workmen, viz.—"At the restore the vital functions, in doing which the skin of all their efforts to promote religious and social in- the subject of Mr. Oastler's tour through Scotland, in tion's rights, instead of monopolists, he would die an request of the workmen in their employ, the manufacture was searched off its back. The grandmother then struction among the masses, and to raise their moral, support of the principle of shortening the hours of laturers of England at their annual meeting, held July 2nd placed it in a warm bath. Mr. Liddle, surgeon, social and intellectual standing. The next letter read, bour in factories. The more immediate cause of this 1846, agreed to advance their wages ten per cent., this who made a post-mortem examination, found the defence. If he have a voice as a free man, he will have a free man, he will have a free man, he will have a free wards to wear short bair. The preat man who an interest in the state of he have none he will be afterwards to wear short bair. The preat man who an interest in the state of he have none he will be afterwards to wear short bair. The preat man who advance to continue until 1st February, 1817; and if the lungs highly congested, which was caused by suffocamanufacturers in Scotland would agree to give a correstion. The burns, however, were sufficient to destroy sury partit out of his power to be in E-linburgh. A he visited us, and was anxious to address the people of letter of apology had also been received from the Rev. Aberdeen on this his favourite measure, yet that to continue permanent," In consequence of this agreement JACK AT FAULT.—A sailor in the pit of the theatre. Andrew Tumpson (of the United Secession Church), the great regret of all the parties concerned, no meeting I deny his right in equity to be taxed to support num cesthe workmen in the several firms in Scotland, agreed to on looking over his playbid, assessed that an inthe workmen in the several firms in Scotland, agreed to on looking over his playbil, assessment to be present. A memorialize their employers for a corresponding address their employers for a corresp vance, which they at first refused, principally on account see and acts. Taking this has a matter-of-fact, and that his engagements in Ireland prevented his being communication with parties in the other towns of Sect. The existence of a large military force in Ireland, assisting his time. There is some inconvenience in the act of the convenience in the act of the of the Messers. Haddens, in Aberdeen, having been in the not as a draft on his imagination, he put on his tar-

had undertaken the whole charge and management of it, present occasion. RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE ADOP. and they had been the means of bringing Mr. Oastler and Although aware from what was said in the Star, that TION OF THE TEN HOURS' BILL IN Mr. Ferrand to Edinburgh. After some other remarks Mr. Oastler intended to visit Scotland, yet from the fact shillings unless they take to show the importance of the working classes having of no communications being received by any one here on shillings, unless they take them by force or fraud from

selves with those branches of knowledge which were essential to their well-being and to their usefulness as mem. had been left out of his route. bers of society; he concluded by stating that he did not come here to speak but to hear the statements that would

producers of the wealth of their country. Mr. Oastler the night of meeting until we heard from him again. hen proceeded at some length to detail the evils of the been the means of redressing, this work of those who There were still children above thirteen years of age, and women were subjected to twelve hours' daily labour; two hours more than was required from able-bodied mechanics. After adverting to the pernicious influence which these long hours must have upon both the bodies and minds of the rising generation, Mr. Oastler said such things, he would say, had not the love of God or that all they asked for was to reduce these hours to ten hours.

MR. FERBAND, M.P., next addressed the meeting, amid great applause, at some length, and asked the evidence of manufacturers, and others in proof of the injurious ing in among the machinery from over exhaustion. He called upon the workmen of Edinburgh to co-operate

the moral and intellectual improvement of the body of tended to be holden on Monday, in the largest hall in the people engaged in it, and that were these not Edinburgh. Thanks to Mr. Oastler, Mr. Ferrand, and shortened, the most disastrous effects would arise to the the Chairman, concluded the proceedings at the above

GREAT MEETING OF THE SHORT TIME DE.

LEGATES.

MANCHESTER, MONDAY, DEC. 28 -Yesterday (Sunday) numerous meeting of delegates from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and land upon such a question." He (Mr. Oastler) thought Derbyshire, was held in a school-room, Great Ancoatsso too. He had heard that the people of Scotland were street, in this town, and by adjournment at the Wooda practical, calculating sort of people; and he was afraid man's Hut Inu, for the purpose of considering what steps nothing short of political power for the whole male popuwere to be taken to promote the measure this session. There were delegates present from the following places, successful as a "means to an end" to remove the burthen to their characteristic benevolence, and having a mission in the whole fifty-six in number :- Lancashire, C. S. T. C., of grievances off the sholders of Ireland. The analogy be-Bolton Spinners Central, Manchester, No. 1; Ditto. No. 2; Bolton, S. T. C., Bolton Spinners, Rochdale S. | the most sceptical or bigotted to deny the truth of this der that he need not come among them, as they were T. C., Oldham S. T. C., Ditto Spinners, Ashton spinners, assertion, and thus I will rest upon my position as 1 well course left us but do this, or submit to repeated reduc- against a Ten Hours' Bill; but so far from that being Preston S. T. C., &c.; Chorley S. T. C., know there is no power of reasoning or of logic which tions, as the Messrs. Haddens appear determined to pay the case, he had held three meetings since he came to Heywood S. T. C., Todmorden S. T. C., Lees Spinners, can defeat it. Sophistry may do its worst; slander below the other Manufacturers let them pay what they Scotlend, and he could say that he never had attended Waterhead Mill Spinners, Macclesfield S. T. C., Littlebo- may spit its envenomed malice; expediency may twaddle may; which reductions we could ill afford, owing to the three better meetings in his life. If the working people rough S. T. C., Hindley Spinners, Padiham, Lowerhouse, and simper; and "self-interest may" whine and grumlaborious nature of our calling, and the great variety of of Scotland thought that he came among them for the Openshaw, Newton Moor, Shaw Chapel, Stockport Spinstyle which is continually being introduced, which in- purpose of stirring up strife between master and man ners, Dukinfield, Oldham P. L. Weavers, Manchester S. and considering our inability to educate our families, or was to bring the olive branch of peace, and to heal the Huddersfield, Leeds, Lindley, Paddock, Golker, Raistrick.

the late Sir Robert Peel, and had all along been sup- cool in their deliberation, but resolved in their actions. the trade; and, likewise, when we reflect that the dearest night, at his address in Paisley, the chair was taken by districts should bestir themselves, and make a final and read a letter from Charles Hindley, Esq., M. P.

The DELEGATE from the Lancashire Central Short feet. Many of these evils had been remedied, but still a from the manufacturing districts of Lancaster, York, deal remained to be done. It was said when the present | Chester, and Derby, assembled for the purpose of promosystem was proposed that trade would be ruined, but ting the Ten Hours', Bill, again express our determing. inst-ad of that it had gone on increasing. He was tion never to relax in our exertions until a bill to limit

Mr. John Leech, of Huddersfield, briefly seconded the

The same Delegate, after having explained the princi.

tion, and said he believed the Bill would give general with the landlords, and, both by precept and example, thanks to Mesers. Oastler, Lewis, and Miller, for their satisfaction. To such an extent had the feeling in aids them to retain their monopoly against the people. favour of the Bill increased, that he had no doubt but in This is a sweeping charge, you may say, to prefer that small town and the neighbourhood no fewer than against a man who professes to seek "Ireland for the 40.000 signatures would be attached to their petitions. as any departure from the Ten Hours' Bill; if it were, he would be the last man in the world to sanction it. The Delegate from Bradford, was instructed to support ten hours, but with a view of avoiding opposition, his constituents consented to accept the Bill in its pre.

After adopting votes of thanks to their parliamentary

ABERDEEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

honour upon the working classes of Edinburgh. They deen has been productive of painful consequences on the the Government would send over a large swarm of the

Judge then of our surprise, when on Friday the 18th,

deen to hold a public meeting, on Monday, the 21st. men are O'Connell's best friends, and to their "PA Mr. O. astler then came forward, and was greeted with Mr. O. in the mean time had passed on from Glasgow to TRONAGE ", he has sacrificed their hopes of political r. leud applause. He said that he had come to Edinburgh | Dundee, and we were requested by Mr. Petkerthly, to | demption. at the bidding of the working men of the town; he had communicate with him there. We immediately wrote been invited from his country by the working men of the off to Mr. Oastler, stating to him that in consequence of ings of what must come at last. He knew that soon different towns of Scotland, and he had been delighted | the roads having been partially blocked up by the snow- or later the people would perceive that want of political to find that hitherto his mission in behalf of the most storm, we had not received the notice from Glasgow in power was the cause of their debasement, and thus to industrious and the most oppressed inhabitants of Great time to allow us to get up the public meeting on the show a semblance of doing something towards rendering Britain, had received the favour of the inhabitants of Monday, but stating to him that we would make all the Repeal a national benefit, he propounded with his usual Britain, had received the favour of the innantants of Monday, but stating to min that we would make an expensive the favour of the innantants of Monday, but stating to min that we consistency, his numerous but ridiculous and unmean.

Scotland. (Cheers.) Mr. Oastler then referred to the preliminary arrangements for the meeting, but that ow-Scotland. (Cheers.) Mr. Uastler than referred to the premimary arrangements for the methods, we could not even depend ing plans for an extension of the Suffrage. Ashamed per great pleasure which he felt in the fact, that in Scot- ing to the state of the roads, we could not the Monday, hars (!) of his treatment of the forty shilling freeholders were following together in sympathy for the benefit of the and that under these circumstances, we would not fix and in compensation for the failure of the household Mr. Oastler did not receive this letter, although it had advantages of a host of Suffrages, from the test of factory system before any legislative enactment was intro- ample time to reach him, being posted on Friday fore- "Manhood," down to the last new sample of "complete".

duc d, remarking that it was worse than negro slavery. ample time to leave Dundee for Aberdeen unduc d, remarking that it was worse than negro slavery. noon, and Mr. O. did not leave Dundee for Aberdeen unlism. He would give them a "fixity of tenure," and
Haven known what else hadden and per day for two days. He had been to the relieving officer on that day (Tuesday), when the officer had given him this specific the Messrs. Haddens were invited, but declined to attend. At said meeting the question of arbi-1s. 6cl., and told him he should want him no more. He clined to attend. At said meeting the question of area tion of the present system, and said there were eight of them to keep out of what he had tration was discussed in all its bearings, and rejected as ratio. They had all seen the squalid looks and the zig consequence of the roads being impassable with the snow consequence of the roads being impassable with the sno -but he did, however, manage to come, and arrived in the nation, why did he not grant it to the Associates of we did not learn that he had arrived until three o'clock, and allow others who possess little trace of humanity, in this movement with their brethren in England, and Lion in the cause, there could be no doubt of au show you how you may with certainty benefit your country of sublic calculations. out and carried unanimously.

in this movement with their pretured in England, and Overwhelming expression of public opinion in its fatry, and place her in such a position, that she will care very vour.

I am, dear Sir, Your's respectfully, JAMES MACPHERSON.

Correspondence.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF IRELAND,

RIGHT REV. AND REV. SIRS,

In my first letter addressed to you I stated tha lation, or the principles of the Charter would ever be twixt cause and effect is too clear and convincing for even ble; it may even snarl and try to bite, but like the "House built upon a Rock; the rain descended and the floods came and beat upon that house; IT FELL NOT." Truth is invulnerable and invincible! ---- According to supply them with the necessary comforts of life. For the dissensions which had unhappily too long existed between Fixby, Halifax, South Crossland, &c., Holmfirth, Dews. Moses, when the great Author of our existence placed man upon the earth he gave him unlimited power over recital of which would tax your patience,) we do assure ing existing between master and servant which existed in you, Brethren, that it is a hard struggle for us to provide the time of Boaz, when the latter saluted the former in meeting so numerous, it was deemed desirable that there chief the time of Boaz, when the latter saluted the former in meeting so numerous, it was deemed desirable that there chief the time of Boaz, when the latter saluted the former in meeting so numerous, it was deemed desirable that there The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock, and the everything it contained, and the Roman Catholic Cateshould be a chairman and deputy-chairman. It was and benefit," When man transgressed and was cast character, or, to use a should be a chairman and deputy-chairman. It was and benefit," answered, "The Lord be with you." That was a system unanimously rrsolved, that the chairman of the Lanca. out of Paradise, the world was set before him to choose then existing between employers and employed, which he shire Central Short Time Committee should preside, where he wished to fix his abode, and although the wished to witness established in England and Scotland. and that the vice-chair should be filled by the chairman curse pronounced upon him for his disobedience amounted to the hard condition of being henceforth sub-The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said they jected to a life of toil, it did not amount to a prohibition by one of the richest manufacturers in the world-Mr. had once more met on the important question of the to reap the fruits of his labour if he chose to cultivate the and justice of the request of the CARPET WEAVERS OF John Fielden. It had been proposed thirty years ago by Ten Hours' Bill. He hoped that the delegates would be earth for his subsistance. If we take a rapid view of the history of mankind we will find, as I stated in my last liarly invited to a public platform, and who, perhaps, had and work always by the piece. Not more than half of them ration for their labour as the other Workmen engaged in ported by the best-informed factory masters. Last The time had come when the people of the manufacturing letter, that society, from the carliest ages, had its willing idlers, and was subject to their ravages and encroachone of the most opulent manufacturers there-Mr. Carr; successful effort to carry their cause. He regretted that ments; whenever artifice was likely to ensure their posand the cheering of the great number assembled when he | they were compelled to meet on the Sunday, but such was session of the "needful" they used it, but where force took the chair, told, in language not to be misunder- the nature of their occupation that it was quite out of was necessary, they scrupled not to wade to their object their power to assemble on any other day. He then through the blood of their fellow creatures; from individual murders spring wholesale butcheries, and near familiarised with blood went forth in wantonness to Time Committee moved the first resolution. He said exterminate his species. Villainy became heroism, and were often reduced by exhaustion might be learned when that the resolution which he had to propose was one rapine, spoliation, and bloodshed became appendages of he mentioned that he had once or twice observed the which was usually adopted at such meetings, and as far Christianity!!! Wars of aggression were wars in which children of a poor widow in his neighbourhood so ex. as he was concerned, he would never relax in his exer- individuals or parties coveting the possessions of others hausted, that they fell asleep with part of their supper in | tions until the o' ject was obtained. He then moved the | and wishing to reap their advantages, endeavoured to their mouths, and while she was dressing their ulcerated following resolution :-" That this meeting of delegates wrest them from their possessors; in these wars, the parties on the defens ve were justified in opposing the invaders, provided they, themselves, had honestly acquired what they possessed. The great powers of the world, from the earliest days, seldom fought on either willing to argue the question with any one upon the the hours of factory labour to ten hours a day for five pounds, shillings, and pence of the question. ) Hear, days in the week, and eight on the Saturday, be ob- ing; all fought more or less to obtain an extension of Chartier is weptfor other worlds to conquer. Napoleon wished to bring the world in subjection to his power,

Russia covets the Caucasus; the French Algeira. The Delegate from Littleborough, moved the second | England covets !--- She coveted Ireland, and each and present inhabitants, had a gaol with six cells, the doors resolution :- "The experience of the last thirty-five every one shed blood to obtain their object !! If God, in years, in promoting this measure, warrants this meeting the old law, sanctioned wers of defence and restitution, only one policeman then, now they had one hundred of delegates from the manufacturing districts of Lan- and if, at the present day, both are deemed just by and seventy. He had once been denounced in the House caster, York, Chester, and Derby, in believing that the modern christians, and they must be so if the new law of Lords by the Premier as an incendiary, and in the rejection of the measure last session, and the means is a type of the old, as is preached; there cannot be any House of Commons by the Home Sceretary, as a charac- adopted by the government, by which our friends in Par- harm in a people rising up and demanding, in voices of ter of the same sort; but he would say that since the liament were defeated, has stimulated the operatives thunder, restitution of the possessions which were wrung present agitation commenced, the greatest change had throughout the country to still further exertions than from them by force and fraud; bleedshed and murder taken place in the minds of the workpeople regarding they have ever before made, and this meeting are con- Might will. of course, say No; but RIGHT and necesthe preservation of property, He remembered several vinced that the cause which has assembled them together sity, by which I mean poverty and starvation, are comyears aga of going into several public-houses in the is in accordance with every principle of justice, humanity | pnisory arguments, and will occasionally force degraded humanity to assume its proper character, and move men The DELEGATE, from Oldham seconded the resolu- to seek happiness from that source from which nature intended their wants should be supplied. The object of The Delegate from the fine spinners of Manchester, such men as "Tell" and "Washington" was only to obopinions, that were any one to speak of such a thing, not see that any objection could be made to them. If they live in. They sought not for wealth or influence or he would be immediately handed over to the police. He ever there was a time when the Ten Hours Bill was no power; all they required was the "right to labour on had at one time been charged with bringing forward cessary it was now. He could well recollect that when God's carth," the only "right divine" which man has a this question to impede the cause of Negro emancipation, he first worked in a mill, in the room in which he worked right to acknowledge! Ireland ought not to be an exat another to hinder the Reform Bill, and at another to there were four men and sixteen piecers, and he lived to ception to the general rule, for so long as she has the oppose the progress of Free Trade. All these questions | work the whole of the machinery in the same room him. | power of producing food her people ought not to be had now been settled, and the ground was therefore clear. self by the assistance of eight piccers; and he further hungry or indebted to charity for subsistence. But He would advise them against strikes, and if any one added that he, by the increased speed of the machinery. Ireland is an exception, but not in theory, for she has from England advised them to pursue such a course, and consequent'y increased labour, turn d off as much | land and that land ought to be the people's; but she is avoid him. Mr. Fielden had desired him to ask every work now as the whole of the four men and sixteen an exception in practice, for she overlooked the main mers of hope the more deeply it decoys her from the proper path, and leads her into political wretchedness The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. and domestic misery.

A true pariot would labour to repossess himhis first and his only object to which all others "That this meeting, having heard the principles of should be secondary. A true patriot would tell Mr. John Fielden's Bill explained, which directs that on his people that labour is the first principle, to wrest the laud out of the hands of its present pro-The Delegate from Heywood seconded the resolu. prietors, to restore it to its lawful owners, he conspires Irish," and to be satisfied with nothing less: but sweep-The Delegate from Littleborough supported the reso- ing though it is, it is nevertheless true, and I challenge lution, and denied, to accept the Bill as it was framed, any n an in Ireland, who understands the question, to honestly differ with it! "Ireland for the Irish" indeed! "College Green" is not Irelaud; nor a Parliament sitting there would not be Ireland for the Irish; it is all moonshine and nonsense! There is as much difference betwist a Parliament in College Green and Irecent shape. This concession was merely to suit the pre. | land for the Irish, as there is betwixt daylight and darkparliament elected by universal suffrage. Daniel O'Con- erudite editor of the Dispatch to enter the meeting of a The resolution was carried unanimously, as were also nell knows this well. He is a "MIDDLE MAN" and a Benefit Society of working men, many of whom could be a parliament of the bad a parliament of th The resolution was carried unanimously, as were also he following:—

"RACK RENTER"!!! and if he had a parliament of class interests in Dublin, he would be able to provide for the sufety of his own class; but if the people had a parl.

Benefit Society of working men, many of whom community to the suffery of his own class; but if the people had a parl.

Benefit Society of working men, many of whom community to the suffery of his own class; but if the people had a parl. and beautifully less." The people would take his profit "That with a view of supporting Mr. Felding to carry rents to themselves, and could afford to do without polihis parish, and he is a worse politician for his country.

to pay for the support of his country, and who is liable to thers, the latter being its stain and venom of filth, wherebe called out to lose his life in defence of it, should not ever patriotism and truth are not contracted to the narrow also have a voice in making the law which compels him to do either one or the other? If you make him pay without this privilege, you rob him, and if you make him fight to protect class interests, and he is killed, you murder him. If he were to pay for self-government, the Dear Sir,-I shall feel greatly obliged if you can give case would be different, he would reap his proper share honourable death, his last moments would be glorious, an interest in the state; if he have none, he will be a slave; and I deny the right of a slave to be compelled to has not been handed down to posterity. It is said fight for the mere privilege of being a slave as his reward. that the people generally believed that Dante had been the case with regard to the other fowns, the omis- profucing nothing in return. But we find Mr. O'Conn 1 bouch puzzled for some time about the cex of the The Chairman said that this meeting conferred great sion of this previous understanding with a vegard to Aber- in the height of his agitation, expressing a wish that strangers from their having no beards.

"locusts" to "eat up everyigreen thing," on the misera, ble plea that they would "expend their shillings." Thei leisure moments, in order that they might acquaint them-Oastler had been put off for some time, or that Aberdeen bread, whilst the poor Irish, who are dying of starts. tion, are kept at bayonet's length from the common ne. cossaries of life, and if they ask for bread they are we received a letter from Glasgow, written by Mr. Pet- threatened with bullets, and yet, O shame! the man be made by Mr. Oastler and Mr. Ferrand on the evils of kerthly on the 13th, that Mr, Oastler would visit Aber- who marshal those forces against his famishing country.

Mr. O'Connell seems, however, to have had forebod Suffrage of the Reform Bill, he would give Ireland the

Aberdeen about 8 o'clock on Monday morning. If we the Repeal Association 1 Why did he establish his ac. had known this, we would have strained every nerve to cursed system of class privileges in Conciliation Hall, or had known this, we would make that short notice, but shut the mouths of the MEN who paid their shillings, when it was beyond our power to have got up a meeting save their shape, to vote upon questions, merely be for that night. We regretted all these disappointments cause they were his own tools—or because they may have the more, as we expected to have got such an expression paid a little more money? Surely he will admit there were of public sympathy in favour of the measure, as has not men amongst the Associates in Dublin and in England, been seen since the visit of Messrs. Duncombe and and why excommunicate them from his pale for exercising O'Connor. Mr. Oastler's visit was not, however, altogether lost, as he was introduced to the Rev. Sir Wil- their sentiments in a manly manner? Why all this liam Dunbar—who was to have filled the chair,—and barefaced "lurking" of man's most noble of privileges! also to Professor Blackie, with whom he spent the eve- He is as great a tyrant as Nicholas,—and all his Sufning, and innoculated them with a portion of his own frages, his fixtures, and his nostrums, are not worth the fervour and enthusiasm in favour of the cause,—so that paper it would take to notice them. So instead of if we c uld get a visit from Mr. Ferrand, or some other troubling you with a recital of them, I will proceed to little who rules, so long as she is happy. And why should she? It is happiness she now wants, and which you must aid her in truly obtaining. When the Charter shall have become law, and the Land the property of the peo. ple, then will be an end of tyranny on the one hand, and treachery on the other. The slave market will close for ever in Ireland, and there will be a guarantee that every man will partake of a just share of the products of his labour, and that those who now live upon public plunder, will either have to DIG or BEG for subsistence !!! God grant it were to be so before to morrow That such will be the result ETERNAL JUSTICE has

I am, Right Rev. and Rev. Sire, Your most obedient Servant, W. H. CLIPTON.

MR. O'HIGGINS AND THE YOUNG IRELANDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR .- For some time back I had entertained the fond hope that Irishmen had learned sufficient in the school of experience, under the tuition of Mr. O'Connell, that they would shortly be enabled to set up in a respectable and honourable way for themselves, but, I must confese, that the origin of the correspondence relative to Mr. O'Higgins in last week's Star leaves an impression on my mind very different from any thing that I should be inclined to term either respectable or honourable. I should not have expected that a gentleman who but the other day advocated a "clear stage and no favour," could so suddenly metamorphose himself into a new character, or, to use a law term, "step from the dock

No one expected Mr. M'Gee to advocate Chartism ; but why he should have stepped out of his way to insult it is another question altogether. I look upon it as an unwarrantable intrusion to insult a great principle by charging a gentleman with being a physical force Chartist, because he happens not to be a favoured guest, pecu. no inclination to place himself in such a pillory, to abjure" before God and the world" the doctrine of physical force! and by one, too, whose own veracity had just come forth from such an awful ordeal! If gentlemen in 'committee" have been for the last four years sapping the rotten foundation of a profligate system, they should not consider the miners outside, who have worked openly and manfully in a more dangerous shaft as only deserving of insult,-for my own part, I believe that if the fruits of the late victory at the Rotunda were thrown into a sieve, and well sifted, it would be found that the more useful and substantial grains were contributed by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. O'Higgins, I have endeavoured to aid the Young Ireland party for the same reason that I offer this meed of merit to Mr. O'Higgins, because I knew they were misrepresented and belied; but it would be inconsistent, nay, more treacherous adulation to approve of that conduct in Mr. M'Gee, which has

hurled from a high place in a people's affections the name hear.) Let them look at the sums now required for gaois. tained from the legislature, believing that we are justly territory or to preserve their possessions. Alexander title-deed of our unjustly withheld rights, and must not suffer, at least, uncalled for insult while in the possession of its votaries. O'Connell has set priest against priest, and bishop against bishop; but will Mr. M'Gee complete this work by setting layman against layman? On getticg rid of the" splendid phantom" we want a national substance, and woe be to those who will blast a second time

a people's hope. Is the long insulted flag of Ireland's nationality again o become the emblem of a party! Is the Whig device, divide and conquer,' to be substituted for the hallowed watch cry, "Liberty to all." Is the new Repeal bridge to be built merely for the passage of the select few, if so, mayhap it is as well to remind the architects of the comeatable meterials," besides those who maybe excluded may not always be imbued with sufficient pa-

tience to "Wait like the rustic till the rivers dried." I am, Sir, your's truly, London, December 30:h, 1846,

THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

So that emasculated liberal newspaper, the Disputch has made an attack on democratic principles " for all nations," by stepping aside and raking up youthful speeches, warm, ardent, sincere, and impassioned, when remarking dustrious, and plundered people. When reflecting on the increasing poverty of the people,

and their slow murder or imprisonment in a union bastile-a people willing and anxious to labour-receiving the worst of food and clothing in return for their health and sinews; whose blood does not boil? and, in youth, who has such a frigid soul as not to pant for the immediate extinction of such injustice and cruelty? Did not Tell, Massaniello, Washington, and others so act ! Cught, then, no excuse to be made for the ardour of youth, more especially when in ripened manhood that individual is foremost and most incessant to accomplish the fulfilment of the aspirations of all right-minded men-liberty ail over the world? Does not he labour to produce the same results as the Dispach pretends to? Yes, but he is sincere—the Disputch hypocritical. Had the Insputch wished to befriend the exiles of liberty; had it been as desirous to attend the meetings where truth was speken, t would have sought with equal avidity the splendid and argely attended soirces of the Democratic Society, 58 t does where a title presides, and wealth spouts forth its doubtful sympathy for the banished and brave Poles.

The Dispatch declares it never advocated Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, &c. As the Disputch is no political economist, it would stand by and allow twothirds of the dinner of every industrious labourer to be taken from him, and not permit a remonstrance until the poor man, whose every moment is occupied, becomes -educated! Out upon such trifling, such pattering, bute, and where all should have a voice?

But the Dispatch is writhing with disappointment as its oraclum is treated with contempt. The misfortune of its former editor and the deaths of its original Publi-Now, Rev. Sirs, can you tell me why a man who has dipped wings, with tainted character, with befouled feacompass of the Dispatch man's intellects.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE DISPATCHERS.

HAIR AND BEARD. - The Annalista Saxe, ad ann. 1130, says that till about the year 1130 the Germans of distinction were long hair, but those who persuaded his fellow-citizens to shave their beards been in Hell, as his board had at the appearance of

## Foreign Mobements.

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

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

THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS.

PRESERVE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

We may safely appeal to the history of every government and every country in the world, to prove that permanent sovereignty of the people cannot exist where the manent sovereign yet. A sovereign Democracy, soil is monopolized by the few. A sovereign Democracy, and a landed Aristocracy, cannot co-exist, they are incompatibles. It may be stated as an axiom, that just in the proportion that the number of landless men increase in a country, will the sovereignty of the people decrease. The people of all nations derive their chief many. It is the highest duty of a free government to market. present a monopoly of the soil, as that is the only method By putting down all competition, these combinations of preserving the sovereignty of the people. That our countless millions of acres of rich and fertile public lands should be disposed fof in unlimited quantities to those revenue to defray the expenses of the government is also PLE, the amount payed for them to Government. nnjust. These lands belong equally to the rich and the of government, is to draw it from the people in properof the property each man has to protect. It is certainly unjust to sell the lands of the poor, to protect the pro-

gerty of the rich.

If the Government would allow every man who has no land to take possession of as much as he could cultivate free of price, or at a price barely sufficient to defray the expense of a survey, it would derive more revenue from relation to this iniquity :pursuing such a policy than it does from a sale of the land at 1 dol, 25 cents the acre. It may be asked, by those who are not very far seeing, how this assertion can be proved. Let us state the grounds upon which we make the assertion. It will not be doubted that freedom of the Public Lands to those who wish to cultivate them would increase largely the number of tax payers. Thousands who now loiter in idleness in our great cities, and subsist upon charity, having no means to purchase land, would, in a few years, become independent farmers, and tax payers. They would consume largely of imports upon which duties are laid : and it is no exaggeration to assert that in five years they would pay as much money into the National Treasury in the shape of duties as Government charges now for 160 acres of its best lands. The withdrawal of these landless men, from our cities and towns. to become independent farmers upon the fertile soil of the great West, would greatly benefit the labouring classes in the places which they left. There would be an increased demand for the labor of those who did not chose to become farmers.

We do not intend now to exhaust the argument i farour of this policy in relation to the Public Domain. We simply throw ou: a few suggestions with a view to awaken public attention to one of the most important subjects of governmental duty. We assert that the adoption of this policy would enrich the Treasury of the government, perpetuate the sovereignty of the people, increase the demandand compensation for labour, and promote the welfare and happiness of the American people. While it would fill the coffers of the Nation's Treasury, it would create a wider market for our domestic manufactures. It is a democratic measure, though it ought not to be a party one. It is so abs lutely necessary to the perpetuity of the sovereignty of the people that "the Democracy of the Union will be forced to adopt it, or it will cease to be the Democratic party. It is a reform, in a long-established, but erroneous gevernmental policy, that cannot be delayed much longer., We live in an age characterised for its progress, and in one in which " the mere name of Democracy, without the substance, is fast losing its hold on the minds of the reflecting men." We warn the intelligent and sincere worshippers at the altar of the Democratic liberty, of the been wholly owing to the infusion of this spirit into

These remarks of ours, though they contain suggestions that we have long thought of, are intended as a they do, will the standing army be increased to protect mere introduction to the following letter we received their purchases from the Anti-Renters that will spring last evening from a liberal minded man, and a pure up upon them ! These questions are worthy of consi-Democrat, who resides in New London, Connecticut. New London, Nov. 16, 1846. Sir.—The result of the recent election in the State of

ean no longer sustain its supremacy in this republic, on dom?" Well may the "Union" call public (speculathose which are deeply and thoroughly Democratic, or be likely again to occur of obtaining " such large bodies the Democracy will leave it and join some other party, as they are already too intelligent to be longer deceived trinsic value, and will have them, being convinced that aristocratic institutions and usages have been engrafted upon this government by wicked men, which must be aware that machinery of this government and the ma- gards their principles. chinery of our social system do not operate harmoniously, and that their inherent opposition to each other is the cause of this mighty evil. They know that this government is based on the severeignty of the people, and see | who will undertake to support and vote for the reclearly that the moneyed power, sustains our social system, imported from monarchial England by our progenitors, and not changed when this government was esour monarchial social system is rapidly destroying the sovereignty of the people of this Republic, and sinking them to a level with the degraded subjects of kingly despots. Already they behold, with sorrow, in the manufacturing establishments of the moneyed power, sovereign operatives degraded and oppressed by sovereign proprietors and overlockers. In the agricultural district, sovereign tenants and sovereign landlords, sovereign wages slaves and sovereign employers. On the ccean, sovereign common sailors and sovereign officers. In a word, they see in every direction the sovereign poor and the sovereign rich, sovereign beggars and sovereign milli naires, foodless, clotheless and sheltless sovereigns, and sovereigns who fare sumptuously every day, are clothed in purple and fine linen, and dwelt in very costly and splendid mansions. These sights, and the appalling trails they manifest, are rapidly convincing the Democracy that the machinery of our social system must operate in accordance with the fundamental principles of our government, or the sovereignty of the people will toon be destroyed, and the government become a complete men yed aristocracy.

Quences that will be produced by them, unless they are From und, and the most efficient, Neither a high nor low consummation come to past, America will have no blies." tariff. nor even free-trade will satisfy them.

Measures must be put in operation that will permato be a passive instrument of the monied power to rob the reach of capital, and within the reach of labour. It states of the union are working in this great movetlers and cultivators of the soil, and not by speculators; not, to record their names. and fectual barriers must be set up, durable as time, against the inroad of capital upon it. On this land a foun lation must be laid deep enough, broad enough, and To: 3 enough, to sustain, permanently, a mighty Landed Democracy, without which a pure Republican govern-Ren' can no more exist than can a monarchical govern-

Lent without a Landed Aristocracy. In my humble opinion, measures less far-reaching adical than the abovenamed will not be approhated the Democracy; I hope, therefore, that the Democratic Michigan, Ohio, and other states. Mr. Devyr. bearte, as the party of reform and progress, will not only them, but do all in its power to carry them into Take party act wisely! I hope it will.

Your's truty, CHARLES DOUGLAS.

After reading the above, can any sane man doubt he in the New York Tribune (of Nov. 21st) the that, in the recent election some of the most en-Etat organ of the Whigs:-

is over—that it lies buried in the political coffin of its the National References, it being understood that the a more or less immediate interest; that the aliena. The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose re is over—that it lies buried in the political coffin of its contriver and master spirit, Salas Wright. The party which has so long flourished and fattened on the perverted name of Democracy must now take a step for verted name of Democracy must no own faithlessness to principle has thrown it. Is not this worth far more than its cost ?

It is. The defeat of the "Democratic" party at the recent election is already laying the foundation for the triumph of real democracy. The "Democrats" must advance or perish as a party, making way for the National Reformers; any way the triumph of

American people. Polk himself in his message to THE NECESSITY OF A LANDED DEMOCRACY IN ORDER TO Congress, before he had engaged in the wicked war against Mexico, denounced this system of land-selling in the following terms:-

It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combination of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law .- The settlers on the public land are however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the public sales at that rate; because these combinations, by means of the capital they comsupport from the soil; and when the soil is monopolized mand, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settle to compete with them in the

of capitalists and SPECULATORS are usually enabled to purchase the public lands. 25 INCLUDING THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SEITLERS, at the miniwho can pay 1 dollar 25 cents the acre, is an act of gross mum price of the government, and either TURN THEM who can pay a donar so come and act, is an act of gross and process the government, and either folks them injustice to the landless millions of the present and out of Their Homes, or EXTORT from them, fature generations. That they should be a source of according to their ability to pay, DOUBLE or QUADRU- of Ghoolab Singh, who is struggling to obtain posses-

minst. These lands belong equally to the rich and the poor, they are the property of the whole people. The true principle of raising revenue to defray the expenses from the grasping speculator." He now affords to speculators the opportunity of buying at once six tion to their ability to pay, or in proportion to the value times the quantity of public lands they have been heretofore able to purchase in one year: and the "settlers" will be driven from their homes unless they can compete with the speculators on the day of nurchase.

One of the recent acts of the National Reformers has been the adoption of the following resolutions in

Whereas, nearly twelve millions of acres of the People's Lands are now advertised for sale by the President. to speculators, notwithstanding that this Association and its auxiliaries throughout the United States have been for two years remonstrating against the traffic in the People's Lands; and whereas, the President himself has informed the people, in his first message to Congress. that the combinations of capitalists and speculators "by means of the capital they command, and their superior ability to purchase, render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market." and that "by putting down all competition, these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the lands, including the improvements of the settlers, at the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes or EXTORT from them DOUBLE or QUADRUPLE the amount paid for them to the government:" and whereas, we believe, as the President expressed himself in that message, that the settler should be protected from the GRASPING SPECULA-

TOR," therefore Resolved, That we solemnly PROTEST against the roposed sale of the People's Lands. Resolved, that the landless people have a right to the free use of the public lands in limited quantities as actual

settlers, and that it is the duty of the government to secure that right. Resolved, That should the proposed sales of the People's Lands to the speculators be effected, they ought to

community. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions he transmitted to the President, and to each member of his Ca-

On the subjects of the "war" and the "sale of the public lands," Young America remarks :-

Already two or three thousand poor men have been sacrificed in this aggressive Mexican war, and their wives and children, relatives and friends, throughout the country, are now mourning their loss, in numbers of which the election tables may enable you, Mr. Polk, to form some idea; and yet the game is still to be carried on, and that, too, by stealing the people's lands and increasdanger of disregarding, or attempting to check the spirit ing the number of the landless! Better, by far, to stop of progress that secks the amelioration of the dependent | the war at once, on the easiest terms you can, or even to condition of the toiling millions. This spirit was never back out. You are in the wrong! The paltry dollars so active as at this day. The time has been when its due to some of our rich capitalists might have been cause workings were confined to the great Democratic party of for non-intercourse, but could not authorize one manthe Union-it has now invaded the ranks of the opposite gled limb, much less all the slaughter that has been enparty; and in a great majority of cases, in which our acted. Those who were houseleess and homeless in our opponents have obtained political power, their victory has midst far more demanded the protection of the govern ment than the speculators who could afford to send pro

perty out of the country. Will the speculators dare to buy these lands ! And i deration where it is not too late. Some of them may be bought, as it is no doubt intended they should be, by slave-holders; but is not this a pretty way for a de New York has convinced me that the Democratic party mocratic administration to "extend the area of free mere surface measures of reform. It must place itself ou torsi) attention to the fact that no such opportunity wil. of fresh and fertile lands, at the land sales:" for if the public attention were not already aroused to the stupen-

with party names. They desire realities, possessing in- dous iniquity of this government land-jobbing, most assuredly this "manager's last kick" would wake it up. We have now brought this sketch of the history of the Agrarian Reformers down to the present time; logical off, or the government cannot stand. They are a few words will suffice to conclude, and first as re-

Their bond of Union as has been already stated is a "Pledge" which binds the persons subscribing to stitution:it to vote only for the candidates for public offices

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION PLEDGE. We whose names are annexed desirous of restoring to

ments chartered by law ritory; on the contrary, nations will be too happy to pointments will of course be necessary—a Governor

the labouring millious and aggrandise the non-labouring thousands; but it must do justice—perfect justice. It must co-operate with those who obtain their bread by the mant-governorships being given to Mr. Eyre, of Australian notoriety. The members of legislative countralise our monarchical sotate system, by the enactment of equal and righteous Montayne. Henry Beenly, Egbert Manning, James Maxwell. Dr. Lagham, Kansom Smith, T. A. Devyr, and the flower of the more of the more of the more of the more of the members of legislative countral and righteous Montayne. Henry Beenly, Egbert Manning, James Maxwell. Dr. Lagham, Kansom Smith, T. A. Devyr, and the flower of the more o the labouring millions and aggrandise the non-labouring movement appear to us to be fully competent to rior remaining with Captain Grey, and the lieute-

> Young America, the principal journal of the new movement, after struggling with enormous difficulties, is, we believe, at last thoroughly and successfully established. The Reformers of Pennsylvania have two or three journals devoted to their cause, one of them a "daily" with a very large circulation. "The Voice of Industry" and other papers in Massachuseites are identified with the movement., and so likewise, are several papers published in Illinois, sides the Anti-Renter, is engaged with some friends in attempting to establish a daily evening paper in success. The principal organs of the "Democratic" Tribune, are both favourable to the new movement, and their influence will do much to accelerate success. Several "Liberty" papers come out boldly for the whole of the principles and objects of the National

lightened of the " Liberty" party, (the Slavery Abo-The Globe of yesterday has an able and truthful despite of the President then proceeds to speak of the act the Reformers. This is well, this proves them to be thorough laters of slavery—white as well us the Reformers of the Public Lands, introducing a cogent letter the Reformers of the Reformers of the Reformers of the Reformers of the Public Lands, introducing a cogent letter be thorough laters of slavery—white as well us the Reformers of the President then proceeds to speak of the act the Reformers. This is well, this proves them to be thorough laters of slavery—white as well us the Reformers of the President then proceeds to speak of the act the Reformers. The war with Mexico.

The war with mexico.

The war with mexico.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired to be—

"That the power of the Crown over land should the thorough laters of slavery—white as well us the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to to the sired nor provoked by the United States. On the sired nor provoked by the United States. On the sired nor provoked by the United States. On the solution of any expectation of the act to be—

"The War with Mexico.

The President then proceeds to speak of the act to be—

"That the power of the Crown over land should the the power of passed last session "to reduce the duties on importance of the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to to the supposed system are the provoked by the act to be—

The President then proceeds to speak of the act to be—

"That the power of the Crown over land should the contrary all honourable means were resorted to to be—

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The President then proceeds to be—

The President then proceeds to be—

The President then proceeds t the same truths, "which in substance have been released to the substance have been related to the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same truths, the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same and the same and the same and the same truths, the same truths, "which in substance have been related to the same and the same a

We announced last week the "pronunciamento" Agrarian Reform is certain.

President Polk finding himself short of money to favour of some of the views of the National Reformers; the whole of their views appear likely Reformers; the whole of their views appear likely to be adopted ere long by the "Democrats," as the following article, extracted from the New York Paily Globe, one of the leading organs of that party, by speculators, to the exclusion of the mass of the American people. Polk himself in his message to the formulation of their own selfish and villanious and a but formulations of the leading organs of the lead of the movement of the new selfish and villanious and a but for their own selfish and villanious and a but for their own selfish and villanious and a but formulations. With earnest and hearty wishes for their success, of such knaves we shall have no fear as long as the Keformers held fast to their great palladium "the pledge," and that our noble friend Evans

#### Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Despatches have been received from Marseilles in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 16th ult. The news from the kingdom of Lahore and the new kingdom of Jummoo represent them as both ropped up by the British troops. In Jummoo there sion of his purchased sovereignty, composed, as it is, of the most siscordant materials; second, the army (the strength of which is unknown) of the Sheik Eman-ond-Deen, who, secure in the valley of Cashmere refuses to submit to Ghoolab; third, the force under the Lahore general, Tej Singh, which has cone on the (to them) most repugnant mission of lightning. fighting for the traitor Ghoolab; and fourth, the two British divisions commanded by Generals Littler and Wheeler, who are in possession of Jummoo, the capital, which they have undertaken to protect for Ghoolab, while he himself is engaged in the field.

The position of Ghoolab is ludicrously critical. He has no right or title to the sovereignty of the Haza-British, who were never in possession of it; and as be is looked upon as a traitor by the Sikhs, and as an except through his money (the spoils of Runject Singh's treasury) and through the protection of the British. He has bought and paid for the government, but the Ilill tribes, who are Mahommedans, refuse allegiance to him. The British authorities

was pleasant. Preparations are going forward for Alta, where Juntas are organised and governing the river. the removal of five native regiments from Scinde in country in his name. Everything in Lisbon is at a Thus, after all the injuries we had received and the course of January or February next, unless their complete stand still: the Bank notes at a discount of born from Mexico, and after she had insultingly re- him to state, through the Secretary at War, whether out the frontiers.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, July 25. The Native (or Maori) Chief Rauparaha, or, as he is familiarly termed by the whalers, Robulla, who is a relative by marriage of the rebel Chief Rangithe 16th to Dr. Zehnder, President of the Federal

The President then relates the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the various revolutions in Mexico within this last two years.

The President then relates the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the several "honourable e haietta, has laterly professed great amity and friend- Directory. ship for the Pakehas (or white men), and has been arms and ammunition for him. The result has been the arrest of Rauparaha and three or four others,

GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND. lished, of which the most interesting is that con- lic place. taining the instructions from Earl Grey to Captain Grey, the Covernor. This dispatch is accompanied by a copy of the New Zealand Charter, which re-peals that of 1840, and creates powers, municipal legislative, and administrative, by authority of the, Queen. The following extracts will afford our

relates to the establishment of the New Zealand Concharter of November 1840, it contemplates the subneed for us to state our objections to what has from which are to be chosen a mayor and court of man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that every such Provincial Assembly, laws will be made Phillipe? There will be no repose for Greece till countries. we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Con- from the province by the Ilouse of Representatives, this is done. gress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all together will constitute the provincial legislature. further traffic in the Public Lands of the States of the But as there are many topics of general concern to United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms all the inhabitants of New Zealand, respecting and Lots for the free and exclusive use of actual set- which some uniformity of legislation and administratlers; or for any man for the Governorship of the legislature who will not so plenge himself to the freedom of the Public Lands, to the limitation of the quantity of shall be holden by the Governor-in-Chief. That land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this General Assembly will be composed of himself and State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any of a Legislative Council and of a House of Reprefuture debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the sentatives; but no one will be a member of the legishours of daily labour on public works or in establish- lative Council of the General Assembly who is not also a member of one of the Legislative Councils of We think this "pledge" is unexceptionable. The reforms therein set forth once established in the a member of the llouse of Representatives of the spee ily destroyed, the Democracy, will insist upon the state of New York, will speedily be demanded and General Assembly who is not a member of one of the aloption of measures the most potent for good, the most enforced throughout the Union. Should this happy | Houses of Representatives of the Provincial Assem-

need to war, rob, and murder to add to her ter- For the purposes above mentioned five superior ap-Measures must be put in operation that will permateriory; on the contrary, nations will be seen and Lieutenant-Governor for each province, and a fine residual sharers in her (then) glorious institutions. The men who are engaged at the head of this offices will be combined in two persons, the super-

must not be a falsehood, but a truth—practical, and not H. Beenly, M. T. O'Connor, Albert Brisbane, A. E. therefical. Our property system must be based on the Bovay, Mike Walsh, W. West, W. L. Mackenzie, will flow all insubordinate powers indicial fiscal to that there has been no period in our past history has been contracted since March, 1845, the Presiwith them. The slaves of capital must be emancipated and the seas be placed in a condition to work for the selves. Bounds must be set to the rapid strides of the sease be placed in a condition to work for the selves. Bounds must be set to the rapid strides of the work arrive towards universal dominion; and the work strice agreed to whole the sease be placed in a condition to work for the sease be placed in a condition to work for the sease of capital must be emancipated a whole host of talented and energetic men who is destroyed. Because of the sease of capital must be emancipated a whole host of talented and energetic men who is destroyed. Because of the sease of capital must be emancipated a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of talented and energetic men who is a whole host of the respective Legislatures will progressively mould afflicting dispensation has visited our country; gene-the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the dismemberment of ancient Polsoid; which established the host of the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the dismemberment of ancient Polsoid; which established the host of the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the derivative organs of Government into such forms as the exigencient of the University organs of the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the dismemberment of ancient Polsoid; which established the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the the validity of that congress, which sanctioned the the validity of that congress or the validity of that congress or the validity of the congress or the validity of the congress or the v true avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avarice towards universal dominion; and the most library for the local avariance of the most library for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war rebellion, and the Poles as rebels; in one word, to means of social happiness. The progress of our library for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war library for the present and the present an aum nity be freed from its iron grasp. Land monopoly nothing now of the patriotic and talented men who franchise and the whole systems of elections, must be annihilated, and the people's land placed beyond in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illianis, and other franchise and the whole systems of elections, must be country in her career of greatness, not only in the cipal and legislative, care having been taken that vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid must be possessed, in limited quantities, by actual set. ment. We shall have occasion hereafter, we doubt on a transfer of the possessed, in limited quantities, by actual set. ment. We shall have occasion hereafter, we doubt on a transfer of the possessed of the union are working in this great move-increase of our population, but in resources and or at variance with the spirit of the act or of the wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is

declared vested in the Crown, which is also to have the exclusive right of purchasing from the naare to be free as heretofore to dispose of their own blessings which our beloved country enjoys. property. This matter is explained in the following

extract :-"The first and most important step which you will have to take with the view of introducing a re- with a single exception, are of the most amicable gular system with respect to the disposal of land will in attempting to establish a daily evening paper and be to ascertain distinctly the ownership of an the early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government will soon become the party of the millions in opposition. The extent and limits of all that have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherist to be considered as the property either of indivisuccess. The principal organs of the "Democratic" duals, of bodies politic or corporate, or of the native and "Whig" parties in New York, the Globe and the tribes must in the first instance be determined and power. The spirit and habits of the American tribes, must, in the first instance, be determined, and the whole of the remainder of the territory will then be declared to be the Royal demesne. The results a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists of this inquiry must be carefully registered, and a in the protection of our national interests from en-The article in the Globe called forth the following Reformers. We have seen with much satisfaction regular record henceforth preserved, showing to whom

The principles of the proposed system are then de- hazard.

We might say much more, but we have already shall be made without a previous public auction; The following extract will give an idea of the exceeded the limits to which we should have con-) that at all such auctions all lands shall be offered for fined this article. Henceforth we shall take care sale at a certain up-set price; that the selection of

> purposes indispensable. the colonial authorities:-

ought, if not at variance with the general principles of der circumstances which no nation ought to dishumanity, to be for the present maintained for their regard. government, in all their relations to, and dealings "It was hoped that these outrages would cease with each other; particular districts should be set after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation apart, within which such customs should be so observed. . . . The chiefs or others, according to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to the interpret and to the interpret and to the interpret and to their usages, should be allowed to interpret and to the interpret and the in

alone have any direct and immediate interest."

A TERRIFIC STORM visited France on the 22nd. Several towns have been inundated. The storm of wind and rain was accompanied by thunder and

SPAIN.

party, that is, the Government of its naming, should the present one fail, will have a majority of between rah (or hill-country), save that he bought it from the 170 and 180 in the Cortes. Several soldiers of this garrison have nearly been frozen to death, and contracted fatal pulmonary disorders, in consequence of infidel by the Mahommedans, he can have no hope, not being permitted to wear their cloaks during the intensely cold weather we are experiencing.

Cazas, with about 2,000 of the Queen's troops, has to put off the day of surrender until the snow fell in forces, but only trust to sequetion. And contrary, To refute this assumption the President gives a in the war, and of increasing the pay, had been November. The latest news from Sir John Littler's show no disposition to flinch, but, on the contrary, and so the second determined to fight it out, and as they muster simple statement of facts," intended to prove that adopted, and a bill had been introduced to organize the proto put off the day of surrender until the snow fell in forces, but only trust to seduction. The citizens territory for Mexico. on the other, is to the effect that they were all disapmen, it does not seem likely that the Queen's troops Texas. pointed at the non-surrender of the Sheik, which will be able to force their way in. The Miguelites On the annexation of Texas, hostile demonstraought to have been effected before the 30th, but had are progressing. There is no doubt that Macdonald tions on the part of Mexico, induced the United war took place on the 9th inst. upon a motion of Mr. not taken place. The united Lahore and British has a well-organised force with him, of about four States government to prepare for War. The United Davis, calling upon the President for copies of all forces were delayed several days by heavy rains. thousand men in the Minho; that Dom Miguel has States forces proceeded to occupy the east bank of the orders to generals and commanders relative to the From Scinde there is no news of importance. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee, where the climate several towns of Minho, Trasor, Montes, and Beira troops, who crossed from the opposite side of the quered during the war. On the 10th the discussion presence should be required by any disturbance with- 25 per cent, with few or no purchasers; all the jected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, the present war with Mexico was waged with a view silver has disappeared; provisions are rising in and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she to conquest, or to what extent he designed to prose-

EXPULSION OF A GERMAN REFUGEE.—The Governvisiting the camp at Porirua constantly, and had ment of Zurich has recently ordered the expulsion of interviews with the naval officers, and, only ten days a political refugee. This individual, a Prussian subsince, with the governor, but has always refused to ject, named Heinzen, had been denounced to the joined them in attacking Rangi. By those who have | Swiss authorities by the Bavarian Government, as known him for years, and by all the friendly natives, having lately published at Zurich, and spread the is considered the most cunning, crafty, and throughout Germany, to the number of several thoutheacherous of all the Chiefs, and it now appears he sand copies, a pamphlet entitled The German Tribune. has been playing his usual double game. An The text of the judgment pronounced against him emissary of his was arrested with a letter on him is-"that he has yiolated the conditions under which emissary of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter on him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter of him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter of him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter of him is—that he has plotated the control of his was arrested with a letter of him is was arrested with a letter of him is a letter of his was arrested with a letter of him is a letter o

GERMANY.

lin on the 9th of this month, on suspicion of seditious | which we had to collect our forces and commence our be sent to Norfolk Island. A reinforcement of troops intrigues, have been already set at liberty, and only movements. By the blockade, the import and exsix now remain under arrest. The person whom the port trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may authorities announced to be most deeply implicated the American people be proud of the energy and gal-Some important documents respecting the future is a young merchant's clerk, named Ottensossor, who lantly of our regular and volunteer efficers and solgovernment of New Zealand, have just been publis accused of having read prohibited points in a publication. The events of these few months afford a gra-GREECE.

unpunished. Everywhere, and always, notwithstand- ever ready to defend and protect them. "For the institutions established under the ing numerous obstacles, the firm will of the Govern-

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

OF THE WAR. llowland, arrived in Liverpool on Tue-day. The President's Message was delivered to Congress on the 8th of December. General Wool took peaceable possession of Man-

clova on the 30th of October. The armistice has broken up, and General Taylor has again commenced hostilities. Colonel Doniphon took the city of Chibuahua, without resistance on the 2nd of November.

It was rumoured that another revolution had bro-THE MESSAGE.

This document comprises ten closely printed columns of the Morning Chronicle, yet of all similar should immediately "provide by law for the trial being reprinted. Of the ten columns not less than shall be found guilty of privateering against the seven are occupied with a defence of the Mexican United States." He adds the recommendation that

Representatives,—In resuming your labours in the Treasury for the past year, from which it appears 1772. For those rights they tought in 1794, 1807, Will flow all insubordinate powers, judicial, fiscal, when all the elements of national prosperity have dent proceeds to demand without example in the history of nations .. As the The "sale of lands" is thus disposed of. All public lands not actually cultivated by the aborigines are tutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism. Our devote and sincere acknowledgments are due to tive tribes. But individuals, as distinct from tribes, the gracious Giver of all Good, for the numberless POREIGN RELATIONS.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, people are favourable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, croachment or sacrifice, and our national honour from reproach. These must be maintained at any

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, fined this article. Henceforth we shall take care said at a certain up-set price, and const not to fall into arrears with our American friends, the lands so to be put up to auction shall be made exwhich the United States were the first among the part of the permanent policy of the country. not to fall into arrears with our American friends, the lands so to be put up to auction shall be up-set price nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the announce their progress. placed, the three classes being town, suburban, and since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful complaced, the three classes being town, suburoan, and rural allotments, the last class being again subdivided into lands which are, and lands which are not, believed to contain valuable minerals; that lands the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant of the lawless seizure and confiscation of the lawless seizure and confiscation of the lawless seizure and c believed to contain valuable minerals; that lands once offered for sales by auction, without finding a vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and purchaser, may afterwards be purchased without auction. Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than tion at the up-set price; that the first application of imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten the land revenue must be towards defraying the ex- done. Rulers supersede rulers in Mexico in rapid or twenty years, and being of an inferior quality they penses incident to the administration of the Crown succession, but still there was no change in the sys. must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unland department in in all its branches; and that the tem of depredation. The government of the United less the price at which they may be purchased shall surplus or net land revenue should be applied to- States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its be reduced. wards the introduction of manual labourers from this citizens, but these were answered by the perpetracountry, unless when the exigencies of the public ser- tion of new outrages. Promises of redress made by vice may render the application of it to other local Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which ex-The third and last point of importance is the manState contain conclusive proof of numerous lawless perience has shown they will not command. On the ner in which the aborigines are to be dealt with by acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate our critices of records and customs of the native New Zea- national flag. The interposition of our Government rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being their landers, even though repugnant to our own laws, to obtain redress was again and again invoked, un-

administer their own laws. Even beyond those pre-efforts of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren to obare four armies besides the troops of the numerous cinets the same practice should be followed in all tain "redress," which were unattended with any sucmountain Rajahs. The four armies are—first, that cases, whether civil or criminal, in which the natives cess beyond fair promises on the part of the offenders. Negociations between the two governments at length | ard for raising an additional force to serve during resulted in the "convention of the 11th of April, the war with Mexico. 1839. 'for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the A number of vessels have been wrecked on the coast, the Mexican Republic," The mixed commission, than eighteen months. At the conclusion it was The French democratic journals of the last few had been considered. The Mexican commissioners, days have contained some excellent articles on the however, admitted claims against their covernment Polish question, but we have no room for extracts. one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty eight of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be THE NEW CORTES.—The (Court or Afrancesado cents." Time to cash up was asked for by the my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every Mexicans and granted. But the debtors have long constitutional effort to promote the wlefare and since exhausted the patience of their creditors; and maintain the honour of our common country.

Mexico has "twice violated the faith of treaties" by

JAMES K. POLK. failing or refusing" to pay the money. THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

To the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is Captain Luce, has arrived in the Mersey with adwholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by The present accounts are not unimportant. The

cann t waste blood and treasure in putting him in been in the vicinity of Oporto, trying, by me as of of Texas from the time of the overthrow of the been chiefly confined to an advance against Sal illo, possession of mountain districts which he will not be britery, to get up a revolt in the town, to favour his Spanish power in America to its annexation to the the investment of Monclova, and the garrisoning of able to hold. He is becoming daily more and more attack; his plans, though favoured by some paid. United States. After giving his own version of this Tampico. able to hold. He is becoming only more and more attack; his plans, caugh lavoured by some paid, of the states. After giving his own version of the lampico.

Our accounts from Washington extend to the close rule of his newly-acquired country to other petty succeeded, and the consequence has been the arrest ding all this to be true, assume the ground that the of the 10th inst. The proceedings of the Senate sovereigns, who may, perhaps, pay him tribute for of many people, and the discovery of a number of true western boundary of Texas is the Nuesces, in since the opening of the session on the 7th had been arms and a quantity of ammunition; as well as to stead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in almost or entirely confined to the transaction of ordi-Sheik Eman-ood-Deen, whose resources appear manifest the weakness and demoralisation of the marching our army to the east bank of the latter nary business; and a resolution of instruction to the shelk Eman-ood-Deen, whose resources appear manness the weakness and demoralisation of the marching out army to the cast bank of the harry dustness; and a resolution of instruction to the not to be understood, has contrived by various shifts | Queen's Government, who have no confidence in the river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of

on one side of the Cohenab, and Brigadier Wheeler about 4,000 well-armed and tolerably well-drilled the Rio Grande was always the western boundary of a territorial government over the Or gon. The pro-

price, and distress and despondency the prevailing consummated her long course of outrage against our conquest, or to what extent he designed to prose-feeling throughout all classes of society. country, by commencing an offensive war, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil. The President then relates the several "honourable

efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the years. He accounts for Santa Anna being permitted to pass through the blockading fleet on his return to Mexico on the ground that Santa Anna was believed to be friendly to peace between the two countries. SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN ARMS.

attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired mili-Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, THE COMMUNIST ARRESTS.—We understand that inhabited by a considerable population, and much of tweether with thirty-seven stand of arms, and six or the greater part of the persons arrested here at Ber- it more than a thousand miles from the points at tifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her Lord Palmerston has been administering a "gen- honour, and the defence of her rights, on an effective tle reproof," to M. Colletti, denouncing the Greek force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the Ministry's "system of bad government," which truly comforts of home for the perils and privations of the says the English Minister has created "briganda,e, camp. And though such a force may be for the oppresssion, murders, and insecurity of property." time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the readers an idea of these documents which cover more To this M Colletti, with matchless assurance, re-ability to command it removes the necessity of emthan an entire page of the daily journals. The first plies :-"No; robbery, violence, and murder are not ploying a large standing army in time of peace, and encouraged in Greece by the fact that they are left proves that our people love their institutions, and are

ment has caused the laws to be respected. The life The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigour, THE WAR TO BE CONTINUED WITH VIGOUR. forms set for in the Association's "pledge." The stitution of municipal corporations for the governfirst "pledge," adopted at the outset of the society's ment of each separate district which is or shall be perfect safety." This specimen of political lying, is the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our existence was in our estimation faulty, because not settled by colonists of European birth and origin. sufficiently exposed by the fact that the very arrivals last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy tablished. It is fe rfully obvious to the Democracy that going far enough; as, however, that "pledge" has Every such district is to be erected into a borough; which bring us M. Colletti's "reply," also bring the and honourable peace. With our experience, howbeen set aside for another and a better, there is no every such district is to elect a common council, account of a long list of atrocities committed by the ever, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican brigands, in which robberies, rapes, and murders authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in need for us to state our objections to what has not to relax in now ceased to exist. The amended pledge is as fol- aldermen; every such common council is to elect committed upon unhappy victims of both sexes, the energy of our military operations until the result members to serve in a House of Representatives, shine conspicuous. We have no room for the revolt- is made known. In this view, it is deemed important forming one of the three estates of a Provincial As- ing details. Greece is in a wretched state. Why to hold military possession of all the provinces which sembly. For this purpose the whole of New Zealand do not the Greeks kick out the imbecile Otho, and have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace this country in relation to the late subversion of the is to be divided into two or more provinces. In the rascally agents of the old mischief-maker, Louis shall have been concluded and ratified by the two

The war has not been waged with a view to con- errors exist which need correction. quest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will sacred duty to watch over the honour and safety of THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—PROGRESS | has been carried into the enemy's country, and will solve country. No doubt it is a noble duty. We, an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample in Poles, enjoying your hospitality will not, and cannot, The New York packet-ship, Ashburton, Captain demnification for the expenses of the war, as well as interfere with your national rights; but we have our to our much injued citizens, who hold large pecuniary sacred duties, our national obligations, our unaliendemands against Mexico.

MONEY WANTED.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to the Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for procuring a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to Polish empire in 1772, 1793, 1795, and never can that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jeffer ken out in Mexico, and that the Santa Anna party the measure at the time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it.

documents it contains the least matter worthy of and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who Congress "should immediately provide by law for human laws to take up arms at every propitions moletters of marque and reprisal against vessels under ment, at every opportune time, for reconquering

should be continued until the 30th June, 1848-being the end of the next fiscal year-it is estimated that regeneration of Poland, and against the restoration an additional lean of twenty-three million of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the 1772. assumption that will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury 4,000,000 of dollars, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not re- Poland, without the consent of the Polish people, quired to be retained, then a loan of 19,000,000 of will not bind the Poles, and will be considered as dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress nugatory and void by the Poles. should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived trons that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between halt a million and a million of dollars; and the lean required may be reduced by that amout also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed 18 or 19 millions of dollarsleaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars.

The President then proceeds to speak of the act

NEW TAXES. It is submitted for your consideration whether it

meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long

It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation remarks, and dependants of others. If it beappre-hended that these lands, if reduced in price, would e secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, or persons purchasing for

ADDITIONS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. I recommend to your early and favourable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary at War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field,

I recommend to your favourable consideration the United States of America upon the Government of proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially demanding was, according to the convention, to sit not more attention, the establishment at Pensacola, of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the found that only a portion of the United States claims vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of

CONCLUSION. With full reliance upon the wis.lom and patriotism

Washington, Dec. 8, 1846. Since the dispatch of the accounts by the packet ship Ashburton, the packet ship John R. Skildy,

The Civil War.—Nothing decisive yet. Baron which Texas became independent of Mexico.

Lazas, with about 2,000 of the Queen's troops, has The President then proceeds to relate the history change. The operations of the American forces had

ceedings of the House of Representatives were more interesting, and a sharp discussion upon the Mexican was resumed, the motion being so modified as to informally passed over; and the house adjourned to the 14th inst. This attack upon the Executive was thought to be the prelude to a more serious onslaught at some future and not distant period.

MORE RUSSIAN BARBARITIES. THORN, DEC. 15. While nothing of political influence is passing on this side of the frontiers, the accounts from Poland are very melancholy. Domicili-I congratulate you on the success which has thus ary visits and arrests still continue, and well-informed persons affirm that the number of persons imprisoned in consequence of the attempted revolution amounts to 300, many of whom, after a vexatious inquisitorial proceeding, have been banished to Siberia, and others hanged in the citadel of Warsaw. The noblemen find themselves suspected by the government, and believe that their ruin is intended. and the more so because the late half-measure relative to the emancipation of the peasants seems to threaten their property and their personal afety. It has frequently happened that the peasants endeayour to realise by violence the promises which have been made by the government to grant them landed property, and attack the estates of their lords, who on their part complain that the government does not sufficiently protect them against the violence of the peasants. Every traveller, whether a foreigner or a native of Poland, is obliged to sign a paper in the Polish, German, and French languages, in which he declares that he has no letters, books, notes, &c., with him, otherwise he is to be punished with all the rigour of the law,

The Frankfort Journal of the 27th inst, publishes the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated

"The fate of Poland is decided. It is to receive the title of New Russia, and is to be divided into two Governments; viz., that of Warsaw, and that of Lublin. Instructions is to be given in the Russian language. Prince Paskiewitsch is to be replaced by

THE CASE OF POLAND.

Prince Gortschakoff.'

TO THE PROPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. We have read with great pleasure the several Republic of Cracow. But as regards the much talked of treaties of Vienna we think some popular

Citizens of Great Britain and Ireland! It is your able rights, to declare to our friends, and to defend

them against our enemies. We therefore solemnly declare before you and all the world,

I. That the three European governments had no right to mutilate, to divide, and dismember the rightfully acquire that iniquitous usurpation. Il. That the European governments in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, by sanctioning the former

dismemberments of Poland, acted against all human and divine laws, and became participators of the horrible crime, committed by the three northern tyrants in 1772, 1793, 1795. III. That the Polish people were not either abettors or participators of the treaty of Vienna in 1815, He adds the recommendation that therefore the Poles are authorised by all divine and their ancient independence, their sacred nationality,

and their imprescriptible rights as passessed before invoke the treaty of Vienna is to act against the

V. That all future arrangements which max be made by the European covernment, regarding

Citizens of Great Britain and Ireland. Such is the case of Poland, such are the sacred duties and inalienable rights of the Polish people. It you offer your fraternal service, let these your services be in accordance with the rights of Poland. Let these your services be for the re-establi-hment of the ancient, entire, and independent Poland, not for the restoration of the now exploaded and abominable treaty of Vienna.

Signed by the Committee of the Polish people, on behalf of the Gromada Praga. To. Butkinwicz, Secretary. J. SUCHENRA, President. 16th of December, 1846.

# Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, December 29.] Mary Ann Shenston, Brewer-street, Somers Town, scale manufacturer—W. W. Coleman, Southaunton, provision merchant—H. Brewer, Great Waltham, Essex, draper and grocer—J. B. Morris, Kingston-upon-Hull, hoot and shoemaker—J. P. Moore, Plymouth, chemist and druggist—T. Norten, Birmiugham, builder. The Assault of the State of

#### IRELAND.

Nothing can be gleaned from the provincial papers which would lead to the inference that the enormous outlay of half a million sterling per month of the oublic money has tended materially to check the prevailing destitution. North, south, east, and west. the reports tell the same gloomy story. Tillage, in I then regretted to find a tone adopted at the Repeal two provinces at least, wholly neglected—public works absorbing all the available labour of the country; and still n · beneficial results, nor any diminution in the complaints of wide-spread distress. The reader is already familiar with the scenes of wretchedness described as existing in the counties of Cork and
by my speech at the Repeal dinner at Limerick, in
of a sectarian character; but that such understand-Mayo: it would appear from the Ulster papers that is serreely a whit better, and that "death by starva- not to be delayed again. We had vowed to obtain, not tion" is no more a novelty in that district than it is in

competent judges that the famine this year, in Ire- walked out, he proceeds:-"Soon after this occurland, will prove more destructive to human life than rence, I intimated to Mr. O'Connell, by a private the cholera, and that probably a million of persons

will be swept away by it. The Kilkenny papers of this day present an awful list of sheep and cattle lifting in various parts of that to the Young Ireland party. He preferred to pro- conduct us to the attainment of a domestic Legisla- her brother's clothes, and that he lived at Greenwich. county. One attempt, however, on a very large scale, cord in the career of which we have since witnessed ture; but I am under no obligation to follow him Suspecting they had stolen the clothes, and left

been held on the bodies of three men in the course of last week, and from the evidence adduced it was indictment, which was sustained by neither legal nor will not follow any chief who can truckle to English his locks this personification of a female was not a new constantly abusing and vilifying his daughters by the continually in danger. She was indictment, which was sustained by neither legal nor will not follow any chief who can truckle to English his locks this personification of a female was not a new constantly abusing and vilifying his daughters by the continually in danger. She was continually in danger. fully proved that the wretched creatures had died constitutional argument, but was marked by all the party, or encourage his followers to barter their pa- idea, and one of the policeman felt tolerably certain that from absolute hunger. In consequence of the continuance of outrage and robbery, the magistrates of He has since endeavoured by most ungenerous means. I have the honour to be, the county have made an application for an addi- to fix upon Mr. Duffy, and his friends, the charge of tional police force to be stationed in the barony of infidelity, or of indifferentism in regard of religious Boyle. No man can count on the pessession of his belief. All the proceedings of the association have sheep or cattle for a single night.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SKIBEBEEN.-" Dec. own to perish miserably of famine.

dying here; some days it is not unusual to see from this neighbourhood, and including the poorhouse, 12 funerals. The number on last Monday was fifteen. Ballinasloe Star.

ARMING OF THE PEASANTRY .- The correspondent of the Times says—the " popular armanent"—whether for offensive or defensive purposes, is a question for future solution-continues to form a prominent feature in Irish journalism. The latest notice of this perplexing "movement" will be found in the following strange statement copied from the Carlow Sen-

culator this week, who proposed to sell by public auction, at the Assembly Rooms, no less than 500 double and single barrelled guns, 1,000 pair of pistols. in the line essential to a complete equipment of the

peoples-say 2,000 or 3,000 men. Since the foregoing was written we have visited the room of an auctioneer in Dublin-street, and we can assure the Government that so crowded was the and percussion caps, was so great that the auctioneer had some difficulty in providing a supply for the demand-guns and pistols being purchased the moment they were put up to auction. In fact, the country people, who crawded the town, marched off all armed; and the novelty of the sale was such, and

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The " romp" of this body met as usual to-day a: Conciliation IIall. The Hon. Cecil Lawless was called to the chair. The proceedings were more than ordinarily silly.

Mr. Steele moved a vote of thanks to the Belfast repealers, in his usual style, add-essing the Chairman descriptively as "Sm of the illustrious Cloncurry." In the course of his sublime oration, he did not forget to pay his respect to the Young Irelanders-denouncing their presumption in daring to dispute either law or facts as laid down by his august leader, the great inventor of moral-force revolutions, and the father of his country.

Mr O'Coxxell commented on the obstinacy of Mr. Smt 1 O'Brien in refusing to agree to a conference to decide the "legal question," which formed the sole matter of dispute between the seceders and the association. It was not, however, to be wonder d at that Mr. Smith O'Brien should prove so pertinacious, when it is recollected with what obstinacy he opposed the entreaties of the Irish on the question of a tendince on Parliamentary committees In spite of every entreaty he persisted, and the consequence there in vindication of any public principle, but solely to indulge a whim of fancy, and for his pains he was laughed at by the whole House of Commons. The present was the last occasion on which he should advert to the "secession" or the seceders It appeared as if Mr. Smith O'Brien was walking he were liable at any moment to be excluded by the in the steps of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who had ruined the reform party by his inculcation of the principles of physical force. But he would assure Mr. O'Brien that he should not destroy the Repeal Association by any such means. The Association now steed on a fair and intelligible basis, which he trusted the machinations of the evil di-posed would never be able to shake. In conclusion, he announced that it was the intention of the Association, before of the Repeal policy to keep the Irish nation wholly others, and she felt a tug at her pocket, immediately after the and of the Association, before of the Repeal policy to keep the Irish nation wholly the end of the week, to issue an address to the people to give up all force and violence, and to abstain from plundering property, and interfering with the

transmission of provisions from place to place. Mr. John O'Connell replied to some passages in Mr. O'Brien's letters, and took his part in the pending controversy between the Young and Old parties. He maintained the correctness of his father's statements touching the financial relations of the "Freeman's Journal" for the expense of reports and the right of Ireland to the loan of the "Freeman's Journal" for the expense of reports was taken charge of by the police. Haywood, one of the the magistrates, cautioning the much applications of the "Freeman's Journal" for the expense of reports the countries and the right of Ireland to the loan of the magistrates. the countries, and the right of Ireland to the loan of

The proceedings and debates were as flat as possible, and the hall was very thinly attended. The rent be purchased weekly." for the week was £57. 75. 61. YOUNG IRELAND.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has addressed a long letter to terms:-Dr. Miley, in which he gives a history of his conn ction with the Repeal movement, and his late Repeal Association be published with an account of Cioffi appeared to answer a complaint preferred against reparation from Conciliation Hall. The letter is its assets and liabilities to the 1st January, 1847, and him, by his wife for neglecting to maintain her and his

are ex racts :-"Assailed as I have been by the partisans of Mr. past and present policy of the Repeal movement.

the Repeal Association for the purp se of acquiring right that I should explain the mode in which the jesty's Theatre. Having ascertained that the defendant which he had undertaken. In order to raise sufficient on Sunday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a command of money—of power—of patronage, or of popularity—nor even for the pu pose of extracting ciation. An account of the weekly receipts and exwhat reasons he could advance for allowing his wife to compelled to have recourse to the pawn-shop; but after weekly subscriptions for the redemption of their through its instrumentality advantages of a tem penditure was, at my instance, submitted to the com- become chargeable. He refused to give any until the lapse of some time, finding that their hopes were Allotments; and a'so to elect auditors and a scrutinorary and subordinate kind for Ireland. I made mittee every Thursday. The surplus of receipt over case was brought before the court. The complainant not realised, and that their husbands had no chance of neer, in accordance with the instructions of the diup my mind honestly to struggle through evil report the week's expenditure was paid to Mr. O'Connell as said, that having eloped with the defendant from her having their sentences remitted, and that in point of fact rectors, the auditors' report will be laid before the and through good report for the attainment of a do- treasurer, who accounted for these balances to the father's house in New York, she was married to him on no exertions on the part of the prisoner had been used meeting.

efforts of the Irish nation. Until the year 1843 I continued to cling to the hope that useful legislation and good government could be obtained for Ireland through the medium of an Imperial Legislature. That a long time "an unassociated Repealer," if the the committee. Clantarf proclamation and the State prosecution had not occurred. Many reasons made me reluctant to terms :form a close connection with Mr. O'Connell. Soon after my first introduction into public life, I had as ociation be entitled to vote in committee. been induced to enter, perhaps unwisely, into collifamily in a manner which seemed to me to be unjus-

1845, I co-operated with him on terms of frank and casionally arose between us; but I must do him tion of others: tie justice to say that I always found him disposed the resignation of Sir Robert Peel in December 1845. Association with reference to the Whigs, which appeared to me to be inconsistent with the high posi-January, 1846 that I could be no party to an alliance

Justice or Repeal, but simply Repeal. Skibbereen, or Tyrawly, or Castlebar.

Dublin, Dec. 26.—It is the sober belief of many Conciliation Hall, when the Young Ireland party been of a similar character since the secession. Mr.

John Martin, a Pre-byterian gentleman of most in-20.—Distresss disease, and death are running ram-pant here. Every d. y is adding to our miseries, and racter, was excluded from the association because there is not a single gleam of hope before us. Our he asked for a publication of the accounts, and besupplies are rapidly exhausting, — our demands cause he expressed his disapproval of the recent proare in an equal degree increasing,—and there is not ceedings—a large body of the most active and earnest the chance. I fear, that our coffers will be in any supporters of the Repeal cause have been expelled, degree replenished. Oh! I am sure that if the English without a vote of the association, by the supersedeas in the employment of Messrs. Eyre and Moses, of Crown corroborate their statement. Sir Chapman Marshall people generally knew of our sufferings, they would hold forth the helping hand of charity, and not allow a people whose destinies are identified with their very considerable proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend to nearly any serious proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend to nearly any serious proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, a porter in the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The prosecutor, and proportion the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the Repeal ward as The proportion of the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the service of Messrs. Tend the proportion of the service of Messrs and the proportion of the servic A Fast Day.—A clergyman in a neighbouring despotism that ever existed could not have outraged the upper part of the premises owned by that firm, Bedress which might endanger his life should a crowd as and preserve unbounded power, and to accumulate parish, belonging to the archdiocese of Tuam, an the rights of free discussion in a more wanton or tween eight and nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesnounced on Sunday, from the altar of his chapel, that contumacious manner. In the mean time, fulls me day last, he had a dispute with the prisoner about a Marcholl, finding that the female evaded giving her prothe following Wednesday. Friday, and Saturday, would be the last days of strict obligation upon one whig administration and Conciliation Hall became premises to a blind well in a cellar belonging to Messrs. Islington, at the house she named, thought the police premises to a blind well in a cellar belonging to Messrs.

Course of Leitrim.—A great number of people are mid by many of the proceedings which have taken however, he was mistaken, as he sustained no injury. place at Conciliation Hall during the last five The witness further stated that he believed the prisoner months, in the hope that a better spirit might again to be a very desperate character. In his cross-examina. that, as he was on duty, in plain clothes, opposite to the prevail there. Finding, however, that the remon- tion, the witness could not exactly say why he called the theatre in Norton-folgate, at a quarter past five on Monof the kingdom were unavailing.

from endeavouring to perform it in conjunction with played on the adjoining premises, of whom the prosecutor ascending the staircase to the boxes; after which she the Repeal Association. Hence my suggestion for the formation of what has been called "The Phase asked him why he did not go back to his own country, street. Another policeman (White 667) then followed lanx," in derision, but to which we have given the and otherwise insulted him; and that the conduct of the her by direction of witness, who returned to the theatre, "Alarming as the circumstances may appear with respect to the free importation of arms by the railway, the speculation in 40 or 50 stand of arms, as a branch of trade, dwindles into insignificance when the speculation of the speculation of the speculation of trade, dwindles into insignificance when the speculation of the speculation of witness, who returned to the theatre, and that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime witness, who returned to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime white the prisoner, "to go up and down, and each time to pass been robbed of her purse. In the meantime white diagrams are depopulated in reply to the speculation in 40 or 50 stand of arms, as a branch of trade, dwindles into insignificance when the speculation of witness, who returned to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented of the prisoner, "to go up and down, and each time to pass been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime, and that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had been robbed of her purse. In the meantime was dozented to the theatre, and learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to whom he had alluded had learned that the lady to wh branch of trade, dwindles into insignificance when compared with the campaign opened by another speculator this week, who proposed to sell by public auction, at the Assembly Rooms, no less than 500 and two pensy as a personnel of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice protect net as she was going in at the han door, and upon searching the country a solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice protect, and I snapped it at his breast only to frighten upon searching the spot, found behind a shutter a purse on the first place, we stated that we did not object so proved to be the property that had been stolen from the auction, at the Assembly Rooms, no less than 500 and two papers only in my sice protect measurement as she was going in at the had door, and of amity was executed on the country a solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as olemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country as solemn vindication of themselves. I had a pistol with powder and paper only in my sice upon searching the country in the c the word as soon as it had escaped my lips; but in ship, to protect myself against a combination which has lady at the theatre. Miss S. Wells stated that she had and 500,000 percussion caps. &c., and at a time when honourable men over calumny and misrepresentation. truth it was a triumph—the triumph of honest and robberies by wholesale prevail throughout the country. No sooner had this meeting taken place than Mr. not excepting the fatsheep even of his Excellence the O'Connell changed his tactics. After refusing, dur-Lord L'eutenan. The trade in guns and pistols ap- ing four months, to lend himself to the various efpears to have been remunerative; for the speculator forts which were made, with a view to reconciliahad a supplementary stock for sale, in the way of tion, he suddenly proposes an arbitration or conferfla-ks, 'shot bags,' belts,' ash rods,' nipple ence. This conference was accepted by the Young wrenches,' turn screws,' &c ; in short, every article Ireland party. The result of the preliminary interence. This conference was accepted by the Young view, as reported by the deputation, speaks for itself. I need therefore say nothing respecting the design with which the proposal was made. By me having assaulted an old woman and two little boys. Seplan of a conference was rejected; but another mode veral of the fraternity were present. The defendants ing in their possession a quantity of house-breaking immeeting, so anxious were the peasantry to secure had been disposed to consult merely my own per- lane at the close of their labours on Boxing-day, and the sonal inclination, I should have refused altogether beverage told more severely upon the dustman's wife at the door of the house, and at an early hour next mornto bring myself into contact with men who have than upon himself. An old woman was hobbling by as ing apprehended James Green unlocking the door to go misrepresented me in a very ungenerous manner. they came out of a public house, and the dustman, who in. In the back room of the second floor witness found sion. But I do not feel myself at liberty to allow personal inclination to interfere with the perform was no sooner issued than obeyed. Peg floored the poor ail arinad; and the novelty of the sale was such, and ances of my duty to my country; an I would have creature, and two little fellows, who saw the incident, holl stated that she owned the house No. 5, Skinner-tried to prevent any further violence. The antagonist, street, and let out several rooms of it to lodgers; that suaded myself that the line of conduct hereafter to however, soon showed her superiority by pitching the attainment of repeal,'

On the question of physical force, Mr. O'Brien says-I declined to enter into any discussion upon the question of "The Forces," because I felt conrinced (I should be glad to believe erroneously,) that this bugbear had been used as a mere pretext for a Which was the more intoxicated? The policeman, in quarrel with the Nation party-a pretext of which nohing was heard during the trying times, when our personal safety was endangered by every ill-advised expression used by any member of the association. As regards myself, I had distinctly placed upon re-cord my views with respect to the right of resistance tleman there wouldn't stand it, so I thought I wouldn't under certain contingencies, whilst at the same time leave her in such a pickle. The Lord Mayor-You are fined I have repeatedly denounced the fatuity and wickedness of reserting to physical force, except upon such rough voice in the crowd—I say, my Lordship, what will occasions as would afford a full justification for its exercise in accordance with the views of the soundest —They shall be displayed upon region 200. The moralists and of the best writers on the British con- voice—take ten, we'll raise ten bob here, if you'll let stitutien. If Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. O'Hea, the pair on 'em go. (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor— Mr. O'Hagan, and a dozen other lawyers, were to No; they must pay 30s. or go to prison, and that won't pronounce my opinions illegal, such, their judgment, would not induce me to forego convictions derived had appeared, the punishment would be much heavier. from the instincts of nature, and fortified by a study A deep and general groan issued from the dustmen beof the history of mankind. I also refused to enter hind the bar, and their wives, and one of the latter cried was that he got locked up in jail. He did not go into the discussion of this point, because I deny altogether the right of Mr. O'Connell to put any test night for only pitching into an old warmint, not worth to speculative opinions of any kind. We acknow- fraternity contrived to pay the 30s., the presence of the tedge ourselves bound by the original rules of the association, but no man could safely join that body if imposition of a new test.

He then states the conditions in which he was willing to rejoin the association. The first essential requisite is the renunciation of alliances with any English party opposed to Repeal. The draft resolution which referred to this point was as follows :-

"That it shall hereafter be an invariable principle independent of English parties opposed to Repeal; to support good measures and to oppose bad measures, most honourable terms. Repealers be entreated to abstain from solicitation of situations under government, either for themselves or for their friends." ing the proceedings of the association, copies of the warrant officers of the Court, said he came up at the publication of that journal issued upon the day im-

I further proposed that we should require that the accounts should be published on the following

"That an abstract of the past expenditure of the surer be laid before the committee weekly."

confidential intercourse. Differences of opinion oc- you. I have since added two more upon the suggest would arrange her differences in a quiet and satisfactory

ligious persuasion are invited for the purpose of work- court. ing out the legislative emancipation of their common tion and perfect independence which ought to be assumed by the Irish nation. I felt it to be my duty influences, it is desirable to avoid as much as possible interests of any particular body of trishmen.

The conclusion is in these terms :-

Your's Very faithfully, "WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

#### Police Intelligence.

#### MONDAY.

day with us, and we're fortunate and happy the day we can get even one meal for our families."—Galway myself I can truly say that 1 have suppressed, with you." He heard something pass his ear, and he fell therefore remanded them till Wednesday, considerable effort, the indignation excited in my down supposing that he was shot, in which supposition rances made by different bodies in different parts prisoner a desperate character. The wadding of the day evening, he noticed the prisoner near several ladies, pistol was found, but no bullet. The prisoner made a and knowing her to be a thief, he watched her. She Although the statements which had been made in favour | The Lord Mayor having ordered that the prisoner should of the prisoner would, in all probability, influence a Jury, be committed for trial, Spittle said that he had another he had no alternative but to submit the case to that tri. charge to prefer against the prisoner, in conjunction bunal. The prisoner was then committed.

> DUSTNEN ON BOXING NIGHT -William Pond, a regular dustman, and his wife Margaret, were charged with " Pitch into the ould 'un, Peg, you devil." The order be adopted by that body would really conduce to the boys over the old woman; and the dustman, whose powers were not called into action until the police appeared and collared his wife, then began to show that he was deserving of his partner. He tried to rescue her, but the "forge" were not to be denied, and they securely lodged both in the station house. The Lord Mayor .-whose custody they were introduced to his Lordship, said the man was sober in comparison with the woman. Pond-Why, you see, my lord, she was very lushy-a little overtuck her. It's all she had, all this blessed tleman there wouldn't stand it, so I thought I wouldn't Friday. 20s., or 14 days, and she is fined 10s., or 14 days. A be comfortable. If the old woman and the second boy out, "Oh, a'nt it scandulous to lock 'em up for a fortdefendants being indispensably necessary in going the rounds for Christmas-boxes, in consequence of the approhended competition of the flying dustmen.

WORSHIP.STREET,-APPREHENSION OF A PICK-POCKET BY A FEMALE -A young fellow of smart apdress-maker, residing in Barbican. The complainant was passing through Finsbury-square, on Sunday afternoon, when she was beset by the prisoner and two which she heard one of them say, in a low tone, [" Have

time when the prisoner was struggling with the proseabout to examine it, when he saw him drop the purse, which was picked up and now produced. The prisoner

BOW STREET, \_\_MUSIC AND DISCORD, \_\_Signor Phillip dated from Dromoland, December 23. The following that in future the abstract of receipt and expenditure daughter, whereby they become chargebale to the Strand which is submitted weekly to the committee, be published every week. That Mr. O'Connell still conhaving handed to the court a printed order, signed by complainants, the wives of two men under sentence of O'Connell and by himself, I have abstained perhaps tinue sole treasurer and trustee for the association, Mr. Cooper, an overseer of Saint Paul's, Covent Garden, transportation, engaged the prisoner, who introduced 30, Sanvey Gate, Leicester, for too long a time from defending myself. The case but that no payments be made by him except with said, that in obedience to it, he waited on the complainwhich you have endeavoured to make out against the recorded sanction of the committee. That the ant, who was lodging at 5, Tavistock-street, her husband me in the three long letters which you have laid be- funds of the association be lodged in one of the metro- lodging at No. 40, in the same street, and from her repre- obtain the release of their husbands from prison. The fore the publi; justifies, if it does not demand, a politan banks or in government securities, and that sentation it appeared she had come from America with women, glad to embrace such an offer, readily gave him general exposition of my views with respect to the a statement of the balance in the hands of the trea- her daughter, to fill situations in Covent Garden Theatre, various sums of money at different times, he pretending where her husband was to be engaged in the orchestra, that it was required for the purpose of paying the neces- posed Bank of Deposit, when they agreed to hold a "Allow me to begin by saving that I did not join In order to render this suggestion intelligible it is he having resigned the place he had filled at Her Ma. Stry expenses attendant upon the important proceedings public meeting in their room, Butterworth-buildings, auditors appointed by the committee. Over a large, the 4th October, 1826, as appeared by the certificate pro- for such a purpose, they had come to the resolution of lass of expenses he possessed entire controll. Now duced. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry making their cases known to a respectable prefessional THE LATE CHARTIST LAND CONFE. where had been a great deal of water under the subalthough I acquiesce in this mode of transacting the Chase, in private, as she feared her father would prevent man under whose instance they had adopted the present atthough I acquiesce in this mode of transacting the Unase, in private, as she leared her latter would prevent man under whose instance they had adopted the present man under whose instance they had adopted the present want of confidence in Mr. O'Connell, I do not think England. The only form observed was, that they merely said that he was not at present in possessiou of all National Co-operative Land Company, at the Assemthat it is a satisfactory mode of dealing with the mutually promised to become partners for life, and there the documents he required for his defence, was then comhope, much dimmed during several previous funds of a public body. Neither is it safe for any, was a few prayers read; but there was no ring, as on years, was finally extinguished by the proceed-man of property to join an association, the funds of similar occasions. The defendant, she believed was a funds of a public body. Neither is it safe for any, was a few prayers read; but there was no ring, as on mitted to the Central Criminal Court. ings of the Parliamentary session of 1843. It is which may be applied according to the judgment of a Catholic; but he adhered to no religion in particular, and probable, however, that I might have remained for single individual, without any control on the part of they had lived together for several years, except when he was obliged to absent himself on theatrical business; With reference to the staff, I proposed the following and having arrived in England on the 27th January, she \*\*That no officer receiving a regular salary from the of Mr. Felton, who lodged in the same house, obtained Union Railway, was finally examined, and committed, on within the Metropolitan district, be hereby conin consequence of ill health, and through the mediation "That Mr. Ray prepare a report upon the denied that his wife was compelled to seek for parish of Derby, became acquainted with a young woman named sion with him on account of his having assailed my internal arrangements necessary to give effect to the rollef, as she had sufficient money in her possession. Hannah Fletcher, a servant in Lord Scardale's family, at internal arrangements necessary to give effect to the rollef, as she had summent money in her possession objects contemplated by the Repeal Association, in arising from the sale of his property in America, in additional description of grand on the Ross, Cuffay, and Shaw, the delegates to the late tifiab'e. H: had subsequently endeavoured, upon order that the public mny be satisfied that no unner tion to which he had sent her £20 about six months back. last, when he had obtained the situation of guard on the more than one occasion, to shake the confidence re- cessary expense is incurred in the maintenance of an Mr. Hall put several questions to the complainant, and Ipswich Railway, he married her, and brought her to posed in me by my constituents, if not to deprive me useless staff, and that hereafter the utmost publicity from her answers it appeared that she had disposed of London. In the course of his journeys to Ipswich, howof the representation of the county of Limerick. be given to all proceedings as the most secure basis two lots of ground by his directions, which, however, ever, he formed an acquaintance with a young woman When, however, I found that the liberties of my country were at stake, and that the most renowned of its public men was about to become the victim of the strainment of public confidence."

I consider the representation of the country of limerical dispersion of the strainment of public confidence."

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I connected, and show of the strainment of public confidence."

I connected an acquamntance with a young woman were of very little value, and also a slave, for whom she got 505 dollars, from which 35 were deducted, and show of the connected, and having in October induced her to clope and additional and acquamntance with a young woman were of very little value, and also a slave, for whom she got 505 dollars, from which 35 were deducted, and show of the connected, and having in October induced her to clope and additional and acquamntance with a young woman man acquamntance with a young woman man acquamntance with a young woman man acquamntance with a young woman of the connected with a young woman of the connected with a young woman man acquamntance with a young woman an unjust prosecution, I cast aside these and many may have led you into the error of supposing that I 12 dollars for medicine; and on her arrival in England, had been squandering money which his first wife had of the Democracy of Britain." He reviewed the proother personal considerations, which might other- acquiesce in the propriety of maintaining the staff on Saturday week, she had 100 dollars, part of which she saved while in Lord Scarsdale's service, and even took ceedings of the past year, both of the National Charwi-e have restrained me from uniting with him. In paid by the association, when I participated in its expended in the purchase of clothing, for herself and her away her watch and work box, both of which he presented ter Association and of the Land Company, and from October, 1843, I waited upon him at his private resi- management. To mention a single instance—it is daughter, and the reason why she had applied to the to his second wife. The work box, however, contained, the proceedings of the past drew a lively picture for

GUILDHALL .-- CHRISTMAS FREAKS .-- Jenkin Hawks,

### TUESDAY.

hairdresser carrying on business in Bowling-greenlane, Cierkenwell, but attired as a female, and Matilda Boddington, a powerful young woman, looking less feing is not intended to prevent remenstrance against minine than her companion, were brought before the the condition of the people in the county of Donegal with the Whigs. The game of 1834, and '35, was substantial grievances which may affect the religious magistrate. Hawk's voice and mode of training his hair were so truly feminine that the sitting magistrate was for a time completely deceived as to his proper sex, 'Having now completed a narrative of my connec- and was almost incredulous when the fact was mention with the Repeal movement, and a general re- tioned. John Goram, City policeman, No. 95. stated view of its policy. I have only to say with reference that about nine o'clock that morning he saw the prisonto the imputation that my conduct has been dictated ers crossing Smithfield, and Boddington was carrying message, conveyed through his son, my readiness to by a desire of 'leadership,' that I would cheerfully a bundle. Hethought they looked suspiciously about, have continued to follow Mr. O'Connell, if he had lead to contained to continued to lead in a path which would eventually said it contained her own clothes, and then that it was failed. On Tuesday night about twenty armed men visited the lands of Mr. Hutchinson, at Jerpoint, and drew off a whole flock of sheep and seven or eight drew off a whole flock of sheep and seven or eight had a state of the full development. Having failed to drew off a whole flock of sheep and seven or eight had a state of a state of the station. The sim of my somebody in a very distressing situation, he took political life is to assist in securing my country's well-them to the station, where the funde searcher faire through the means of national institutions. I I believe to be not only one of the ablest men in the will place myself under the leaderhaip of any man gentleman. The male clothes in the bundle were then STATE OF ROSCOMMON.—Coroners' inquests have kingdom, but also one of the most virtuous), he next who will guide me to this result, whether he be Mr. claimed by him. Hawk's was directed to take off his he had seen the prisoner walk several times in female attire through St. Martin's-le-grand. Matilda Boddington explained that it was nothing more than a holiday frolic. They had been at a private fancy ball at the Star Coffee-house in' Stockwell-street. Greenwich, from whence they could not obtain a conveyance at so early an hour in the morning, and they came to town on foot. The clothes belonged to her companion. There was at all events no ground for detaining her, as she appeared in the dress appropriate to her sex. They accosted nobody, they offended nobody. Hawks made a similar MAN ION-HOUSE.—CHARGE OF MALICIOUSLY SHOOTing .- Patrick Power, a man who has been several years, place in a few days was found on him, and seemed to of Dublin, was fling into the gutter. The worst and Bishop, stated that the prisoner's employers occupied thanked his worship for allowing him to get out of a semble. The clothes appeared to fit. Sir Chapman and preserve unbounded wealth, has been the first would be the last days of strict obligation upon one meal. One of his congregation with great truth, exclaimed, , Father Charles, you need not take the trouble to tell us that—sure every day now is a fast day with us, and we're fortunate and happy the day

Whig administration and Conciliation Hall became premises to a blind well in a cellar belonging to messrs. Islington, at the house she named, mought me poince a mart, in which there was open bidding for appoint—should have a little time for inquiry, and thathe was enshould have a little time for inquiry and thathe was enshould have

MANSION-HOUSE .- Mary Green was brought before the Lord Mayer. John Spittle, (policeman 671) stated with a man called James Green, with whom she had

been living for some time. James Green, a tall, well dressed, resolute looking young man was then put to the bar, next to the female. plements, consisting of crow bars, files, picklock keys, was ripe for fun, set his wife upon her, and cried out the articles already described, and nine silk handkerchiefs, fif een duplicates, most of them relating to silk street, and let out several rooms of it to lodgers; that she knew both the prisoners well, they having lodged in the house as man and wife above twelve months; that they appeared to be very quiet people, and upon taking the room they gave a reference, to which, however, witness did not take the trouble to apply, and as witness went to bed early herself, did not know what hours they there is no appeal, and over whose caprice there is duce the owners of some of the property found on the man. The case was accordingly remanded.

The commitment of the woman for stealing the purse of Miss Wells was then made out, and both prisoners were ordered to be brought up again on

WOOLWICH, -BITING OFF A MAN'S NOSE, -William Staple, the son of a farmer, at Wilmington, was charged with assaulting and biting off the nose of Mr. Samuel -They shall be discharged upon paying 30s. The peared from the evidence of the complainant, whose face titute, came up, and without the slightest provocation, knocked him down, got upon his person, and bit off nearly the entire of his nose, which witness believes he and masters, are the only matter they seem to care swallowed. A friend interfered to prevent further violence, and he threatened to serve him, out Lancashire to the members of the Repeal association with regard the dirt she was tumbled in." In a very short time the The prisoner pleaded that he was drunk at the time fashion, when he was taken into custody by the police. and had no distinct recollection of the circumstance Mr. Traill said that he had made up his mind to send the case for trial, as more revolting, brutal, and savage conduct he had never met with since he had presided as a police magistrate; and any summary punishment he could inflict, either by fine or imprisoment, would not meet the ends of justice. Ho should therefore send the with having picked the pocket of Elizabeth Hauson, a case to a jury. The depositions were then formally read over, and the prisoner committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK .- A SHAM ATTORNEY .- George Paulo Fitt was brought before Mr. Secker for final examination, charged with having obtained money under false you got it?" On feeling her pocket, she missed her pretences. The prisoner, well known on the south side from whatever party they may emanate; and that purse, and following the prisoner who had been nearest of the water as the "Kent-street, lawyer," has been for and transforming labour into recreation: that their with a view to give effect to this policy upon the to her pocket, she seized him by the collar, and accused courts and contriving to nick up business by representation. him of the robbery. He pretended that he knew nothing courts, and contriving to pick up business by representing about her purse, and struggled to get away, but she himself as a professional man, and under that pretext, to the countenance; that the rudiments taught shall assured him that she would tear him to pieces before she obtaining money from them by whom he was employed. "That, in order to indemnify the proprietors of would let him escape, and held fast hold of him, until he the social would let him escape, and held fast hold of him, until he off at this sourt in consequence of an order is not a conduct be strictly attended to; the social off at this court, in consequence of an order issued by the magistrates, cautioning the public against employing the magistrates, cautioning the public against employing such persons. Since then it appears the prisoner has his such persons. Since then it appears the prisoner has hit mediately following the meeting at Conciliation Hall cutrix, and assuring her that he was an innocent person. Seeing the 'prisoner's hand firmly closed, he was pearance at any of the police courts, he has been accustomed to call at the goals, and on ascertaining that prisoners convicted and about to be sent out of the country, dismissed from their situation. More might be upon one estate, we would hold them to be less cawere inmates, managed to have interviews with their their sentences. By this stratagem the accused has suceeeded in obtaining various sums of money of poor persons who could ill afford it. There were two cases of the above description preferred against the prisoner yesterhimself as a "professional man," and he undertook upon their payment to him of a certain sum of money to

## (From our Second Edition of Last Week.) THURSDAY.

WORSHIP STREET. BIGAMY.—Samuel Load, late a guard upon the Bastern the National Co-operative Land Company resident not support her. Mr. Hall said the case was not ripe f appeared against him.

cepted. At this moment asheriff's officer who had been in waiting all day for the purpose of arresting Sleigh on a civil process for a debt of large amount, advanced towards him and laid hold of his arm. Roche, the jailor of the Court, said the defendant was in custody till the usual fee of 2s. 6d., payable on entering into a recogni- Address in the Town-hall, the use of which was usual fee of 2s. 6d., payable on entering into a recognizance, was paid. An altercation ensued, and at last Roche complained that a sheriff's officer was interfering with his duty and had arrested the defendant. Mr Yardley, the sitting magistrate, decided that the defendant could not be arrested in that office. The sheriff's officer, therefore, was forced to let go his hold of the defendant, who retired into the gaoler's room and paid his fee. He then went out at the back door and disappeared immediately. The sheriff's officer and his employer waited in the passage of the Court until they were informed the defendant had made his escape, and they

departed much chagrined. MARYLEBONE .- A TERMAGANT .- Mrs, Bott, wife of Mr. James Bott, of the Archery Grounds, Bayswater, was charged with having threatened the life of her husband. Complainant stated that he had been married about ten years to defendant, who was his second rushed at him with a wooden mallett, with which she threatened to dash out his brains. She once in her passion threw a candlestick at a large looking-glass. which was dashed to pieces. Defendant was ultimately ordered to find two securities in £50 each, for her keeping the peace for the next three months.

#### Chartist Land Company.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY, IN THE LEICESTER DISTRICT. have full confidence in the directors as directors, BRETHREN.

I am now to direct your attention to the article

respecting the establishment of schools. To obtain used to keep, of every tyrant and every priest, whose Rome begun at once to develope their views and intentions, and not content with corrupting and perverting the simple and yet magnificent principles laid down and promulgated by the divine founder, and which were made to be understood by the most unlearned, they were shut up altogether from the perusal of the people, and every access to the Temple of Knowledge barred as securely by the fire and the I thought it criminal any longer to neglect our duty to our country, merely because we were prevented to our country to our c halter, as the access to Paradise was shut up by the happened during the centuries of darkness which followed, that the kingship and priesthood quarrelled about the spoils obtained by them from the ignois called "the Reformation" in England took place, much to the amount as to the despotic character of when the Old Lady of Babylon was superseded by it, viz. that if a member be 3d. in debt, he shall be existed against me more than two years." The Lord gone to the City of London Theatre, with some friends, that merciful and benignant sovereign Henry 8th, excluded from any participation in the ballot. This Mayor said the prisoner had been guilty of a very gross and after being spoken to by the policeman, found that of wife loving memory, things were only changed in we entirely disagree with, from the fact that a peroffence, at all events; for, supposing there was no ball she had been robbed of her purse, containing silver name; the new priesthood, clothed in the robes, and son may be 3d. in debt, either from neglect or other gorged with the spoils of their predecessors, showed circumstances over which he has no control and to equal ability both in shearing the flock and perpetu- exclude him, after he is a clear member otherwise, ating the ignorance of the masses, as the most expert | would be cruel in the extreme. As to the election of the fallibles ever had done, and for some time the of schoolmaster and mistress, we are still in the Smithfield bonfires blazed as brightly, the halters same opinion that the allottees are better judges embraced the necks of the victims as lovingly, and than the directors of who should educate their own the chains of the captives clanked as musically, as ever was seen or heard at an Auto da fe, even at Goa. Since that time to the present, the appearance of things have materially altered; the panoramic presentation is changed, but the principles of the prin-

> are gone, and are as effectually used for their original purposes, though under different phases; and the magniloquent appellations of Archbishop. h mble reverence by far too many simpletons, as have their full share of it. ever the names of Pope, Cardinal, and Legate were by our simpleton ancestors. In how many parishes has the parson, in the possession of an overgrown benefice, two-thirds of which are robbed from the poor, and from Church repairs, obtained an absolute controul over the whole of the secular concerns of the parish, from whose imperative dictum no controul. In how many boroughs and counties are these "reverend" pig consumers made magistrates, to act in two opposite characters to preach on Sunday the divine injunction to forgive injuries, to bless them that curse you, and love them that hate you; and on Monday, imposing a fine, or committing to prison a peasant who has killed a , wild animal, created for the use of all, which he happened to meet with, perhaps on the highway. But, more to our purpose, how many of our public schools can be found where these clerical slugs have not been

cipal actors in the drama of "All in the wrong"

are preserved in all the energy of the days which

unconditional reverence to their spiritual pastors rence. about Under such directors as these, and with such instruction is the present state of society to be a matter of wonder. Let our seminaries be put in contrast to these and mistress and the pupils shall be erected upon land which belongs to the company, and not upon and shall be the property of the company for ever: den and other schools with the best possible result; looked it, or mistaken its operation. thus giving by the transition the charm of novelty, and pliability to the limbs and the rosy hue of health

be those fitted to the station in society; that their wholly to the parents; that the master and mistress be chosen by the directors, as possessing more of the requisite knowledge, and upon the representation still of the same opinion;" and further, that, preof two thirds of the occupants of misconduct, to be suming a location of fifty well-educated Scotchmen said, but this is the outline. Parents, do not these | pable of making a proper selection of schoolmaster friends, to whom he undertook to procure a remission of principles constitute the groundwork of a useful, a and schoolmistress than any number of less educated good, and a virtuous education; to make the future | directors.] man fit to exercise the social duties, and to be an ornament to society. Expect one more letter from

Your faithful servant.

Dec. 27th 1846.

BRADFORD. On Sunday the members of the Chartist Co-operation Land Company, held a discussion on the pro-

bly-rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening, December the 27th, Mr. Farkes in the chair, a deputation attended from Somers Town, to consult on the propriety of holding an aggregate meeting of the members residing in the Metropolitan districts; after some discussion it was resolved,

vened, to be holden in the Assembly-rooms, Deanstreet, Soho, on Monday evening next, January the Conference, and to transact such business as may arise therefrom."

dence for the first time in my life, and a few days afterwards sent my subscription and adhesion to the appointment of Dr. Nagle to an office which repeated solicitations she had come to this country, would be repeated solicitations she had come to this country, would of his rascality, and upon his apprehension the two wires and huminous had not be repeated solicitations and adhesion to the country when universal brotherhood would pre-'vail, and freed up and happiness be ours. These

Such are the private memoronda which I read to magisterial interference, and he would suggest that she THAMES.—General Flores's Expedition.—Adder- aspirations were received with great cordiality, and ley Wilcocks Sleigh, who was bailed on Wednesday, sur at the conclusion, on the motion of Messrs. Aldong manner with her husband. The Complainant said that rendered before Mr. Yardley, to answer a charge of vio-"That no person be hereafter expelled the associa- she would prefer returning to America, where she could lating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment and awarded to the lecturer, for his able address; and the to make, rather than to exact, concessions. No interruption of this harmony of action occurred until week's notice.

That no person of necessions and the support herself by teaching music, to accepting of any enterruption of this harmony of action occurred until week's notice.

Equipment Act, and engaging and enrolling British submeeting, after Mr. Clark had answered some questions (the answers being deemed satisfactory) relative gagement in London, as her husband had deceived her in jects for a warlike expedition intended to be sent to the tions (the answers being deemed satisfactory) relative "That inasmuch as the Repeal Association is a could express no confederation to which persons belonging to every redently pleased with their evening's instruction.

The highly talented and noble-minded patriot, Dr. M'Douall, delivered an animated and soul-stirring working classes from the possession of the Land, and exhorted his hearers to become members of the Chartist Land Company.

The Doctor also lectured at Carrington, to a very respectable and crowded meeting, and received a unanimous vote of thanks, at the close of each

Mr. James Sweet also gave a report of his mission

to the Land Conference, and was listened to with the greatest interest and attention: at the close, on the metion of Mr. Norman, seconded by Mr. Win. field, an unanimous vote of thanks was given to that gentleman, for his services.

At a meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company. Mr. Thomas Law in the chair, the Star was read, and the editor's remarks in the letter, gent by this district for insertion. The chairman then called upon the committee appointed at last meeting to examine the proceedings of Conference, to give in their report; they did so.

1st. Mr. John Bryan moved that seeing Mr. M'Grath had been elected Corresponding secretary, and the great necessity there is for a person to agitate the question in Scotland, as our delegates have overlooked in Conference, we now suggest to the directors that they elect another in his stead, so that we may have one here to farther the progress of the 2nd. Mr. James Smith moved that, although we

still from the position they have placed themselves in, by allowing the Conference to delegates so much power to them in appointing them to the office of trustees and directors, we view with alarm the handle it will give to the members of the Company, and also, it is our opinion that they ought to be distinct parties, so that the one may be a check upon the other, and prevent the possibility of any one charging them with dishonesty, and we think that more satisfaction would have been given if they had been elected from the districts as formerly.

3rd. Mr. David Gibson moved that we are of opinion that the principle adopted by the Manche ter Conference of a reserved list, was preferable to the plan now adopted of allowing to sell their allotments after they have been successful in the ballot, as we consider that it is not their property, but that of the Company's, until they have paid up all it has cost, and consequently made it a freehold, as it is to all intents and purchases, the Company's, and not the successful persons, until such is the case, and is opposed to the principle on which the Company was formed, and on which many have b come members. 4th. Mr. James Ewing moved that after having

heard the letter from the Star read, together with

the remarks of the editor, that the reply prepared by

the committee be sent to the Star for insertion. From the report in the Star, we see that the editor has ventured to comment on the report sent by this cistrict, inserted in the notices to corresponchildren. This is a subject, from the feelings formerly exhibited in Scotland on questions of education, that will not give satisfaction; the people have always taken a lively interest in matters connected with education. It may do very well for Messrs. Clark and M'Grath to have the appointment of schoolmasters for the people of England, but we can assure them it will not do here.

With regard to the usual share charge, the editor thinks it is not a wonderful tax, as a part of it is Bishop, Dean, Chapter, Canon, and the rest of the to he applied for the transmission of poor members fry of the State Church, are listened to with as to their locations, and that his northern friends will

Now, sir, from the rules, the directors are bound to purchase land in the different districts, according to the greatest amount of paid-up shares, and we anticipate that all the land will not be bought in England, consequently his southern friends will require as much in their transmission to Scotland as we will in going to England, and we believe, from the feelings generally entertained here by the members, that, even had they to wait a little longer, they would prefer being 1 cated in Scotland, rather than be transmitted to England.

#### Signed on behalf of the meeting, THOMAS LAW, Chairman.

[Upon the first proposition of the above we shall merely observe, that Scotland was vigilantly and efficiently represented in Conference.

To the second proposition we reply, that the law does not admit of the same parties being Trustees appointed the trustees or governors, or surrep- and Directors; and that, therefore, Messrs. O'Conwas covered with strapping, that on Saturday, week he titiously crept into the controll of; where (if a bull nor and M'Grath are not armed with a double rower, was standing at his own gate, talking to a friend, when the prisoner, who was in the company of a common prospassive obedience and non-resistance, and the most rectors, as Mr. O'Connor observed in the Confe-

To the third we answer, that, the conveyance once made to an allottee, there is no legal means to prevent his selling his allotment, while the vendor cannot discharge the purchaser from any one of the conditions under which he held himself, or of any one of abominations. We have decided upon due con- his liabilities to the Company; while we consider sideration, that the house and school for the master the opportunity afforded to an industrious man, with money to purchase, from an idle man, without indusground taken in small strips from the allottees, property; and we further hold, that it would be the height of tyranny to tie a man for life to any occuthat the land shall be cultivated for the support of pation. A new-comer stepping into the shoes of the the master and mistress, and the cultivation shall be out-going allottee, steps, at the same time, into performed by the boys at stated periods of the day; every one of his engagements with the Company. when they shall be called from their books to the This proposition involves the collateral question of labours of the fields, and thence again to their a reserved list, the rule upon which stands precisely studies, upon the plan which is pursued at Willing. as our Scotch friends contend for, but they have over-

> To the fourth oroposition we answer, the late Conference relieved shareholders of five sixths of the disabilities imposed by the Manchester Conference, as, previous to the alteration in the rule, the non-payment of a halfpenny disqualified the shareholder from being placed in the ballot : while we cannot guess the be no end to cavil and dispute.

To the fifth proposition we reply, "that we are

# ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

During the week Mr. Bullock Webster gave his second lecture on Practical Draining in the Theatre of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, on which occasion he confined himself exclusively to the method of draining in clay soils for surface water only,-not where the sub soil itself was filled with water, but where the injury arose from the water resting on an impervious bed of clay. He orged that very deep draining on that kind of soil had been tried and failed years ago, and he mentioned the names of several persons who had proved this, amongst whom we observed was Lord Portman. He also said that in the strong lands in the Weald of Kent they were returning to the old system of thirty-inch drains. There were, however, he stated, circumstances under which draining may have answered, viz., where soil which could not get away. He thought that drains at a depth of four or five feet in clays could certainly do no harm if filled with a porous material, but he conceived that it would add much to the expense, without adequate advantage, and he warned his hearers not to form conclusions too hastily. In the course of the last year, he said, he had travelled about 10,000 miles in search of the data upon which he had based his reasoning, he had examined draining which had been done in varrous parts of the country within the last thirty or forty years, and he found in all instances he was fully borne out in his own opinion on the subject. He then touched upon the subject of the different tiles with much sound philosophy, and concluded by expressing his belief that the cylindrical tile, divided horizontally, were preferable to the flat roll, and tile as giving a more effective current, and consequently a greater capability for clearing the drain.

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Saturday, January 2, 18 7.