William Hewitt, Publisher, 16, Upr Windmill St., Haymarket, London

The Northern Star,

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. No. 517. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

TO THE OLD GUARDS, THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

My Friends,

I should have written you a political letter this week, upon our prospects and position, but for the duty imposed upon me, of replying to the manifesto of Messrs. Hibbs and Selsby.

I was the more anxious to devote some space this week to that purpose, in consequence of the avowal of the *Times* newspaper of Wednesday, as to the interest that England had in forming an alliance with the Pope, from which I shall, next week, show you, that my prediction as to the anticipated result from such an alliance has been realised; and further, to have convicted the *Times* out of its own mouth of culpable ignorance upon the question of Free-Trade. I was also anxious to have laid before you the exultation of the *Times* at the Prohibition of the use of Spirituous Liquors and intoxicating drinks in the Army Canteens, and, from the arguments used by the *Times*, to illustrate the several subjects, I shall be able next week, to prove to you, that where the people and their Press were years ago, the factions and their Press are only approaching to now.

The subjects will keep till next week; and now to my more immediate purpose—my approaching tour. I shall commence at Aberdeen—and in next week's *Star*, I shall map out my route, merely announcing, for the present, and I do so with great pleasure, that Mr Jones will accompany me; this announcement will, I have no doubt, give satisfaction to the Scotch people, and to the Chartists generally.

Another question interesting to you, and of moment to me, is, the Signing of the Deed for registration, and, loud as you all were for the completion of that document, I was thunder-struck upon discovering, that, from Monday Morning to Thursday Evening, not more than Two Hundred and Fifty members had signed it. Now, who is to bear the penalty of your culpable negligence?

Another error into which depositors in the Bank have fallen, is making Bank Orders, and Post-Office Orders, payable to the manager, whereas, they should all be MADE PAYABLE TO ME. In my letter to Messrs. Hibbs and Selsby, I might have drawn the attention of those gentlemen to the numerous failures now occurring in the banking and speculating world, but I merely hint at them, in order to furnish our friends with an answer to the enemies of the National Land and Labour Bank.

I remain, your faithful Friend and Bailiff,
Feargus O'Connor.

TO MESSRS. HIBBS AND SELSBY.

Gentlemen,

If it was not for your pressing and urgent demand, I certainly should, even now, abstain from the publication of Mr Selsby's letter, but as you are anxious for it, you shall not only have it, but the entire of your manifesto; and, although I might make some remarks in the same spirit in which that manifesto has been very cunningly devised, with the intention to wound but the inability to injure, I shall abstain from doing so. But allow me to ask you what there is in the name of Heywood, in the name of Lloyd, in the name of Barclay, in the name of Barnet, or in the name of the Manchester Joint Stock Bank, to protect those gentlemen or firms against as elaborate a controversy respecting each deposit placed in their Bank. In short, have you ever heard of such a course before? and the more especially when, by your own arrangements and laws, you had full and ample power to have prevented an occurrence which you appear deeply to deplore. Why, your own showing proves that that which was decided at a slender meeting of members on the 31st of July, by a majority of twenty-three against thirteen, was more maturely considered on the 14th of August, with the knowledge of the general secretary, who made it his duty to write to the trustees, and at this second meeting, on the 14th of August, the former decision was confirmed with only one dissentient.

Then steps in the Executive Council; and here you will not suppose that I mention the fact from spleen or hasty passion, when I remind you that for twelve years I have been contending against this description of trade-oligarchy, and I have been incessantly showing you that the next trades' struggle would be between the democracy and the aristocracy of the ruling power. But, even here, it is the senate controlling the representatives, because, although not stated in your manifesto, your first resolution was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman; and then your second resolution is a perfect admission of the right of the fourth branch to act as its members think proper, with the mere paternal appeal to them to think calmly and take time, while your manifesto professes to be a chastisement of parties because such an idea of banking money in SUCH A BANK had not been contemplated by the delegate meeting.

The subject was again brought before the Executive Council, and you decide only that the fourth branch had acted prematurely and upon false premises, because you have stated, as a ground for caution, the very reverse of what I stated at Lowbands. Now let me analyse the several fallacies that have possessed you:—

Firstly. The Bank is not registered, will not be registered, could not be registered, and need not be registered.

Secondly. You have made a very artful use of Branch Banks, and my only being accountable for funds that came into my hands.

Now, the one was the answer to the other. I stated that I would not establish branch banks, because the money would not come directly into my hands, and because it would impose an amount of anxiety and responsibility upon me which I was not prepared to undergo. Besides, I showed that the rent of an office and the salary of a confidential person would swallow up all the funds; but why make the omission of branches a cause of grievance when you object to the single source from whence they should spring? As a matter of course, I stated, and now re-state it, that I will not be responsible for any money not coming into my hands or into my manager's hands. And, then, as to the grievance of giving you an account of the condition of the Bank yearly; do you object to this straightforward and honourable proposition, as being derogatory to the character of a banker, or are you fearful lest it might inspire the people with confidence in the Bank? Allow me to ask you if Sir Benj. Heywood, or any other banker, would be answerable for funds that did not come into their hands; whether they would hold correspondence upon every deposit made contrary to the *spirit* of a trade's rule; I assure you, if I started with this understanding, I should be compelled to establish a new paper, entitled—

THE BANK WRANGLER.

And then you state something about a Mr Hoyle, which is precisely the reverse of the fact. But what could Mr Hoyle know about banking? Or what could the whole Conference know about a subject wholly foreign from their pursuits? when I, a Barrister-at-Law, was obliged to take the opinion of practised counsel before I would undertake the responsibility of becoming banker. But it so happens, that what you state Mr Hoyle to have proposed, namely, that the trustees be instructed to hand over the property of the Company as security to the depositors in the National Land and Labour Bank, so far from being impossible, is the very principle upon which the Bank is established, under the directions of the ablest counsel.

Your next sentence is the pith and marrow of your whole manifesto. You say, in fact, until the Bank is legally registered in accordance with the law, THERE IS NO SECURITY TO A SINGLE DEPOSITOR. Now this is your bile, which you have thrown off after what you considered a strong preparatory dose for your patient; but what will you say, when I tell you that the Bank cannot be legally registered, and that there is better security for the principal and interest of depositors than Sir B. Heywood's Bank, or any Bank in England guarantees. And as if determined still to pick a hole, you try to shake the stability of the Bank, (even suppose it was registered,) by objecting to the length of notice required for the withdrawal of money; and then you introduce Mr Harding's name, in order to show that a still longer notice might yet be required. But how did I act before in a precisely similar case? A poor man had deposited a large sum in the Bank, and stated that an opportunity presented of turning his funds to a very profitable account, which he should lose if he was required to give the required notice of withdrawal; that man received his whole money by return of post. And now the announcement made to the deputation, which you say was but private, and required confirmation of through the press, I give it you; that I will allow any Trade depositing funds in the National Land and Labour Bank to withdraw any amount it requires up to £200, at sight, and the whole of their funds at one week's notice. But this condition shall only apply to Trades, as, anxious as I am for the success of the Land Plan, I should be sorry that its prosperity should lead to the inability of the Trades to meet their oppressors with the sinews of war; and as you are anxious still to keep up a controversy with the fourth branch, rather than be the indirect cause of the slightest dissension, I have given instructions that the trustees may withdraw the whole of the funds deposited at sight.

As to Mr Selsby's letter I had nothing to do with it; as a matter of course, I was too much imbued with the spirit of democracy to admit of such a controversy, nor do I think that it would be at all conducive to the interest of the Trades themselves. Now you have the whole letter, and although you ask what confidence can be placed in a man who is afraid of the truth being brought to light, you appear to forget that your truths are all fallacies, while I much doubt that any refutation that I can offer would strengthen your confidence in me to that extent which would induce you to patronise the National Land and Labour Bank as the Bank of the Trades. With respect to your concluding paragraph, I have only to request that the members will insist upon a delay of sufficient length to enable them to peruse the next number of the '*Labourer*,' before it is decided whether the money of the Trades is to be ALLOWED to be applied to the cause of Labour and the benefit of Trade.

Gentlemen, I shall make no further observations beyond the expression of my well-founded conviction, that there is some power behind the Executive greater than the Executive itself, and that that power dreads the union of labour, and the application of its funds to its own redemption. But be prepared for the calamity and the blow; for, rest assured, that before this day twelvemonth, in spite of the aristocracy of trade, every guinea of every trade fund in the kingdom will be deposited in the National Land and Labour Bank. It is scarcely fair that men who profess to fight the battle of Labour, should seek every opportunity of causing dissension in its ranks, and weakening the confidence of its friends; and you will be able to judge of my sincerity, and of my conviction that the Land project and the National Land and Labour Bank are capable of redeeming England from beggary, and placing the government of this country in the hands of the working classes, when you read the next number of the '*Labourer*,' by which I seek to strip myself of confidence, and to relieve myself of responsibility, by making the Land question a government measure, and thus destroying all the fulsome nonsense about enrolment and registration of Company and Bank, by giving the members and the depositors government security, and the protection of an Act of Parliament, and which, but for the dissensions of labour, I could carry out myself with equal facility and success.

Gentlemen, if not too great a task, I invite you to read the whole of the next number of the '*Labourer*'—it is exclusively devoted to the question of the Land and the Bank; and when you have perused that, and reflected upon it, then I ask you to compare what a foreigner has accomplished for your country in two years, with but humble means, as contrasted with what has been accomplished by the millions that have been expended by the now impoverished Trades. I assure you, gentlemen, that my delight would be to be divested of all responsibility; never to touch, or never to see, a single fraction of money, but merely to give to the labouring classes the benefit of more practice, more reflection and experience, upon these subjects than any other man in England, or the world, can boast of. And, in conclusion, I beg to inform you, or to repeat what I stated in 1838 to the middle classes of Yorkshire, that the democracy of each class will become too powerful for its aristocracy; and this prediction is now being realised in the instance of kings themselves, as the Pope and the King of Sardinia are in open rebellion against the Autocrat of Austria.

Gentlemen, all attempts to turn me from my course are futile, and utterly hopeless, and for this simple reason—because I look upon the working classes as my children, and serving them as my only pleasure, and I am not going to abandon the one, nor give up the other.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient Servant,
Feargus O'Connor, Bailiff.

P.S.—Now, gentlemen, if you had confined your manifesto to an expression of your desire to hear more information upon a new subject, I would have thanked you for the caution, and to show you that I, of all men, am anxious for enquiry and ready for discussion, I hereby, and not boastingly, challenge the whole Press of England, metropolitan and provincial, daily and weekly, to meet me in discussion upon the Land and Banking question, and I invite the Trades of England, the Bar of England, and the Bankers of England to discussion upon the same question, and the two naked propositions that I shall submit to such meetings will be:—

Firstly.—That the Land Plan offers the only possible remedy for the protection and comfort of the labouring classes, and the security of the lives and properties of the wealthy.

Secondly.—That the National Land and Labour Bank affords better security to depositors than any other Bank in the world; that it guarantees a larger permanent amount of interest than any other Bank; and that it is established upon a principle more secure than any other Bank in the world.

Now, these are my two propositions, and you will find them elaborately discussed in the next number of the '*Labourer*.'

Gentlemen, as the term challenge implies some shade of hostility, I invite you to name the day upon my return from the continent, (which will be in about three weeks,) and I will cheerfully meet the Trades o Manchester in the Hall of Science; where, upon my part, I will undertake to conduct the discussion with a view to arrive at the truth, not having the slightest interest in the success of the National Land and Labour Bank, beyond the inestimable benefits it is calculated to confer upon the labouring classes generally.

F. O'C.

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMEN STEAM ENGINE, MACHINE MAKER, AND MILLWRIGHTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Respected Friends,—At a meeting of the General Executive Council, held August 28th, 1847, at which the whole of the members were present,—It was decided, that an Appeal should be made to the members throughout the society, upon a subject involving the interests of every member, and one upon which each member, as far as practicable, should have an opportunity of recording his vote. The subject alluded to, is the security of our funds. Our attention has been drawn to the question owing to the circumstance of one of the branches, viz., Manchester 4th branch, having decided, on the 31st July, at but a slender meeting of the members, although a summoned one for the election of officers, and banking,—twenty-three voting for, and thirteen against,—'That the whole of the funds in their possession, amounting to £620, should be withdrawn from Sir Benjamin Heywood, and Co.'s bank, and deposited in Feargus O'Connor's Land and Labour Bank.' This decision having been accidentally communicated to the general secretary, he made it his duty, at once, to write to the trustees, protesting against so hasty a step being taken, until the matter had been fully considered by the Executive Council, and an appeal made, through them, to the whole of the branches; which had the effect of delaying proceedings until their next meeting, which took place on the 14th August, and at which meeting they confirmed their former decision, as we are informed by their secretary, by 25 voting for, and 1 against. The same evening, there was a meeting of the General Executive, and the subject was fully entered into, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved—'That in the appeal against Manchester 4th branch removing their funds,—It is the opinion of this meeting, Manchester 4th branch have acted contrary to the *spirit* of the 9th rule.'

Resolved—'That after mature consideration of the mode in which Manchester 4th branch purposes banking its money in the National Land and Labour Bank,—we respectfully request Manchester 4th branch to suspend such proceeding until the opinions of the branches have been taken, as such an idea of banking money, in such bank, had not been contemplated by the delegate meeting.'

A copy of the above resolutions were sent, as early as possible, to the secretary and trustees of the branch. But, notwithstanding this decision of the executive council, on the 21st of August, the trustees transferred £620 from Heywood's bank, into the hands of Feargus O'Connor. The subject was again brought before the executive council on the 28th of August, and received their mature consideration; the discussion of the question occupying the whole of the evening. The security given by Feargus O'Connor, for money deposited in his hands, and the practicability of the arrangements of his bank for the society's purposes, were the leading features that were discussed. The whole of the evidence that could be brought to bear at the time, upon the subject, both for, and against, was produced, and carefully examined. Several resolutions were proposed, and the following were ultimately agreed to:—

Resolved—'That the opinions of all the branches be immediately taken on the propriety or impropriety of any branch of our society depositing our funds in the 'National Land and Labour Bank.'

Resolved—'That it is the opinion of the executive council, from the evidence produced from the *Northern Star*, and other sources, that the Manchester Fourth Branch have acted *prematurely* in the step they have taken in depositing the funds in the 'National Land and Labour Bank.'

In considering this question, we would urge upon every member to weigh well the importance of the subject, and for that purpose we would refer you to the report of Conference at Lowbands, contained in the *Northern Star*, of August 21st. It will there be seen that the National Land and Labour Bank is only at present in its infancy, and can scarcely be said to be established; the same not yet being 'registered in accordance with law.' Another thing to be observed is, that there are not to be any branch banks, but the whole of the deposits are to be made in London—Mr O'Connor having the sole and entire control of the funds. Mr O'Connor states that he will not be responsible for any money not coming through his hands; that he is not bound to give an account, but will do so. He also states that the Land shall be the security to the depositors; yet we find at the same Conference alluded to, a Mr Hoyle proposed—'That the trustees be instructed to hand over the property as security to the depositors in the National Land and Labour Bank,'—and the answer that Mr O'Connor gives is, 'that it is impossible.' In fact, until the Bank is legally registered in accordance with the law, there is no security to a single depositor. Another point to be noticed is, even supposing the Bank to be registered, the length of notice required before any money can be withdrawn. According to an article in No. 4 of *The Labourer*, Mr O'Connor states,—'That ten pounds, or any lesser sum, may be withdrawn on demand; for withdrawing any sum above ten pounds and up to twenty, a fortnight's notice must be given; and for any sum above twenty, one month's notice of intention of withdrawal must be given.' But, at the Conference, one of the delegates, a Mr Harding, 'thought it would be necessary to cause depositors to give longer notice before they should be allowed to withdraw their deposits.'

We are informed by the secretary of Manchester 4th branch, that, in a letter sent to the branch by Mr O'Connor, he intimated that he would allow £50 to be withdrawn at sight, and that he also made the same promise to a deputation that waited upon him from the branch. But as this is merely a private communication to certain parties, and not announced officially through the public press, it cannot be depended upon. We would also beg to draw the attention of the members to the remarks made by Mr O'Connor* in his address to the members of the Land Company, and to a letter contained in the same paper by G. S. Offord, a member of Manchester 4th branch. For the convenience of the members, we have deemed it expedient to copy them here. Mr O'Connor says, 'I dare say you will derive no little gratification from the announcement, that the Manchester mechanics have deposited £620 of their funds in the National Land and Labour Bank, and that many societies are about to follow their wise and patriotic example; and to them, as to all others, I shall only say, not that I may perish, or that my right hand may fall from my body, or that my tongue may cease to wag, if I deceive them; but I do say, that I am not a pleasure man, a drinking man, a drunken, a gluttonous, or a luxurious man, and if they have not 20s. in the pound, and four per cent. interest for their money, I must be a *robbing man*.' To know, by dear-bought experience, that Mr O'Connor is a robbing man, if he does not perform what he promises, may afford satisfaction to some, but we think some thing more substantial will be required by the majority of our members as security for their money, before they consent to allow it to be deposited in his hands. The following is the letter of Offord,—

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Respected Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that the minutes of our last meeting, authorising the trustees to withdraw the money of the Manchester 4th branch of the Journeymen Steam Engine, Machine Maker, and Millwrights' Friendly Society from Sir Benjamin Heywood's Bank, and the placing of the same in the Land and Labour Bank, was confirmed by the unanimous vote, at a summoned meeting of our branch, on Saturday, the 14th. You will also find enclosed, a copy of our rules, with the names of our trustees in the second page, signed by themselves, which you will be so kind as to keep for the purpose of comparing signatures, when the withdrawal of any money may be required. I am also requested to draw your attention to the 9th rule, which relates to our banking of money as a branch; and to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter and rules, and send us the best method of transmitting the money (six hundred and twenty pounds) to you with the last expense, as our object is to show to society at large, the superiority of the Land and Labour Bank over the present; and thereby set an example worth following by the rest of the trade, for I feel confident that when once set going, it will be speedily followed by other branches of the same trade. Indeed it is already going on in another branch in Manchester; I think, sir, after you have read this to your conference now assembled, that some of them will strike while the iron is hot, and I do expect something from David Morrison, although at present a stranger to me, for I think that Swindon cannot lay behind with him there.

I am Sir, yours respectfully,
George Samuel Offord.

3, Church-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester, August 15th, 1847.

* See *Northern Star*, August 21st, 1847.

Consequent upon the above letter and the remarks of Mr Feargus O'Connor appearing in the *Northern Star*, the following letter was sent to Mr Feargus O'Connor, on the 24th August:—

64, Dale-street, Manchester, August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir,—In looking over the *Northern Star* of Saturday last, I perceive in the course of your address to the members of the Land Company, you make allusions to the circumstance of the mechanics of Manchester having deposited £620 of their funds in the National Land and Labour Bank; and in the same paper there is also a letter, signed—'George Samuel Offord,' upon the same subject. My object in writing to you is to prevent a false impression being made upon the minds of the public, but more especially upon those of the mechanics throughout the country. A stranger to the facts of the case, in perusing your remarks and the letter of Offord, would be led to infer that the £620 had been voted into the National Land and Labour Bank with the unanimous consent of the persons to whom it belonged. But such is far from being the fact. Our society is composed of between seven and eight thousand members, extending over Great Britain and Ireland, and holding one general fund, the funds of any one branch belonging equally to the members of any other branch, so that in the event of any important change in the mode of banking or investing funds, especially in an experiment where doubts as to its security may exist, it is not only essential, but just, that those interested should be consulted; and in this view of the matter I feel convinced that I shall meet with your concurrence. The facts are, instead of the members being consulted, twenty-five individuals have decided upon the removal of the money from Sir Benjamin Heywood's Bank to the National Land and Labour Bank, they having composed a majority of those who voted at a meeting of their branch. And I beg further to inform you, that this act has been done in direct defiance of instructions given by the only acknowledged authority in the Society, viz., our Executive Council, and the parties so acting have rendered themselves liable to be brought to account for the same. The instructions of the Executive Council were, that the opinions of the members throughout the Society should be taken upon the propriety of allowing branches to deposit the funds in the National Land and Labour Bank; and any person wishing to do justice to all could not raise one sound objection to such a course. You will oblige by inserting this letter in your paper of Saturday next. Wishing you every success in your attempts to ameliorate the condition of the people, believe me,

Dear sir, yours truly,
Henry Selsby,
Secretary to the Journeymen Steam-engine, Machine Maker, & Millwrights' Friendly Society.

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Mr O'Connor has not thought proper, as yet, to publish the above letter, although two of his papers have been issued since it was sent, nor do we expect that any notice will be taken of it by him, and for reasons which we think must be apparent to all who have read his remarks and the letter of Offord. But we say, if he is an honest man, as he professes himself to be, and possesses a desire to do justice to all, he will publish it. If he does not do so, we ask what confidence can be placed in a man who is afraid of the truth being brought to light. We consider that the public have a right to be undeceived, and to effect that has been the sole object of the above letter. It has been deemed advisable by the Executive Council to lay the whole of these facts before the members, so that they may be enabled to judge fairly upon the subject. All that we say is, decide not too hastily or precipitantly, but give the matter that serious consideration its importance deserves; above all, avoid taking any step which may have a tendency to destroy that confidence amongst each other which is so essential to the prosperity of our institution, and without which, whatever amount of interest is obtained for our money, our Society would be a mere chimera. In conclusion, we cannot but regret that any branch of our Society should act contrary to the wishes and instructions of the body whom they have appointed to decide upon all matters of importance, involving the interests of the whole. The course we have taken in this matter, in appealing to the members, we feel convinced, will give general satisfaction, and which, as your Executive Council, is all we aspire to.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the officers of each branch are instructed to summon a meeting of their members immediately, and to adopt the best means of insuring as full an attendance as possible, in order that every satisfaction may be afforded to the members. The question to be decided is—whether or not any branch shall be allowed to deposit the funds in the 'National Land and Labour Bank.' And it will be necessary that particular care should be observed in taking the number of votes for and against, as the number of votes must decide. In cases where branches are unanimous, the numbers present must be taken.

It is requested that no unnecessary delay will occur in taking and sending in the decisions, with the number of votes for and against, to the general secretary, as early as possible.

Yours respectfully, (for the Executive Council,)
Thomas Hibbs, President,
Henry Selsby, Secretary.

64, Dale-street, Manchester,
Sept. 9th, 1847.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

At a meeting of the Irish Democrats held at Cartwright's Coffee-house, on Sunday last, Mr Murray in the chair, the address given below was unanimously adopted, resolutions of approval and admiration of Pope Pius IX. and his noble people were also adpeted. Feargus O'Connor Esq. M.P. was, with great enthusiasm, elected president for the ensuing year.

ADDRESS OF 'THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION OF LONDON,' TO THE TOILING COMMUNITY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Brethren.—Seeing that year after year we are doomed to tread the gloomy and beaten path of toiling agitation, and yet still continues in the sunny distance, the goal of our deliverance; seeing this, we have dared to ask ourselves—how it is? or why it is? that it should be so? These are bold questions, and political economists might perhaps demonstrate to the satisfaction of their employers, our utter incapacity, or question our impertinent audacity in meddling with the

'Traffic of the learned.'

Be this as it may, we fancy that we are part and parcel of the body most concerned, and we have made up our minds, come weal come woe, to speak for ourselves. We have given ourselves the trouble to consider those questions, and we have discovered that there is nothing after all so very surprising in such a state of things. In the body politic, as well as in mechanical bodies, the lesser cannot move the greater unless applied witha degree of velocity, equal to the weight of the power to be removed; thus it is in vain that sectional bodies attack the great bodies of the state, becauee the velocity of the former not being equal to the weight of the latter, the former rebounds, loses of its motion and is paralysed by the contact, while the weightier body remains undisturbed. Individuals try, and try in vain to disturb the huge mass; many lend a helping hand for a time, when their patriotism and perseverance part, at the moment too, perhaps, when strength and firm resolve should have united them more closely; 'tis at such a moment the hitherto invisible and insignificant animalculae collect around the wheel of progression, and stop its movements which another effort of united action would have crushed. By the above rule sectional parties must always fail in attempting to remove the great mass of corruption that stagnates the life's blood of the toiling community. Till the people shall resolve as one man upon some combined effort, to give velocity to some directing power equal to the resisisting power of the State, it is morally impossible to calculate any date, as the end of our political struggles. These being our opinions, we have endeavoured to try how far it would be possible for us to go towards the attainment of such a desideratum; for this purpose we have cast aside everything in our 'rules, objects, and declaration,' that can bear the remotest semblance of partisanship; the whole people for the whole world, and the world for the whole people, shall be the leading tenet of our political faith. We aim not at rivalship; no antagonism with any existing bodies of politicians, to aid all, and sympathise with all, shall be our golden rule. Old Ireland and her friends are our friends, for are we not all born of the same persecuted land. Young Ireland and their friends are no less our brothers because we think proper to adopt a more extended mode of action—a mode of action more consonant with our judgment, our feelings, and our principles; being of opinion that to assert and uphold the "rights of man" is the duty of all men. Others may differ with us, we shall not quarrel with them for their opinions, nay more, we will even lend them an honourable helping hand; but we will never connive at the suppression of our own just claims, to carry out the crotchets of others; we have always openly and manfully avowed our disinclination to Beg a Right, particularly from an incompetent party, and we deprecate the attempts occasionally made by a side-wind at our principles. We are told that our principles are full of abominations, that we are for the establishing of a universal mart to barter away men's souls and bodies, and that we decrade ourselves by seeking for our rights from a foreign legislature, and that we ought to reserve our 'five points' for presentation to an Irish House of Commons. In other words, we are advised to forego your claims. Help us to repeal the Union, and then bring forward your abominable principles, and we will give you battle when we are snugly seated in College Green. Those who teach this doctrine know full well that the old corrupt boroughmongering soul-and-body-selling parliament of Ireland crushed those principles in the very front of bristling bayonets—in the very smoke of Irish cannon, and in defiance of a host of antagonists, led on by the eloquence and arguments of a Grattan and a Flood! Besides, what a never-ending spring of agitation, turmoil, and rebellion must flow from such a policy! The people have rights or they have no rights; if they have rights, as we maintain they have, it is the bounden duty of those who pretend to lead the people, to keep their rights steadily, and perseveringly always in view of the people, otherwise they make expediency subversive of principle and practise a delusion which must end in disappointment broken promises, and degradation to all parties. If the people have no rights, then, in the name of common sense, let those leaders stand forward who think so, and manfully avow their position; or if the rights of the Irish people are so undefinable, or so limited, that they are unworthy of notice, and ought to be cast into abeyance until they can with propriety be cooped up within the walls of an Irish House of Commons!—then it were as well to forewarn them, that they may have as fair a chance of redress as the bodies and souls of poor Africans in appealing to their heartless taskmasters, from the stronghold of the slave-ship. Alas for poor human nature! it must not degrade itself by seeking for NATIONAL REPRESENTATION, because it is more fashionable to seek for the repeal of the Act of Union!! Well, we will even go with the fashion; but we cannot, nor never will consent to abandon the *glory* of the *degradation* for which we have long struggled, and for which the great and good of our land have perished, on the field and on the scaffold. Believing that political rectitude must be universal or imperial, to bear any weight against the corrupt systems of profligate nationalisms, we propose a union of action and concord with the good of mankind, irrespective of nations. We are anxious to see discord and petty jealousies buried in oblivion, to the end of a union—a happy union—a political union—a moral union—a social, and a great union of all parties! A moral confederacy is the terror of the evil government, while sectional squabbles, party feuds, and national prejudices, are the safety valves of his despotic power;—deprive him of their political barometers, and, though he were a Polignac or a Wellington, he flees before the gathering storm of an enraged people, till they gather into the lap of plenty, the fruits of peace, love, and unity! Towards one of our objects we claim your particular attention,—namely, 'To organise a system of stamped newspapers for voluntary distribution in Ireland.' Every Irishman, however limited his means may be, will thus have an opportunity of conferring a benefit on his country. Alas! few countries stand more in need of a helping hand from her exiled children. When we know how much depends upon the spread of knowledge to aid in carrying out a social reform, it may well be supposed that we look upon this part of our system, as no small auxiliary to the task we have imposed upon ourselves. When we reflect what Ireland once was, and what she now is, we are pained at this subject. Once the theatre of refined and polished literature, a portion of whose records might well astonish, as it did, the modern Chambers of Edinburgh; but now, alas! what do we read—'Seventy-four towns, with a minimum population of 2,500 souls, enclosing a circuit of six counties, there is not a single bookseller!' When there are no booksellers, the maximum of knowledge in the population cannot be expected to rate very high, and the limited circulation of the newspaper press, with the haughty notions of some of their subscribers, who consider themselves alone entitled to think and to read, are not very likely to assist in filling up the vacancy. God willing, with your aid, we shall try to banish this national curse. Englishmen wonder, and well may they, to think that eight millions of people can be cheated and starved to death, in one of the most productive countries in the world; but how can a people be expected to wield a power the very possession of which they know not of; or, if for a moment they are permitted to bask in the sunshine of their strength, it is only to be bent like a supple twig in the hand of some blood-sucking mercenary informer, or broken to pieces by some political trafficker in their all confiding hopes. Could we but give to the people of Ireland the knowledge to confide in themselves, we might hope that the day-star of their redemption was about to appear in the heavens. Could we but impress upon our fellow-countrymen in England, the necessity of following our example, what gladness would it yield our hearts. Could we but see half-a-dozen men in each of the large towns of England set to work, and say, 'Let us try what we can do,' they would soon be surprised to find how much might be done by 'firm resolve.' With such help, we would soon have the 'Winged Press' flying from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway, from the Hill of Howth to the plains of Conemara. Nor alone do we call upon Irishmen to aid us in this imposing task; Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, aid us; your taskmasters are the oppressors of our country; but we do not forget that they also have your 'pound of flesh;' let the wrongs of Ireland, and the grievances of England, awake in our souls the great truth that 'power is in the people,' and that the people knew how to wield it. In conclusion, we beg to state that we are strongly impressed with the conviction that a Convention or Conference, sitting or acting in unison in London, registering the votes of the Irish representatives, and keeping a close watch over their parliamentary proceedings, would do more to prevent the cause of complaints, arising from negligence, incapacity, or truculency, on the parts of honourable members, than any other body could do, holding its sittings the other side of the channel. Honourable members would be more careful in giving preference to the ball-room, instead of the senate house, upon important motions, if they knew there were 50 or 60 honest, indefatigable men, sitting in council within 500 yards of them, watching their proceedings, and who would the next morning take the most effectual step to discuss with them the intrinsic merits of their promises! pledges!! and sparkling champagne!!! We have now laid our views before you; 'Firm Resolve' is our motto. No power on earth shall put us down, if you support us, till we have

'Ireland for the Irish,'
and 'England for the English.'

J. Bezer, C. M'Carthy,
G. H. Tucker, J. Joice,
W. Martin, L. T. Clancy, Sec.

DECLARATION, OBJECTS, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION OF LONDON.

President.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
Vice-President.—Mr J. Dwain.
Committee of Management.—Mr John Bezer; Mr Charles M'Carthy; Mr G. Henry Tucker; Mr J. Joice; Mr W. Martin.
Treasurer.—Mr J. E. Cartwright.
Secretary.—L. T. Clancy.

DECLARATION.

We hail all men as brethren, and hold them equals by inherent right to the citizenship of the world.

We recognise the right of all nations and peoples to govern themselves by the will of the majority of their own inhabitants.

We deprecate all restraint upon thought, matters of opinion, free discussion, and the rational will of the subject.

We hold the right of property as inviolate in the just discharge of its duties with the rest of the community.

We hold taxation without representation as the exercise of a usurped power, alike subversive of honour, honesty, and justice.

We recognise merit alone as the standard of political ascendancy, and the cultivation of virtue and knowledge as a surer guarantee for the future happiness of mankind than the bristling bayonets of mercenary hordes.

We hold every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, or a nobility, or a popular assemblage, a degree of tyranny.

We hold it as a deplorable and unanswerable test of the unfitness of the ruling power to govern a country, who permits the land to be waste, while its people die of want, or are compelled, in need of the necessaries of life, to emigrate to other climes.

We hold a social and earnest political brotherhood of the toiling community of Great Britain and Ireland, as an Imperial bond, wanting alone the signet of the people, to ensure the restoration of their long and unjustly withheld rights.

OBJECTS.

To use our best exertions to obtain a Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and to establish a parliament in that country, based on the full, free, and fair representation of the whole people of Ireland.

To cultivate a better understanding amongst all grades of the toiling community.

To assist in the downfall of the hydra-headed monster 'Prejudice' too often held up as a dread Bugbear for the worship of the uneducated, by designing men for the advancement of their own perfidious purposes.

To assist in the spread of useful political truths in Ireland, by organising a system of voluntary contributions of stamped newspapers.

To impress upon our countrymen in England, by all the urgent means in our power, the necessity of establishing an Irish Conference, to assemble at least once in a year in London, in order to watch the parliamentary proceedings, and otherwise aid and assist in giving due effect to the legitimate struggle of the Irish people for Repeal.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The affairs of the 'Irish Democratic Confederation' shall be conducted by a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, and secretary, with a managing committee of five: the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary shall be elected by ballot annually; the managing committee shall be ballotted for quarterly.

The members of the Confederation shall meet at least once a week, to be presided over by the president, vice-president, or in their absence by a chairman, elected in the usual way.

THE PRESIDENT—HIS DUTIES.

It shall be the duty of the president to attend all public meetings of the Confederation, and preside over their deliberations; he shall be empowered to order an official meeting of the Confederation, to be summoned on any extraordinary occasion, as well as to order a meeting of the officers of the Confederation when he may deem it necessary.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS DUTIES.

The vice-president shall assist to regulate the order of all public meetings, taking counsel from the president upon all questions relative to the Confederation, as well as presiding over its weekly meetings.

THE TREASURER—HIS DUTIES.

The treasurer's accounts shall be open at all times to the inspection of the members of the managing committee; he shall prepare a balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, to be laid before the Confederation half-yearly.

THE SECRETARY—HIS DUTIES.

The secretary shall attend all meetings of the Confederation, and keep correct minutes of their proceedings. All monies which may pass into his hands, he shall hand over to the treasurer, and keep a correct account of the same.

MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE—THEIR DUTIES.

They shall meet for the transaction of business at least once a week; they shall investigate and decide upon the course of policy to be pursued by them, upon all questions which may be brought forward at the weekly meetings of the Confederation; they shall determine in what manner they can best promote their interest, and carry out the objects, of the 'Confederation.'

LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

Any member of the managing committee absenting himself for two successive meetings of the committee, without showing satisfactory cause, shall cease to be a member of said committee, and another shall be elected in his stead on the next weekly meeting of the Confederation.

ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS.

All persons approving of, and acting in accordance with the declared objects, and conforming to the rules, of this Confederation, ere eligible to become members, on taking out cards of membership, for which each person shall pay sixpence half-yearly.

A monthly report of the income and expenditure of the Confederation to be laid before the meeting.

No member to exceed a quarter of an hour in addressing the weekly meeting of the Confederation.

No member shall speak twice on the same subject, except in explanation, or the opener by way of reply.

All amendments and propositions arising out of business under discussion at the weekly meeting, shall be submitted to the chairman in writing.

One week's notice shall be given prior to any motion being entertained by the weekly meeting of the Confederation.

All monies subscribed shall be expended in carrying out the objects of this Confederation, unless specially notified otherwise.

Voluntary contributors of stamped newspapers for distribution in Ireland.

Twelve copies of any newspaper for distribution in Ireland, shall be considered equal to six months' subscription; six copies equal to three months' subscription.

Every member of the Confederation shall be entitled to give in the name of one recipient for the voluntary press in Ireland, to the secretary, who shall cause all such names to be written, with their proper address, in a book kept for that purpose, to whom one newspaper shall be forwarded weekly, according to priority of names.

All surplus copies of newspapers shall be forwarded to the secretary's reading-roms, in Ireland.

MANNER OF POSTING THE NEWSPAPERS.

The secretary shall cause all newspapers, received in the course of each week, to be laid on the table before the weekly meeting of the Confederates, properly folded and directed. The president, vice-president, or chairman, shall then cause to be selected two members from the meeting, whose duty shall be to see them carefully posted, during the sitting of the meeting, if practicable.

These rules, objects, and declarations, to be altered, cancelled, or amended, only by a vote of the weekly meeting of the members of the 'Irish Democratic Confederation of London.'

All communications, newspapers, &c., to be addressed to Mr L. T. Clancy, Cartwright's Coffee-house, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, London.

RE-OPENING OF THE FINSBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION.

This institution, established for the purpose of affording the Radicals of Finsbury an opportunity of meeting together and discussing scientific, political, educational, and historical subjects, capable of holding, comfortably, rather more than 300 persons, is situated in Frederick-place, Goswell-road, near the New River. The re-opening was celebrated by a tea party and ball, on Tuesday evening, September 14, when a numerous and highly respectable party attended, which was presided over by Dr Bowkett of Poplar; who, in taking the chair, said they had met to renew the battle of progress against ignorance, poverty, and superstition;

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

THE POPULAR MEDICINE.

The following important testimony to the efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS has just been received by the Proprietors.

TO MESSRS T. ROBERTS AND CO., LONDON.

Athlone, December 7th, 1846.

Sirs,—You will please to send me six dozen more Parr's Life Pills; I am just out. I can assure you they are doing an immensity of good; every one who has tried them in affections of the Liver and Stomach derive a great deal of benefit. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM GILCHRIST,
Apothecary and Surgeon.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says, "After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills I am determined in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—

"Firstly,—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly,—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will be entirely removed from the system.

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

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

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

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF THE ABOVE MEDICINE.

None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engraved on the Government Stamp pasted round each box; also the *fac simile* of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; Mitchell, Glasgow; and by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom.—Directions are given with each box.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel.

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps,

THE SILENT FRIEND;

A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by over-indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third.

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury, primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. The part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the preventative Lotion, an application by the use of which all danger of infection is completely avoided, and the painful and destructive maladies described in the preceding sections thoroughly prevented. Full and explicit directions are given for its use, and its *modus operandi* clearly explained.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal are shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic! its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The 5l. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; whereby there is a saving of 1l. 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5l. for a packet.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

PERRY'S PREVENTATIVE LOTION

Is a never-failing preventive of infection. Used in accordance with the printed directions, it affords a safeguard against the approach of disease. Price 33s. a bottle; or in 5l. cases. Sold by all medicine vendors in town and Country.

Consultation fee, if by letter, 1l.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jones, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford, of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.'

GLASGOW INFIRMARY WILL RECEIVE £100 STERLING

If an honest Medical Committee, after fair inquiry, do not prove DR GREER'S PILLS to be the best and safest medicine in Scotland, and himself the most liberal, safe, and successful surgeon and medical practitioner in it since 1814.

DR GREER'S PILLS are sold at 62, Nelson-street; and at his CONSULTING OFFICE, 11, HUTCHISON-STREET, and of all his Agents. More wanted, home and abroad, or at his FAMILY HOUSE, 102, South Portland-street, Glasgow.

As these VEGETABLE PILLS sweeten the breath, whiten the teeth, smooth the skin of pimples, give good digestion, cure stomach, liver, and bowel complaints, prevent sea sickness, bilious fevers, inflammations, rheumatism, gout, cruels, ulcers, bubo es, runnings, eruptions, dizziness, drowsiness, fallen sickness, piles, fistula, bronchites, pneumonia, consumption, colds, coughs, &c., all which the VEGETABLE PILLS effect, by purification of the blood which the hundreds of letters DR GREER has received from all quarters prove to the most sceptical, as the history of his life will show to the world. By the unanimous voice of 500,000 Britons, DR GREER is the professor of Hygeianism. Correspondents must post-pay their inclosures. Beware of impositions.

A commission to inquire into the special means requisite for the sanatory improvement of the metropolis has been appointed by government, and consists of Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr Chadwick, Dr S. Smith, Professor Owen, F.R.S., and Mr L. Jones.

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 39, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

*** The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercia Clerk.

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

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 sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent 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:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throat
Asthma	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on Skin	Headache	Tic Doloreux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Costipation of Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Lubago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dropsy	Piles	&c., &c.
Dysentery	Rhematism	
Eryslpelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s 1½d per box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fulness after meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels: Indigestion, producing a Torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganisation of every function of the frame, will in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effect. The stomach will speedily regain its strenght; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach, Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptons will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose, according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

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Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

HIGHLANDMAN PUZZLED.—A drover, fresh from the land of heather, whose knowledge of the sea, and of its ebb and flow, was confined to one grand idea of its magnitude, arrived the other day at the Craig pier with a flock of sheep, intending to cross over to Fife. It being low water, and the boat already well laden, the captain told him he must wait the next hour, as he was afraid he would not have water enough to float from the pier. 'Water enuff,' quoth John Highlandman, with the utmost amazement, 'Och, man, if he dinna hae water enuff in the muckle sea, fa wud ye get it than?'

FIRE IN THE OLD-KENT ROAD.—On Wednesday evening, beeween seven and eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr Munday, a carpenter and builder, carrying on business in St James's place, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road. The fire originated, it is supposed, from a spark flying from a lighted candle in the lower part of the dwelling house, and progressed with such violence that in ten minutes the house was one sheet of flame. Several parties at once set to work to extinguish the flames, but without success, and the workshops and the piles of wood next became ignited. Several engines seon reached the scene, but notwithstanding the immense quantity of water scattered over the flames, they were not subdued until the dwelling-house, the workshops, and timber-yard were reduced to ruins. The damage done is very considerable, and the sufferer is insured for only £500. Independent of Mr Munday's loss, the premises of Mr Wickson, butcher, have sustained much damage, the roof of the slaughter-house being burned, and the back part of the dwelling severely injured. The buildings occupied by Mr Payne, shoemaker, have sustained much damage.

The pent-up archæology of Scotland has at length found a safety-valve in the projection of a three-halfpenny periodical devoted to topography, antiquities, and tradition.

LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, cured by Holloway's Pills.—In close, hot, or sultry weather, the food in the stomach frequently ferments and brings on bowel complaints, which is at all times dangerous to weak and elderly persons. When the liver is out of order it induces heavy or drowsy sensations, the forerunners of direful diseases, as Dropsy, Apoplexy, Paralytic Strokes, &c. Such, and other baneful consequences are immediately prevented by a few doses of these searching Pills, while they speedily and surely banish disease when the system is already under its direct influence. Persons at the turn of life should, at so critical a period, take Holloway's Pills.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—His fate furnishes a remarkable instance of the instability of human greatness, and there is no doubt that his dislike to medicine remotely caused his early dissolution; for rather than take some *simple remedy, he allowed disease to gain the ascendancy* over his constitution, and death was the result. Thus it is that persons cannot be too watchful of their state of health, and being always provided with a safe and efficient medicine, such as Frampton's Pill of Health, enjoy the two greatest blessings of this world, health and long life.

Correspondence.

PATRIOTS OUT OF THE HOUSE AND LICK-SPITTLES IN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It is no less true than pitiful, that the greatest democrats have found their *quietus* in the House of Commons, and in the end, have become the greatest enemies to the liberties of the people.

It is said, there is no rule without an exception, and I know of but two instances in which the assertion is disproved,—1st—where the letter Q commences a word, the letter U must follow; and 2nd, when a man's innate feelings are pride, avarice, and ambition, then most assuredly will be found the attendants, treachery, tyranny, and obsequiousness.

Need we look further for precedents than Burdett or Brougham,—who once so great patriots as they? And who since such renegades? It is such creatures as they who retard the cause of liberty far more than the people's oppressors; they disgust the ardent, ridicule their principles, and bring into contempt the active and sincere advocates of freedom.

It is much to be desired that the new blood which will flow into St Stephen's, in the persons of Fox, Pearson, J. Williams, and Thompson, will not be inoculated with the aristocratic itch; that their eloquence will not evaporate in Dr Reid's atmosphere; that their nerves will not be shaken by the aristocratic cock-crowing; that their vanity will not be fed at the mahogany of a Lord Fitz-foodle; that their humble acquaintances will not be shirked upon meeting them arm-in-arm with, or in the fashionable cabriolet of, a Sir William Mud; and that they will not forget those who gave them the *entree* to such goodly company, and the grade from which they sprang. I am led thus to remark, upon perusing in the STAR the report of the 'Tower Hamlets demonstration,' in which I find the following evidence of a succumbing spirit on the part of Mr G. Thompson:—'It was his intention as soon as he was upon sufficiently intimate terms with his *honourable* colleague, &c.' Mr O'Connor referred to this passage, and it is to be hoped that the gentle hint he gave upon the subject will not be lost.

Sir, if Messrs Fox, Thompson, Williams, and Pearson, are really desirous of serving the masses, they must follow in the wake of Messrs O'Connor, Duncombe, and Wakley. They must treat their aristocratical associates with becoming contempt; return the disdain which will undoubtedly be evinced to them, and as in the next session there will be the *devil to pay*, they must always keep their *pitch hot*. It may be said, that the gentlemen in question are quite capable of taking care of themselves; no doubt they are, for as yet the breath of slander has not fell foul of them, but so we thought of Brougham, Burdett, and the counterfeit Harvey. We all know evil communications corrupt good manners, and that the danger arises from our aptness to imitate the manners of others, when put before us in an attractive form, and from the pains taken to corrupt us; and as the *new blood* men are now public property, they must expect to be well watched, cautioned, and questioned, without taking offence at the public doing so.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

FRANKLIN.

THE SLEAFORD TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I have been a humble worker in the good cause of right against might for a number of years, and have not until now requested a corner in *the people's only paper*, but having waited the last fortnight, fully expecting some other London member or members of the National Land Company would have expressed their sentiments on the above horrible occurrence, I feel it my duty (if you will permit me) to say a few words on the matter. What are the London branches about that they sit tamely down beneath this terrible wrong? A worthy, honourable, active member of our glorious Land movement has been cruelly slaughtered in the public streets, and the authorities! *the Lord save us!* call it 'Excusable Homicide!' Pshaw! There is not a shadow of excuse for this nothing less than murder, and if ever a man ought to be brought to justice for the perpetration of a foul crime, that brutal petty tyrant Sharpe ought not to escape. Methinks if a large meeting was held in London for the purpose of bringing prominently before the public all the circumstances of this dreadful case, and strongly worded resolutions were passed, loudly condemning the atrocious decision of these *non-excusable Dogberries*, and demanding of their masters a further investigation, it would encourage the good men of Sleaford, and strengthen the hands of that indefatigable patriot and honest lawyer, (and God knows we ought to prize him, for honest lawyers in our day are few and far between,) Ernest Jones, (he ought to be called *earnest* Jones,) for he has nobly done his duty. We number nearly forty thousand members, and if each subscribed one penny it would amount to £160. for the benefit of the bereaved widow. Oh! let us not as Chartists, as Landsmen, as lovers of mercy, of justice, and of right, practically belie our principles, by refusing to aid the widow and the fatherless under such terribly afflicting circumstances, and in heaven's name, let not London, which ought to be the most forward, be the most backward in doing good.

I am, Sir,

In the bonds of Democracy, yours,

JOHN BEZER, Cripplegate Branch.

O'CONNORVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—A gross falsehood having by some means appeared in the STAR respecting one of the occupants of O'Connorville, a man by the name of Oddy, which statement is in every way calculated to do him serious injury, it is most respectfully requested that you will do him the justice to insert the annexed, which is an exact copy of a statement furnished by him. It will be seen by it that instead of £40, as stated, he has had in all but £24, and has laid out £18 2s. 6d. By inserting this you will oblige.

W. BARNES, Lambeth.

O'Connorville, Sept. 5th, 1847.

RESPECTED SIR,

The amount of money I have received since I came here, which was on the 1st of January last, has been as follows:—

From Bradford, my own society				2	0	0
From the Directors, as aid money ...				22	10	0
With the said sum I have				24	10	0
Bought two young cows ...	£9	0	0			
5 bus. of barley, at 7s. 6d. per bus.	1	18	6			
4½ bushels of potatoes for seed	1	5	6			
Peas, beans, and other seed ...	0	15	0			
Three apple trees	0	3	0			
Furniture, kitchen requisites, and bedding	3	5	8			
Bought of the Company, timber by Wheeler	0	8	2			
Ploughing and harrowing ...	0	9	11			
Food for cows, rake, and scythe	0	16	9			
				18	2	6
Balance to support myself and wife ...				6	7	6

WM. ODDY.

This, sir, needs no comment.

THE PROPOSED LEAGUE FOR THE ABOLITION OF NATIONAL WRONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of a 'Constant Reader' upon this subject (inserted in your last) proves how little he knows of me or my proposal. I am no more an 'O'Brienite' than I am an 'O'Connorite.' I am no man's 'ite,' though if either Mr O'Brien or Mr O'Connor propose a good thing I am willing to support it, as far as in my power lies. Mr Gammage I only spoke with once, and I then told him what I have told many more, that they were going in anything but the right course; I have never been 'misled,' because I would not be led; I am my own leader, and when I fail to be such I shall consider myself unfit for service; the individual who requires leading being, in my opinion, but so much live lumber. However, with regard to the League in question, the idea originated with myself and a very few friends, who lament the loss of time, talent, and means, which is bestowed upon little societies against particular wrongs, when one grand League would abolish all wrongs in a short time. O'Brien has publicly opposed this League scheme, declaring that the people are ignorant, want instruction, and are not yet prepared for action; and some think the National Charter Association so complete that there is no danger of my proposal being carried into effect very speedily. When, however, the people consider the question fairly, they will see that it is much more rational to draw up a list of wrongs, and send to Parliament men who will abolish them, than it is to unite and petition men for rights who never mean to grant them; but, so far as I am concerned, it is immaterial to me which course the people take. One great error of the people is, in supposing that persons have an interest in bringing forward plans for the benefit of all. Judging from the present state of public patriotism, I should say that few persons have a far greater interest in keeping in than coming out. God help those who think otherwise.

Yours, for principle,

HENRY DOWELL GRIFFITHS.

Marylebone, Sept. 14th.

CHARTIST POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—You were so kind as to insert the letter I sent you a few weeks since, for which I return you my sincere thanks. And you were also pleased to accompany that letter with a few remarks, which of course you had a perfect right to do. In reply to those remarks, I have only to say, that although I do not see either the justice or 'sound policy' conveyed in them, I do not feel inclined to enter upon the subject, as it could be productive of no manner of good, and would only be opening old wounds which have already preyed too much on the body of Chartism. My object in writing at present is to correct an error into which one of your correspondents in last week's *Star* has fallen.

I regret that such correspondent (whoever he may be) did not read my letter, had he done so, he would have seen that there is no connection between my plan and that of Mr H. D. Griffiths. Your correspondent remarks that we have already an Executive and an Election and Registration Committee in existence. I know we have, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see one or the other, or both of these bodies, recommend some efficient plan for raising an election fund. And if your correspondent will take the trouble to look, he will see that I have recommended all monies to be paid into the hands of the latter of these Committees.

A word or two respecting Mr Griffiths' proposal. So far from approving of his plan, I am most decidedly opposed to it; not that I am less alive to the enormity of the wrongs complained of by that gentleman, than he is, but because it would lead to nothing but confusion and disunion in the Chartist ranks. Why, a Tory of the old school might claim the suffrages of the people on the single question of Sanatory Reform, while he might be opposed to every other reform that we hold to be all important. I think, sir, that the only policy we ought to pursue in the selection of candidates, is to stand by the principles of the People's Charter. If those principles were triumphant in the legislature, we could speedily settle all other questions. You will perceive by this how far Mr Griffiths' plan is founded on any suggestion of mine. Again I say to the Chartists, prepare instantly for another general election. Let the Election and Registration Committee adopt some plan for supplying the needful, and issue such plan immediately, that the country may be made alive to the importance of the subject.

Yours in the sacred cause of liberty.

A. G. GAMMAGE.

Stony Stratford, Sept. 15th 1847.

THE SCOTTISH MARTYRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Your paper of August 21st contains a letter professing to give an account of the proceedings of the committee for the erection of the monument to the memory of Baird and Hardy, but which letter contains many false statements; I only intend, however, to notice one of the number, and were it not that it is likely to tend to the discredit of the committee I would not have taken any notice of it.

The statement that I refer to is in the first paragraph, and is as follows:—'The working men of Glasgow, the men who toil and think, have done honour to the dead by collecting a *hundred and fifty pounds*, and erecting a monument therewith.' Now this statement appeared rather strange to some of your Glasgow readers, from the fact that I had stated at a meeting of subscribers and the public, nineteen days previous to the above date, that I had only received in all, the sum of ninety-two pounds, but that there were fifteen pounds more to be accounted for in the purchase of the ground on which the monument is erected, making in all *one hundred and seven* pounds, in place of £150, as the writer of the letter above referred to states. Well might parties ask what has become of the money, when I only accounted for £107, while we have here a statement made by one of the committee, who states the sum collected to be £150. I have only to say, in conclusion, that the committee will require £150, to finish their work, and if any of your readers will favour us with subscriptions, they will be thankfully acknowledged.

In the name of the committee,

Yours respectfully,

JAS. WALKER, sub-treasurer.

185, High-street, Glasgow.

Police Report

GUILDHALL.—POLICE COMMITTEE:—THE POLICE AGAIN.—Mr J. Blanchard, a stationer, of 11, Budge-row, was summoned for obstructing J. Baldwin, 446 City police, in the execution of his duty. On the 3rd inst., as the defendant was passing through Upper Thames-street, a disturbance had arisen owing to Baldwin using what appeared to bystanders unnecessary violence, in compelling a vendor of fruit to go away. A man of the name of Edwards was passing at the time, having a large bag on his shoulders; he remonstrated with the constable upon his conduct, when he was at once laid hold of by Baldwin, and told he should take him to the station-house for obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The man put down his bag and refused to go; several persons interfered, and the defendant feeling that a gross excess of duty was being pursued by the policeman, also interferred, and advised Edwards if the police constable persisted, not to carry his bag, but as the constable was the younger of the two, to compel him to carry it, and he (the defendant) would go to the station-house and represent the conduct of the constable to the inspector. He did so, and on the defendant arriving at the Garlick-hill station, before he could see the inspector, Baldwin took him into custody and placed him in the dock, making a charge against him for obstructing him in the exercise of his duty. The inspector refused to entertain either of the charges, and directed the constable if he had any complaint to make to summon the parties. Alderman Copeland said it was most monstrous that a tradesman of the City of London should be subjected, at the mere will and caprice of a police-constable, to be taken into custody and placed in the dock appropriated to felons, simply because there was a fancied obstruction in the exercise of his duty. Such an occurrence could not have taken place in the metropolitan district without the constable's dismissal. He should mark his sense of the conduct of the constable by dismissing the summons. There was also a summons against Edwards, which the alderman dismissed.

HAMMERSMITH.—MOBS 'RESPECTABILITY' AND PETTY LARCENCY.—A. Waller, who refused to give his address, was finally examined on a charge of robbery, while pretending to be in search of lodgings. On Saturday the 4th inst., the prisoner called to see some lodgings at the house of Mr C. W. Durnford, High-street, Notting-hill. Mrs Durnford showed him the rooms. While the prisoner was inquiring, very minutely, as to the accommodation, he suddenly asked her if she would oblige him with a glass of spring water, at which juncture Mr Durnford entered the room. He prevented his wife getting the water, and asked the prisoner, who agreed to take the apartments, for his name and a reference. The prisoner accordingly wrote down, 'Mr John Robens' as his name, and his reference 'Mrs Miley, No. 5, Quintain-street, Mile-end-road,' and quitted the house, saying he should wish to enter the lodgings in two or three days. Mr Durnford, however, suspected at once the prisoner's object was plunder, and determined on watching his proceedings. He accordingly followed him unperceived until he saw him go to the house of Mrs Spice, No. 4, Notting-hill-terrace, where Waller knocked at the door. Knowing that Mrs Spice was 90 years of age, and bedridden, also that if he went to the house the prisoner would recognise him, Mr Durnford looked out for some other person, and seeing Mr C. E. Barnes, surgeon, called him to his assistance, and explained the circumstances to him. Mr Barnes happened to be Mrs Spice's medical attendant, and went to the house. On being admitted, he found one of the servants in the front parlour with the prisoner, who was explaining to her that he should each morning wish his boots to have an exquisite polish. Mr Barnes immediately told the prisoner that he did not believe that he wanted any lodging, and ordered him to accompany him into another room. The prisoner did so, and Mr Barnes directed him to empty his pockets, on which he pulled out a pair of old-fashioned silver sugar-tongs, and gave them up. They were found to have been taken from a drawer of a sideboard in the front parlour while the servant went up stairs to Mrs Spice to communicate to her the prisoner's application for the lodgings. He was then given into custody.

On Monday a solicitor, with some members of the prisoner's family, were in attendance. His solicitor submitted there was no case against his client, inasmuch as there was no positive proof that the sugar tongs were Mrs Spice's property, or that they were in the drawer on the Saturday, not having been seen from the previous Wednesday. Mr Beadon said he differed *in toto* from that opinion. He thought that the case had clearly been made out against the prisoner, whom he must commit for trial. The solicitor trusted the worthy magistrate would not inflict such a disgrace on the family of the prisoner, who were of the highest respectability. He had received a liberal education, and it would be destroying him to send him to prison, as he would ever after lose all self-respect. After repeated endeavours of the solicitor to get a fine inflicted, during which the prisoner sobbed and wept, Mr Beaden said he did not know whether he was acting right in doing what he was going to do, when the inquiry showed that, had it not been for the energetic conduct of Mr Durnford and Mr Barnes, the prisoner might have had in his possession a quantity of more valuable property. When, however, he was asked to temper justice with mercy, he could but bear in mind the number of persons brought before him on similar charges, who were not so well educated as the prisoner; and therefore, although he would take the case under the clause pointed out, he would not inflict a penalty, which he had been asked to do, as he felt he should not be doing his duty if he did not send the prisoner to prison, with hard labour for two months. The solicitor implored the magistrate to alter his decision as far as hard labour was concerned, and remit that; but Mr Beadon firmly resisted the appeal, and the prisoner was committed.

SOUTHWARK.—ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE.—John Marshall, charged with having attempted to poison his wife, Elizabeth, by infusing tobacco in ale which she drank, was brought before Mr Secker for re-examination. The wife had also been locked up, owing to her having neglected to attend the second examination. Mr Wagstaffe, the police surgeon, described that upon analyzing the contents brought away from the complainant's stomach, a portion of strong snuff was discovered, which it was apparent was the powder which the prisoner was observed to mix in the ale, and it was further confirmed by a witness who stated that on the night in question the prisoner walked into his shop and purchased some snuff. The complainant again solicited for her husband's discharge, but the magistrate said that there was evidence of the deleterious nature of the article mixed in the ale, and it might have produced her death if prompt measures has not been adopted. Complainant: I hope your worship will not send me to gaol again. Mr Secker: I have no wish to imprison you if you find bail that you will appear, but a warrant was obliged to be issued to compel you to come forward, and if you are permitted to go at large you might probably keep out of the way, so that the prisoner might escape from this charge on which he has been taken into custody. Prisoner: I hope my wife will be allowed to use her own discretion in the matter; it is hard to make a woman prosecute her husband when she has no wish to do so. Mr Secker said that the offence with which the prisoner was charged was one of a most serious description, and although his wife had expressed a strong disinclination to press the charge, still upon public grounds it was compulsory upon her to prosecute. The complainant, who said it was impossible she could get bail, was then with her husband conveyed to the county gaol.

THAMES.—A PICKPOCKET.—John Calton was charged with having stolen two sovereigns from a

Poetry.

THOMAS MUIR, THE SCOTTISH MARTYR.

A tear for the fate, and a sigh for the story,
Of one who lov'd Freedom, regardless of fame:
Refuse not the tribute to him whose sole glory
Was that of bequeathing a Patriot's name.
Cold, cold is the grave where neglected he slumbers,
Unheeded the temple that holds his remains,
But his country, repentant, now gratefully numbers
The wrongs he endur'd to unrivet her chains.

Yes, nations may weep o'er the heroes they banish,
O'er men who ambition'd but their liberty,
But when all their temples shall crumble and vanish,
They'll live in the hearts of the brave and the free.
What are tears to the spirits of Muir and of Wallace?
Their names are immortal, their souls are divine;
No sighs can awake and no anguish can solace
The heroes that slumber in Liberty's shrine.

No, no, they now sleep where the brave cannot perish,
Though time may corrupt and their ashes decay:
Dishonoured they fell, but their country shall cherish
The martyrs whose glory cannot pass away.
The annals of Freedom, the records of ages,
Shall publish the names of the bold and the brave,
While the living shall mourn and blush o'er the pages,
To find that their country refused them a grave.

Yet, such was the fate of the heroes we number,
Who fled for a home to some far distant shore,
Unknown to the stranger, with glory they slumber,
While millions bewail them, when they are no more.
From their grave they reply: 'Oh! ye slaves, why forlorn?
'The spirit of Freedom with men never dies,
'For though tyrants may trample and laugh you to scorn,
'The sun of your freedom shall one day arise.'

The young, when they hear of their tragical story,
Shall wipe off the stain, and efface the decree.
They'll die, for their country, or live for its glory,
The blood of the brave is the seed of the free.
Long, long shall the millions, remember, with sorrow,
The names they shall cherish and love through all time,
They'll weep them to day, and they'll bless them tomorrow,
While mankind proclaims them immortal, sublime.

HENRY GRACCHUS, Gentleman.

London, Sep. 7, 1847.

A SONG FOR THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS,

On the occasion of their Annual Festival, to celebrate the Anniversary of the French Republic, at the German Hall, Drury-lane, Sep. 20th, 1847.

Fraternal Democrats—we meet
To celebrate this day—
And to the shades of the mighty dead
Our grateful homage pay.
For on this great eventful day
Was Freedom's flag unfurled,
And truths proclaimed which shall, ere long,
Regenerate the world.

Although as friends to Freedom's cause,
We mourn the patriot's doom—
Deplore that despots have the power
To send them to the tomb—
Regret that kings and priests exist,
That tyrants still abound,
And ignorance and prejudice
Are in abundance found.

Yet when we see Democracy,
With giant strides advance,
In Italy, and Germany,
In England, and in France—
See Chartists brave at Nottingham,
The victory obtain,
And through the land, o'er factions base,
A splendid triumph gain.

See Scottish martyrs now revered,
Those patriots staunch and true,
Muir, Hardy, Baird and Margarot,
Receive the homage due.
And see the millions now arise
In one united band,
With energy resolved to gain
The Charter and the Land.

We hail with joy the onward march
Of Democratic light,
Dispelling clouds of ignorance
And chasing mental night;
Exposing in its hideous forms
The system we despise,
A system based on injustice,
Corruption, fraud, and lies.

So sure as winds the billows dash
Across the foaming sea,
Orb's still roll on, and Nature's works
In harmony agree,—
So shall this mighty cause progress,
It will not, cannot fail,
In spite of tyrant's, king's, and priests,
It *must*—it *shall* prevail.

JOHN ARNOTT.

Somers Town, Sep. 13th, 1847

Review.

REVELATIONS POLITIQUES. LES TROIS VICTIMES. PAR LE COMTE DE WILLBROD.

[*Political Revelations. The Three Victims.* By the Count de Willbrod.] London: Armand, Rathbone-place.

(*Continued from the Star of September 11th.*)

Lyons was the first town which felt the intrigues of the Society of National Independence. The movements in Lyons in 1816, were in fact but the prelude to the more violent outbreaks of eighteen months afterwards; the results compromised Decazes and his agents in the most deplorable manner: it was in fact a skirmish of the parties,—a prologue acted by those grand dramatists, the Talleyrand—Fouché Ministry, the Orleanist faction, and Paul Didier—concerning whose proceedings the most significant and culpable silence was maintained by Decazes.

The outbreak was fixed to take place on the 20th or 21st of January, a few days after Didier's return from an expedition to Loire, Upper Loire, and Puy de Domme. He had received his latest instructions from Paris, and it was agreed that an attack should be made on the garrison, which contained but few soldiers, that some watchmen should seize the sentinels, and that Rosset with a hundred recruits should disarm the guard, take possession of the ammunition, and Lyons should be manned by the insurgents. But the plot was discovered on the morning of the 19th, by General Mariorgone, commandant of the department, and the ringleaders were arrested, with the exception of Didier, who within twenty-four hours found himself safe within the walls of Grenoble.

However, the executive in those days did not hurry themselves in their decisions; the plot which failed on the 20th of January, was inquired into on the 26th of August; an interval of six months was thus left for the drama at Grenoble to be played out, and the success or failure of Didier to be decided.

Yet had not an extraordinary fatality, or some yet deeper machination interfered, nothing could have been more easy than to stifle this rebellion in its birth. The following were the facts elicited by the judicial inquiry.

That there existed a revolutionary association of which the centre was Paris, under the immediate protection of the resigned ministers, and which spread itself through even the extremities of France.

That Paul Didier had, under the name of Auguste, been sent by the chief committee at Paris to Lyons, and had presided in the meetings held at the chief conspirators' houses.

And finally, that in these meetings, in written proclamations, and in intercepted letters, *personages of the highest rank* had been compromised, and their names had been used with a boldness sufficiently daring, to at least excite suspicion.

Well! these names were religiously concealed, the association of National Independence was suffered to continue its tranquil career, Paul Didier was allowed to continue unmolested his revolutionary pilgrimages, and the whole affair, which had been suppressed for six months, terminated quietly at the assize Court; some of the conspirators were acquitted: two were condemned to different terms of imprisonment, and but for the judge, M. de Chantelange, the trial would never have been heard of beyond the limits of the court. But that minister saw at once the whole danger of the conspiracy. He spoke openly and energetically of the seditious conferences of the ex-ministers: he accused Fouché, Carnot, and Talleyrand of having woven the plot of which he held one intricate thread. Other accusations, somewhat less explicit perhaps, were made by him, but if they were not then understood, the policy and craft of one now high in power, has left them at present no enigma.

It must be allowed that the conspirators showed much discrimination in choosing Grenoble as the theatre for the opening act of the revolutionary drama. Possessing peculiar privileges, from having long enjoyed its own parliament, ever ready to face danger, to be the first in all daring acts of independence, of patriotism, or of rebellion, yet unstained by the blood-guiltiness of the reign of terror, the capital of Dauphiny was an admirable spot for the execution of a scheme, which, if successful, was to deprive the Bourbons of their throne for ever.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

M. de Quincy figures as usual at the head of this magazine, with all his wordy nothingness and tedious folly. To criticise such twaddle would be beneath the dignity of a review; we can only remark with what singular appropriateness his observations on the origin of Schlosser's reputation may be applied to himself.

Schlosser must have benefitted in some such adventitious way, before he ever could have risen to his German celebrity. What was it that raised him to his momentary distinction? Was it something very wicked that he did, or something very brilliant that he said? I should rather conjecture it must have been something inconceivably absurd which he proposed:

There is a good story entitled 'The Huguenot's Daughter,' which contains much to please and interest, and has the rare merit of being, though a long tale, contained in the one number of the magazine.

A long review of Lady Georgiana Fullarton's extravagant novel 'Grantley Manor,' and another long dissertation on Scottish rivers (rivers seem to be quite a rage among magazine writers), nearly make up the present number of Tait.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Bennett, 69, Fleet-street.

We are glad to be able to continue our commendations of this excellent journal. It opens with the conclusion of an admirable tale 'The First and Second Marriage,' by Mary Leman Gillies, and contains a number of other articles on various subjects, which can scarcely fail to please.

The engravings in this journal are really excellent, and do credit to the artists; but the Poetry, we must say is poor and *mediocre;* in fact, it is not poetry, though it may be rhyme. With this exception, the September number of the People's Journal is worthy of all praise.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY. London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

This sterling magazine continues to present its readers with valuable information on colonial subjects, especially those relating to successful farming in Australia, &c. These graver matters are intermixed with light articles, illustrative of foreign life; and the continuation, in this number, of 'The Smiths at the Havana,' from the graphic pen of Charles Ellerman is as life-like and admirable as ever.

THE TWO LOUIS-PHILIPPES.

'He who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And leaves me poor indeed!'

We present our readers with the following amusing illustration of the above lines. [The letter is a translation of one addressed to the Editor of the '*Reforme*':—

SIR,—In the age of liberty in which we live, I had, hitherto, believed that we were permitted to call ourselves by the name of our fathers, and had the right to take his name and title. The anecdote I am about to relate will, however, prove to yourself and readers, if you think fit to communicate it to them, that we have returned to the usages of the good old times of absolute despotism, and that this right no longer exists.

At Nanterre, a part of the country where rustic manners and rural innocence exist in full force, lives a carrier called *Philippe*; his godfather had given him the [name of *Louis*, many years [before his namesake, the highest personage of that name, had determined on ousting his cousin, the king.

Our carrier styled himself '*Louis Philippe, carrier, first of Nanterre,*' not that he was ambitious of being the first carrier in the country, but only to tell his customers that his name was at the entrance of the village.

Thus did he quietly enjoy the right of calling himself after his father, when, unluckily, a carriage one day passed the door, and this carriage was the means of proving he had no right to bear his father's name. The carriage was the Duke D'Aumâle's. Though the horses were going rapidly, his Highness observed the *sign*, read it, and a few days afterwards, M. Philippe (I dare no longer *call him* anything *else*) was ordered to take down the offensive board, and replace it with

PHILIPPE, CARRIER OF NANTERRE.

The son of this victim bears the same names as his father, and being about to marry a Miss *Leroi* (the king), intended to add her name to his own, but it must not be. It is his misfortune to be called *Louis-Philippe*. It would, indeed, be treason to add *Le roi*.

If this anecdote be correct, is it not enough to disgust the world with the puerile folly and despotism of kings?

'Man! proud man!
Dressed in a little brief authority,
..... like an angry ape
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As makes the angels weep!'

THE TIVERTON LIBRARY.

The communications respecting the above Library being this week more than we can well dispose of in the 'Notices to Correspondents,' we place them together under a separate head.

☞ Having received orders for the knitted collars, contributed by the 'Tiverton lady,' to the amount of One Pound's worth, I think it right to intimate that I cannot receive further orders on account of the Library. One pound is, I think, a sufficiently generous donation, and as the lady's time is in other ways greatly occupied in furthering the interests of the working classes, it would be unjustifiable to impose upon her kindness in regard to the 'collars.' If, however, any friends wish to have collars, I shall have no objection to receive orders, it being understood that the cash sent to me will be paid over to the lady in return for her work. It is only proper to add, that I make this announcement without having first consulted the lady.

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

Northern Star Office,
Sept. 15th, 1847.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING of the Tiverton Chartists, held at the White Ball Inn, on Friday, September 10th:—

That this meeting tenders its most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the lady who has so kindly and benevolently presented to Mr Harney a number of ladies' netted collars, to be sold for the benefit of the Working Man's Library, and that we pledge ourselves to second the efforts of this lady so nobly manifested in our behalf.

That we present our grateful thanks to Mr Thomas Winters, of No. 2, Kirkman's-place, Tottenham-court-road, for having so liberally made a gift of twenty volumes to the Library. Also, our best thanks to Mr George Wallace, of No. 14, St John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park, for his kind gift of a highly valued work; and that we pledge ourselves to make the best use of the above works in furthering the aims and objects of the benevolent donors.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the editor of the NORTHERN STAR for his kindness on former occasions, and that he be requested to publish the above resolutions.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION at Tiverton beg to return their most sincere thanks to Mr Alexander and Mrs Baynes, for their kind donations to the Working Man's Library.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TIVERTON CHARTISTS has received eight volumes for the Library, from W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq., of Exeter, for which the Tiverton Chartists return their sincere thanks.

NOTTINGHAM OPERATIVE LIBRARIES.—At a meeting of delegates from the various operative libraries in this vicinity, it was stated that it was in contemplation to form one at Tiverton, and as the principal object of the meeting was to make arrangements for assisting the occupiers of the 'Land allotments' in forming theirs so far as the present circumstances of each library would admit, either by loan or gift of books; it was also agreed upon that Tiverton should be included, and that a copy of the rules of each library in this district should, in the first instance, be forwarded to the Tiverton working men, accompanied by such other information on the subject as might be considered of use. Being at a loss with whom we should correspond, I am directed by the delegates to request that, if in your power, you will insert in the next week's *Northern Star*, to whom the rules, had better be forwarded. The members of the operative libraries here, knowing the utility of such institutions, are anxious to render every assistance in their power for the formation of such libraries, in localities where they do not at present exist.—I am, sir, for the delegates, your most obedient servant, M. HUNT, Secretary, No. 2. Library, King George on Horseback.

Mr Julian Harney.

[Address to Mr George Cosway, Jun., West-Exe, Tiverton, Devonshire.]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A highly important invention has been just added to the numerous works of mechanical art already deposited in the establishment. It consists of an apparatus for propelling carriages up inclined planes on railroads, and is invented and patented by Mr Galloway, the engineer. The application may be thus described. In the centre of the road, between the rails, is fixed a strong baulk of wood, with a grooved rail firmly fitted on it for the purpose of receiving two horizontal wheels, one on each side; these wheels are in communication with the engine, and when the train arrives at the bottom of the incline, the wheels are put in motion and take it up with great facility, and in its downward course also acts the part of a break, the whole being allowed to descend with any given amount of velocity. The principle is beautifully illustrated in the model, which is daily exhibited and explained amongst the other demonstrations by Mr Crisp, the engineer, in the Great Hall of the establishment.

Sheridan once declined to walk with a lady on account of the unpleasant weather. The lady soon afterwards discovered him going out alone. 'It's cleared up, I see, Mr Sheridan.' 'Yes, madam, it has cleared up enough for one, but not for two.'

An eminent French statistical writer took his station near the staircase, at a London ball, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of gentlemen who arranged their hair with their fingers before entering the room. He found them to average about twenty-nine out of thirty, those who had least or most hair usually occupying most time.

A basket of grapes and a leg of mutton have been recently sent through the Darlington post-office.

Public Instructor.

LETTERS ON GRAMMAR.

No. 4

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

My last letter had so considerably exceeded the limits usually assigned to it, I was compelled to delay for a week, the consideration of some of the properties of the ADVERB.

I told you that it showed the *manner* of the verb. I must now add, that it is frequently used to increase the power of adjectives; which, you know, mark the quality of the Noun. Thus, we say '*very* beautiful,' '*extremely* rich,' to express a higher order of beauty and greater wealth than the adjectives 'beautiful,' 'rich,' would, of themselves, describe.

We also frequently use two adverbs together, for the same purpose as we join an adverb and an adjective, namely—to give the second adverb greater force: as 'he writes *very correctly*.'

Many adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives—as '*sweet, sweetly*,' '*beautiful, beautifully*;' but although almost all the words that end in *ly* are Adverbs, there are many words which have not that termination, which are also Adverbs. Whenever you may be in doubt, remember the rule I have given you—that '*the Adverb shows the manner of the Verb*,' and cannot be used with a Noun, as the Adjective is *only* used with a Noun, or its substitute, a Pronoun, expressed or supposed.

We now come to the seventh part of Speech, namely—THE PREPOSITION. Prepositions are mostly small words, and are used to show the *position* or *relation* of things to each other. For instance—I will describe my position with regard to things around me. I am *in* a room, *on* a chair, *near* the fire, *beyond* the window, *at* a table, *beneath* the ceiling, *before* the wall, *above* the floor.

Observe how accurately these words describe my situation. These words are *prepositions*. You may always know them by putting the word '*look*' before any word, and *it* after the word; if it makes sense, that word is a Preposition; as '*look at*,' '*look after*,' '*look about*.'

The eighth part of Speech is the CONJUNCTION. It is used to join words and sentences together, so as to *connect* them in the mind. 'I wish to have a cottage *and* garden, *that* I may live comfortably; *therefore* I will work hard to obtain them.' You see the words 'and,' 'that,' 'therefore,' join together three sentences.

INTERJECTIONS are words thrown into a sentense to express some sudden feeling, and having no connection with the sentence itself. I think they are scarcely worthy of being called a part of speech, since they are only to us human animals, what howling is to a dog, or neighing to a horse. Such are *Oh! Alas! Ah!* and many other similar words. In writing an interjection, you should always follow it by this mark (!) which is termed a *note* of admiration.

We have now gone through the definitions of the different Parts of Speech, which, you will remember, contain, in some one division, every word it is possible to utter. You will remember that NOUN is merely a *Name*.

That the ARTICLE *limits* the Noun.

The ADJECTIVE shows its *quality*.

The VERB gives *life* and *action* to the *Noun*.

The ADVERB is joined to the *verb* to show the *manner* of the *action*.

The PRONOUN stands for the *Noun*.

The PREPOSITION shows the *position* or *relation* of things to each other.

The CONJUNCTION *joins* sentences together.

The INTERJECTION is merely an *exclamation* of pain, pleasure, surprise, or any other sudden feeling.

And now, before I proceed to explain to you the changes which those parts of speech undergo, I will give you some directions for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the words themselves, since it is absolutely necessary you should learn to distinguish a Noun from a Verb, and so on, before you attempt to go into the peculiarities of each word.

I will suppose you seated in a class round a table, provided with slates, pencils, a bit of wet rag or sponge, and a small 'Johnson's Dictionary.' You may buy a new pocket editition of this valuable book for 1s. or 1s. 6d., and if two or three join to purchase one for their mutual benefit, they will think their few pence well laid out. Being all prepared in this manner, and having carefully read over my descriptions of the different words, you will each write on your slate a Noun; the name of something—say *Man*; then put an article to distinguish whether you mean *any one* (for which purpose you must use the *indefinite* A or AN), or some particular man (in which case the *definite* THE will be proper.) Proceed, now, to give *character* to the Noun by the addition of the Adjective, and say, '*An industrious Man.*' Give *action* to the noun man, by adding a verb—say, 'An industrious man works;' but all men *work* in some way—with hands, or head, or both—and those who work at useless idleness, do, in my opinion, the hardest work of all; so that, to say 'an industrious man *works*' is not saying enough. We must show *how* he works, by the assistance of an Adverb—*An industrious man works diligently.* Our sentence begins to express a meaning, but if we wish to continue to speak of the man, we must use the pronoun, and add '*he* rises early (another verb and adverb) *and* is *in* his garden *at* sunrise.' You see the word *and* joins the two sentences together, and the prepositions, *in* and *at*, show his relation with respect to his garden, and to the time of sunrise.

Whenever you are in doubt about a word refer to your dictionary, where you will find, after the words *n* for noun (or perhaps *s* for substantive; they mean the same thing,) *a* for article, *adj.* for adjective, *pro.* for pronoun, *v* for verb, *adv.* for adverb, *prep.* for preposition, *conj.* for conjunction, and *int.* for interjection.

And now, as I have given you quite sufficient work to occupy you for a week, I will take advantage of a little vacant space to say a few words on the subject of WRITING, which, you may remember, I advised you to acquire from Foster's Pencilled Copy Books. You will see an advertisement of the prices of these books in another part of the paper; and I should recommend you to obtain the *Parochial* copybooks, through Mr Foster himself, as they are the *cheapest*, and equally good with the others. In fact, if you can order one hundred at a time they will only cost about ten shillings, and this quantity will be sufficient to teach four persons to write well. These books have been designed expressly for the benefit of those persons who wish to acquire a good hand without the aid of a master. Mr Foster's plan is as simple as possible. You begin with straight strokes, and gradually proceed from strokes to pothooks, then to the easiest letters; afterwards the books contain the more difficult letters, and finally, words and sentences.

The guidance is of two sorts:—1st.—pencilled copies for training; 2nd—pencilled copies, alternated with lines in the direction the letters ought to be made, and at the proper distances from each other. Now mark—these slanting lines, which you will see *between* some of the lines of letters, are only to show you where the thick part of the letter is to be, and these alternate lines are to be filled up precisely like the top line of the copy.

Any further information with regard to forming writing classes, or in explanation of the copy books, I am authorised to say that Mr Foster will himself furnish you with, gratuitously.

In my next letter to you I shall explain some of the *changes* which the parts of speech are liable to undergo. Meantime, I trust that by pursuing carefully the plan I have laid down for the formation of sentences, you will become perfectly acquainted with all the sorts of words.

It gives me great pleasure to hear that some of the readers of my Letters on Grammar are forming classes for the study of those letters, because it assures me that my labour will not be in vain, since iyou are disposed to *help yourselves*. Nothing that s really worth acquiring can be gained without labour; all that the best teacher can do is to simplify that labour, and prevent the learner from wasting his time in learning that which is of no value.

I am, your very sincere Friend,
M. M. P.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—THE 'NATION.'

Under the above heading an article appears in the NATION newspaper of the 4th instant.

The writer commences by accusing a 'certain portion' of the public with being marvellously 'stupid,' because they have not yet been able to understand his views with regard to the constitution of the 'Confederation,' as to who are eligible to become members of that body, &c., &c. I very much fear that his article will not tend to dissipate the dulness of which the impatient writer complains. Indeed, I think it will be generally allowed by any person who peruses it to soar so far above the region of common sense as to be utterly unfit for average understandings. The very head-line of this article is unfortunate. 'Irish Confederation—the NATION.' What nation? Is it the Irish nation, or the newspaper? We are obliged to guess. The opening paragraph states that—

'The stupid portion of the public require explanation on certain points.'

This shows two things: first, that the writer is in a very bad temper; next, that his teachings have been unequal to the enlightenment of the public mind. We may fairly assume that his anger is the result of his disappointment at finding that he has undertaken a task of more difficulty than he reckoned on; and though he may make believe that it is lack of *acumen* in his readers, yet we may justly conclude, that, notwithstanding all his vanity, the worthy editor has some misgivings as to the clearness and force of his unsuccessful expositions.

The first point which he professes to set at rest is, 'Whether any sections or classes of Irishmen are *excluded* from the Confederation?' The second is, 'How far those who join the Confederation are bound by the doctrines, on matters of state policy, of the NATION newspaper.' He says, on the first point, that the Confederation requires no sacrifice of any Irishman's peculiar political views—nor any 'waiver of them, or silence about them.' 'Orangemen, Chartists, Old Irelanders—all are welcome into the Irish Confederation, provided they be honest repealers.' Now, this sounds very well; and if it were true, would be a latitudinarianism hitherto unknown in Ireland. But it is not true; or if it be, the Confederation have changed their practices as well as professions. Can any one have read the NATION without seeing that that paper disclaimed, on the part of the Confederation, all 'Chartist connexion.' Did it not, with an uncourteous and authoritative voice, declare, that between it and Chartism there was 'a gulf,' which it should be the endeavour of Young Ireland not to 'bridge over,' but to render more 'wide and deep.' Was this opening their ranks to Chartism? Was it by telling the Chartists that they, the NATION, considered the 'five points an ABOMINATION,' that they expected to encourage Chartist co-operation, which they now profess to desire? Was it by allowing Mr Meagher to preach on their public platform against democracy, and refusing to publish the letter of Dyott, the Chartist, in answer to that gentleman, that they expected to convince the world of their justice and impartiality? Was it by sedulously endeavouring to get rid of the alarming allegation that Mr O'Higgins had ascended their rostrum that they proposed to evince their wish for an amalgamation of 'all Irishmen?' As to Old Irelanders, or Orangemen, joining them without ceasing to be such, the thing is too absurd to require any comment.

On the second point, the writer of the article in question is of opinion—that 'the same answer might suffice;' but for a more explicit reply, he refers us to the 'reverse side of a Confederate card,' where it is thus written:—

'That, inasmuch as the essential bond of union amongst us is the assertion of Ireland's right to an independent legislature, no member of the Irish Confederation shall be bound to the adoption of any principle involved in any resolution, or promulgated by any speaker in the Society, or any journal advocating its policy, to which he has not given his special consent, save only the foregoing fundamental principles of the Society.'

Now, perhaps, a more extraordinary proposition was never put forward, than this idea of having a body without any power of acting for its members; passing resolutions, which are not to be considered binding, unless every man in the society gives his special consent; and supporting journals, without any reference to the political principles which they uphold! What would be the use of such a body, and such newspapers? Nobody could say, on the constitution of this Confederation, as explained by the writer in the NATION, whether the acts of the one, or the articles of the other, were a true reflex, or any reflex whatever, of the opinion of the association. Besides, it is folly to say that no member would be bound by anything said or done by a political association, of which he formed a part—the Attorney-General would never listen to such a doctrine—as the members of the Confederation will find, if ever they should be so unfortunate as to specially engage the attention of that troublesome official.

The writer in the NATION goes on to say, that he entertains his own 'decided opinions'—he does not say on what—and that he will preach and propound them 'with all his might,' without, of course, any reference to the feelings of his readers, of whom he seems gloriously independent.

In the next paragraph, he says of the Confederation, that it desires to 'grow into an Irish nation;' and for that purpose, demands the assistance of all parties, Orangemen, Chartists, and even Whigs. He leaves out the Old Irelanders here, whom he esteems worse, I presume, than the Whigs.

He next says, that there are no 'politics' involved in the question of Ireland. This is an odd declaration. I had thought that politics, both at home and abread, were to be closely watched, and skilfully handled, so as to be made 'auxiliary to, and promotive of Repeal. The state of Europe, the prospect of war, the sympathy of foreign states, the internal condition of England herself, the organisation of Irishmen, all 'questions of politics,' I was stupid enough to believe had much to do with the agitation of Repeal.

Of parties the writer thus speaks:—'To a free nation parties may be an ornament and a strength—to a pitiful, pelting province they are a weakness and a disgrace.' It is not very easy to see how parties can be either an ornament or a strength; they are evils incidental to society, which cannot be averted, and must of course be endured; but there is neither ornament nor strength, as far as I can see, in the nicknames and irrationalities of faction. The writer also tells us in this paragraph, that we are a 'discrowned state,' and therefore have no right to have anything to do with 'politics,' by which he understands 'the rights and duties of *citizenship*.' Now in the name of all that is wonderful, how does this gentleman purpose proving that we are a 'discrowned state?' 'Unfortunately,' as a republican would say, we have all the honour and cost of maintaining a crown on the head of a dynasty, not likely to fail in supplying us with 'gracious sovereigns,' till the crack of doom; so that if a crown can be essential to maintaining the rights, and performing the duties of *citizenship*, we have, on that head, no excuse for yielding the one, or evading the other.

In the next, which is the concluding paragraph of this paper, the writer tells the Chartists 'to keep their five points' till we are a free nation. Why, if we were 'a free nation' we should have the 'five,' or rather the 'six points,' conceded. The mere repeal of the Act of Union would not free us; if six-sevenths of the people were still left unenfranchised, it would only bring the tyranny of class legislation closer to the doors of the people. 'Universal Suffrage,' this gentleman goes on to say, would 'under the present parliamentary government, be an universal auction and mart of men's souls.' How so? Is it in the narrowness of the constituencies, that this gentleman finds political salvation and security against corruption? If so, repeal the Reform Act, and let Old Sarum become a model borough once more. Who could corrupt or coerce universally? particularly if the ballot threw its protection over the dependent voter, and rendered the bargain between corruption and venality impossible of contract. But the writer waxes more rabid still; he says, 'rather than annual elections he would wish a disfranchisement of the island, and instead of paying members to attend parliament he would vote them a handsome sum for staying away.' He finally concludes thus:—'Be your points bad or good, degrade not yourselves by seeking them of a foreign legislature. Let Ireland be once *sui juris*, and then we will talk of the five points. In the meanwhile, be assured that in the Irish Confederation, as hereafter in the Irish nation, there is room for all Irish parties.'

Now the concluding words of this paragraph, subtended to those which occur in another, form a very inconsistent alliance, and lead to a very ridiculous conclusion. 'Parties,' says the writer previously, in a 'pitiful, pelting province' (meaning Ireland, of course), 'are a weakness and disgrace.....meanwhile, be assured there is room in the Irish Confederation for all Irish parties,'—*i.e.* room in the Irish Confederation for 'weakness and disgrace.' Well; I always considered that there was much folly and 'weakness' about this said Confederation, but I must confess I should have hesitated to ascribe to it 'disgrace.' The candid editor will allow, I think, after this, that his readers have not a monopoly of 'stupidity' and 'confusion of ideas.' But, this writer would disfranchise the whole island—lay it under political interdict—and pay the 'members' for staying away from the imperial legislature. How does he reconcile this with the indignation of Young Ireland about not contesting Dungarvan? Is there such a discrepancy in the opinions even of the conductors of the NATION, that while one writer utters these words, another prepares a carefully collated analysis of the present composition of the House of Commons, and gloats in the fact that Repeal has acquired an accession of senatorial strength? But, in one word, if this gentleman, I dare not call him a politician, because he eschews 'politics'—if he refuses to agitate for the extension of the franchise, and contemns parliamentary power, in what way does he expect to repeal the Union? He repudiates 'physical force', and if he did not, he possesses none adequate to the contest; he rejects with contumely any assistance from English parties—though Mr Shiel declared at the trial of O'Connell, that a junction of the industrious classes of Ireland with those of England was certain to overwhelm any administration—yet he will, in imitation of Mr O'Connell's insanity or treachery on this point, persist in doing his utmost to prevent that junction. How then does he propose to repeal the Union? It will not do to shake his head and say, 'He has a way of his own.' Political credulity is passing away. The statute of Union, like any other bad law, can only be rescinded constitutionally by the acquirement of parliamentary power; the shortest way to do this is, to raise a formidable opposition to secure the inalienable right of every man to all men—the franchise—which Cobbett justly pronounced 'the poor man's only protection,' which it is robbery to deprive him of. The way to do this is obvious: three millions and a half of Englishmen, intermingled with Irish residents, have pronounced for Repeal; they are pledged to it, they are ready to coalesce with repealers; let repealers cordially unite with them. Let them struggle together for the power of returning real representatives to the House of Commons, and they will realise the assertion of the Master of the Mint—they will compel ministers to make such an alteration as regards the constituencies of England and Ireland as will produce a Parliament that will delight to enact the justice of restoring self-government to Ireland. Remember that it was by doubling the representation of the people in France that the revolution was effected. Let no man say that the plan we Chartists pursue is not a direct one. It is the most direct. Any other attempts are futile and inadequate, and but so much time and energy wasted. At all events, here is a plan definitely put forward: and we have a right to ask the Confederation to adopt it, or show us a better. Up to the present time they have done nothing. There is a mysterious vagueness about their movements which they must themselves be painfully conscious of, and the shuffling and incomprehensible article which we have just criticised only adds a fresh entanglement to the unexplorable labyrinth of there designs. The democracy of England is the honest and intelligent power capable of achieving, and destined to achieve, the political salvation of these countries. 'He that hath ears to hear let him hear.' If the NATION in offering insult and repudiation to that mighty association, the Chartists of England, has only put forward an individual opinion at the time it pretended to speak for the Confederation, let the Confederation forthwith disclaim the foul and malapert passage to which I have alluded, and not continue to both countries the wretched and prejudiced dissensions fatal to each. If the Confederation will not do this, somebody else must, and to whoever shall, the people of both countries will owe a debt of gratitude as lasting as the service he renders will be great.

W. H. DYOTT.

Dublin, 24, New King-street, Sept. 6, 1847.

General News.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—A portion of this railway, which is to unite by a western line London with Edinburgh and Glasgow, was opened last week with the usual ceremonies. The part of the line now *open extends from Carlisle to Beattock*, a distance of forty miles. The undertaking consists of a main trunk line of 72¾ miles, from Carlisle to Carnwarth, whence two lines diverge, one of 27¼ miles to Edinburgh, and another of about 12 miles to the Coltness Railway, by which, with other existing lines, and the Clydesdale Junction Railway, which is amalgamated with the Caledonian, a communication is effected with Glasgow.

THE LATE DR CHALMERS.—The whole of the reverend gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr Thomas Constable, brother-in-law of Mr Cowan, the new member for Edinburgh, and son of Mr Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and publisher of all his works. Mr Constable has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers's manuscripts—a sum we believe much greater than was ever before given for the posthumous works of an author. The largest amount ever given under similar circumstances, was £4,500, which Mr Murray gave to the sons of Mr Wilberforce for his 'Life and Correspondence.'

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT. — Anticipating that Mr Cobden will elect to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the electors of Stockport have presented a requisition to Mr Alderman Kershaw, the defeated candidate in the late contest, to offer himself again.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA.—The prospectus has appeared of a company for the encouragement and the promotion of the growth of cotton and other tropical produce in that extensive tract of land in North Eastern Australia, called Cooksland, by means of European free labour. The project is one which is said to bid fair to be not only highly successful as a mere money speculation, but may be productive of the most important advantages to Lancashire, as the great centre of the cotton manufacture. It is only a short period since Australia began to compete with foreign countries in the English wool market, and already she furnishes nearly one-fourth of all the wool imported into Great Britain.

A field of wheat near Alnwick, was sold last week by public auction, for 6s. an acre! The crop is thin and much overrun with weeds, and is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of game preserves.

SOMNAMBULISM.—An extraordinary case of somnambulism, with as remarkable preservation of life, took place last week at Portsmouth. A young man, on a visit to his brother, precipitated himself from a window sixteen feet from the ground, falling into a narrow yard, six feet wide, bounded by a wall with a high iron palisade. The window which he forced out was fifteen inches in width, and was shivered to fragments on the flags below. With the exception of a few bruises he sustained no injury of importance. He has no remembrance of the occurrence.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL IN BREAD.—Last quarter the Sherborne board of guardians contracted for the union bread at 10½d. per 4lb loaf, whilst the same was tendered for on Saturday, for the ensuing quarter, at 5½d. per loaf.

EXPENSE OF THE DOCKYARD BATTALIONS.—The sum mentioned in our last *Gazette* as the cost of the Dockyard battalions, having been subjected to some question, we repeat that it will amount to at least £80,000, and we have undoubted authority for the assertion. This will occasion an excess of £60,000 over and above the sum granted by Parliament in the navy estimates for 1847 8.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

A RELIC.—On Wednesday the venerable mansion at Whittington, in Derbyshire, known in 1688 as 'The Cock and Pyot.' came to the hammer, anticipating the sale of Shakespeare's house by one little week. It was in this house that the conference was held which resulted in the glorious revolution, and it has been called since the Revolution House. The sum obtained was £725, and the purchaser is a stonemason and innkeeper, named Woodhouse, who has long tenanted the premises.

OPENING HER MAJESTY'S LETTERS.—One of the persons employed by the Southampton postmaster to take the Isle of Wight mails from the steamer to the office has been suspended. He says he found a letter adddressed to her Majesty, from Osborne, open on board the steamer. How the mail-bag, the pouch in it, and the letter, all came open some think the lad must know. Of the four letters reported to have been received in Scotland, that had been opened and resealed, nothing is known at present.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—It is thought there will be but few petitions presented at the commencement of next session, complaining of undue returns of honourable members, as a general opinion prevails that the next Parliament will be one of short duration. Mr Austin, Q.C., and Mr Talbot, Q.C., have resolved in future not to attend committees on election petitions.—*Standard.*

DIFFICULTIES OF A NOBLE DUKE.—Within the last few days a great sensation has been caused in one of our English counties by a series of legal proceedings, of the most rigorous nature, taken against a noble duke. His grace has himself, with a portion of his family, hurried off to the continent, and is not expected to visit England again for several years. The princely establishment of the noble duke is completely broken up. An attachment has been laid on his personal effects, wherever they could be come at. His pack of hounds, and even the poultry in his yard have been attached by the creditors. The liabilities for which these proceedings are taken are said to have been chiefly contracted during his grace's marquisate. The parties at whose suit the proceedings are taken, are a wealthy Jewish firm in the metropolis, remarkable for the magnitude of their monetary transactions. It is confidently stated in private circles that a noble earl, who recently received the aid of the duke's influence in a memorable electioneering contest, is the holder of bonds for loans to his grace to the large amount of £50,000.

KING ERNEST OF HANOVER.—King Ernest was (August 22) living at his country house, about a mile and a half from the town; as were also the Crown Prince and his wife; the former is, I regret to find, hopelessly blind—the latter makes him a most affectionate and attentive partner. The King, they tell me, has grown a little 'crotchety.' He has refused the customary leave of absence to his officers; does not scruple to tell the fair visitants at his Court when the colour of their dress does not suit his taste, and has ordered that ladies should wear curls when they appear at Court. His Majesty has built a magnificent marble mausoleum, which is to have the honour of receiving his remains when he quits this busy scene.—*Literary Gazette.*

CHARD.—FORESTALLING.—Mr James Chard, of Haselbury Plucknet, corn-factor, was summoned before W. Salter, Esq., the mayor, for buying a quantity of oats of one Ann Vincent, within the borough, knowing that the same had not been exposed for sale in the usual place in the market for the space of one hour previously to his purchasing the same, contrary to the twelfth by-law of the said borough. In consequence of numerous complaints by the inhabitants in January last, at a time when corn was r

THE PEOPLE'S VICTORIES AT THE RECENT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

A PUBLIC DINNER,

IN CELEBRATION OF THOSE TRIUMPHS, WILL BE HELD AT

THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND;

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25TH, 1847.

Dinner on Table at Six o'Clock precisely. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

Mr WILLIAM DIXON, of Manchester, will take the Chair.

The following Members of Parliament have been invited, and are expected to attend:—T. S. Duncombe, T. Pakley, F. O'Connor, George Thompson, T. P. Thompson, W. J. Fox, W. S. Crawford, Charles Seeley, John Williams, Sir J. Walmesley, C. Pearson, R. Gardner, J. Bowring, J. Hume, O'Gorman Mahon, Ralph Osborne, W. Schofield, Charles Hindley, G. F. Muntz, J. Brotherton, Sir B. Hall, John Walter, and Lord Robert Grosvenor. Likewise the following gentlemen, who, as candidates, vindicated the cause of the people at the hustings:—P. M'Grath, T. Clark, E. C. Jones, J. H. Parry, H. Vincent, J. Fielden, E. Miall, J. M. M. Cobbett, J. Hardy, Charles Cochrane, W. Williams, J. Sturge, W. P. Roberts, Dr Epps, S. Kydd, and G. J. Harney.

The public will be admitted by ticket, after dinner, at a charge of Threepence each. Tickets to be had at the following places:—

Messrs Colliver's Coffee-house, Holywell-street; Skelton, Cecil-court, St Martin's-lane; Parkes, Little Windmill-street; Milne, 1, Union-street, Berkeley-square; W. Cuffay, Portland-street, Poland-street; A. Packer, News Agent, Harrow-road; B. Roger, cooper, Lambeth-walk; Edwards, jeweller, Weston-street, Bermondsey; Godwin, Great Chesterfield-street, Marylebone; Clark's Coffee house, 141, Edgware-road; Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road; W. Dear, Workman's Own Shop, 11, Tottenham Court-road; *Northern Star* Office, Great Windmill-street; National Land Office, 114, High Holborn; of the Committee, at their place of meeting (every Tuesday evening), Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho; and all places of meeting of the Land and Charter bodies throughout the metropolis; of the Secretary, Mr James Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stargate, Lambeth, and at the bar of the Tavern.

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A MEMBER of the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY is willing to DISPOSE of a FOUR ACRE SHARE in the THIRD SECTION, on account of it being inconvenient to him, at present, to change his residence.—Apply to E. Hobson, News Agent, Old-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

"WARRINGTON CONSPIRACY!!"

A GENERAL MEETING of Engineers, Machinists, and other branches of trade, will be held at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on Saturday Evening, September 25th, when W. P. ROBERTS, Esq., will attend and give an exposition of the case, so far as it has hitherto proceeded.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

GLASGOW SEAMEN.—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, a case was decided at the Justice of Peace Court, Glasgow, under the Merchant seamen's Act, 7 & 8 Vic., chap. 112., in which Mr James Fildes, superintendent of the Seaman's Rendezvous, was the plaintiff, and Coll M'Donald, of the Clyde Tavern and Lodging-house, was the defender. M'Donald took a seaman named Eavley to lodge with him, and the same day, another seaman was trapped from the same ship, 'the British Isle,' and the last man when he got paid saw his bill made out, and ran off, and paid nothing. Seeing it so large, M'Donald then charged Eavley the whole amount, £3 4s. 10d., for two meals and one night's lodging, and a trifle of lent money. This Eavley would not pay. The landlord then skinned him (stripped) of all the new clothes he had bought, and his chest and hammock, and turned him out in his shirt and boots. Eavley got the balance of his wages from his captain, and went to Mr James Fildes, according to his captain's advice, who sent him to demand his effects, and pay what he justly owed. He followed the advice, but was refused his clothes, &c. The case was then taken into court, and Coll M'Donald got the case dismissed by getting two runners to swear that he was a lodger in the house, and was himself a ship-broker and general commission agent, 65, Jamaica-street, and that he had nothing to do with the Clyde Tavern. The case was fully proved, but dismissed for want of proof that he was connected. Mr Fildes being out of town, at the time, the poor sailor was cast. As soon as Mr Fildes returned, he took the case in hand, proved the whole affair before the same Justices, who found the defender guilty of all the charges contained in the indictment, and fined him (Coll M'D.) in the full penalty of ten pounds, and a further sum of eleven pounds four shillings expenses to be paid, or go to prison. From what we see of this case, it is one of the manyfrauds to which seamen are liable in our sea-ports where there is no Sailors' Home. We think that there is much need of an officer, such as Mr Fildes, being appointed by the government in all our sea-ports. The expense would be nothing to speak of, and much good would be effected. We understand that Mr Fildes, in the office he fills of licensed shipping agent under the Board of Trade, has totally suppressed the obnoxious system of crimping, and has convicted several of the crimps at his own expense. We have not lost sight of the valuable services of Mr Fildes, when he gave evidence before a select committee on the Seamen's Fund in 1844, which, in the words of the *Liverpool Mercury*, 'threw a light into the committee-room that was refreshing to the contemplation. He proved himself indeed the Seamen's Friend.' We trust he will be remembered in the proper quarter, We shall perhaps speak on this subject again.

WAKEFIELD WEAVERS.—A branch of the National Trades' Association has been formed, and Messrs John Ward and Joseph Senior, appointed secretary and treasurer. The meetings will be held at the Volunteer Inn, Kirkgate.

BACUP.—A camp meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at Derpley, by the operative power-loom weavers of Messrs Thomas and John Aithen, who are out on strike. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:—Mr Parker, agent of the National Trades' Union; Mr Wheelwright and Mr Thomas Tattersall, from Burnley. Chair to be taken at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

PLAIT BRIDGE MINERS.—The members of the Miners' Association, at the above-named place, celebrated their fourth anniversary on Monday last, at the house of Mr Marsh, King William the Fourth, when upwards of one hundred and sixty of the hardy sons of toil partook of a substantial dinner, provided by the worthy host of the above-named inn. Mr Henry Ingham was unanimously called to the chair, and delivered a very excellent address. Mr D. Swallow also delivered an address of great merit, which called forth repeated bursts of applause. A variety of toasts in connection with the Miners' Association, together with the healths of F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., W. P. Roberts, Esq., the editors of the *Northern Star* and *Miners' Advocate*, were duly honoured. A multitude of songs and recitations increased the harmony of the entertainment.

ROCHDALE.—At a public meeting of the factory operatives of Rochdale, convened by the committee of the Rochdale branch of card room operatives, for the purpose of organising the various branches in the National Association of United Trades, the following resolutions were adopted:—'That we, the factory operatives of Rochdale and its vicinity, in public meeting assembled, being of opinion that the National Trades' Society, is the only association qualified to work out the objects requisite to benefit the working classes, namely—'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work!' hereby pledge ourselves to form an associated body of the same as soon as possible.' 'That in order to show the public at large the exertions of the card room operatives of Rochdale to get a general organisation of working-men, it is necessary to send a report of our proceedings to the *Northern Star* requesting insertion.' At the conclusion of the meeting, several persons of various trades were enrolled.

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THE LABOURER:

The ensuing number of the LABOURER will be entirely devoted to a treatise upon the National Land Company, and the National Land and Labour Bank, as an auxiliary to that establishment, written by Feargus O'Connor, M.P., and should be preserved as a part of the literature of the day, by every one who feels an interest in the progress of human happiness, and the stability of our National Institutions.

As this treatise proves indisputably the influence that the project is calculated to exercise over all future governments; it is the intention of the proprietor to place a number in the hands of every individual member of Parliament, so that, when the pigmy privileges of a worn out aristocracy shall be called upon to yield to the progressing knowledge of the age, none shall be able to plead ignorance of the influence which has sapped this mine of corruption and folly.

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A splendid full-length portrait of Ernest Jones, representing him to the life itself, is now being engraved upon a steel plate, and when a sufficient number is printed it will be given with the *Northern Star* to subscribers only, that is, to all subscribers from the first week in October until the portrait is ready. All parties who have seen the portrait concur in the opinion that it would be impossible to procure a more perfect likeness. As the proprietor of the *Northern Star* has lost considerable sums on account of portraits, it must be understood that none but subscribers can receive the plate, as no more will be printed than are required to supply subscribers.

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'To the Manager of the
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THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

A PILL FOR POLITICAL ECONOMISTS.

In returning, according to promise, to the objections urged by the newspaper critics against the plans of the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, we propose to grapple with one which they consider the most formidable, namely—the subdivision of the soil into small holdings—which constitutes so prominent a feature in these plans. One of the canons of modern Political Economy is, that the most economical and productive mode of cultivating the soil is to throw it into large farms, and that a general sub-division of the soil into small holdings, is, in all cases, concomitant with a low general condition of the people, so situated and employed. Acting upon this principle, the most persevering efforts have been made in modern times for the extension of the large farm system. By many writers, the evils of Ireland are mainly attributed to the existence of small holdings; while the comparative prosperity of Scotland, with its large farms, is triumphantly adduced as a proof of the superiority of that system. Latterly, the opponents of small farms, have cited France as another instance of the pernicious effects of the sub-division of the soil, and even Belgium; and reasoning from these data, they assume that the extensive introduction of that principle into this country—through the medium of the Land Company—will be productive of national injury, and individual loss.

There is something exceedingly specious in these arguments, when looked at from one point of view. But when they are closely examined, their fallacious character is easily detected. In the first place, it ought to be kept constantly in view that, in arguing the comparative merits of the two systems, the Political Economists try everything by their usual standard—how far it contributes to the increase of wealth, and the interests of capital—without reference to its moral and domestic tendencies. Mr SENIOR, one of the most celebrated doctors of the new economical philosophy, explicitly states, that Political Economy, as such, has nothing whatever to do with morals. Its legitimate object being simply to enquire into the means of increasing the national wealth at the smallest cost of capital and labour. The celebrated Scottish system of farming is based upon this principle, quite as much as the manufacturing system of Lancashire, and acts with precisely the same results—so far as the labourers are concerned. The farmer keeps the smallest possible amount of manual labour for the necessary attendance on the steam-engine, the machines it drives—the inventions of the modern agricultural implement maker—and the few manual operations, which have not yet been abrogated by the inventions of the mechanic. To these labourers the lowest possible remuneration is given. They assist in growing large crops of the finest wheat, but it may be almost literally said, that not a grain of it reaches their table. It is carried away to be disposed of in the distant market towns, while they are fed upon bread composed of the meal ground from barley and peas. A white loaf is, or at all events used to be, within our own recollection and experience, a rare visitor indeed to the cottage of a Scottish "hind." In this respect, that class are placed in an analogous position to the operatives in the manufacturing districts—they work for exportation, not consumption. The labourers, in both cases, are looked upon merely as part of the machinery requisite for producing a given amount of wealth, which has afterwards to be turned into gold for the benefit of the landlord and farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant. The question of economising fuel for the engine, stands on the same ground, comes under the same category as the subsistence of the labourer who has to supply it, and both are, according to the orthodox and recognised creed of Political Economy, to be provided *at the smallest possible cost.*

It is very obvious that however much this system may facilitate the production of calicoes and corn, it leaves out of sight certain essential elements in the constitution of a prosperous and happy nation. The wealth which is thus made the *summum bonum* of human existence, becomes, in consequence of the non-observance of the moral obligations which are the real cement of society, a curse and not a blessing to the nation which conducts its business on such false and depraved principles. Despite of the learned jargon written by closet-bred philosophers, and the flippant oratory spouted by counting-house patriots, there are inwoven in the constitution of nature, principles of right and wrong, which cannot be systematically violated without entailing certain retribution. The state of affairs, and the general condition of the people, in every nation of Europe at this moment, afford melancholy evidence of the manner in which the avenging Nemesis ever dogs the offenders against the natural laws of equity.

The upholders of the orthodox system of Political Economy may, perhaps, say that these observations, while they impugn the system of which they are the advocates, do not prove that on which the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY is founded to be correct. Before closing this article, we propose to show, by reference to facts, that the latter, when fairly carried out, is productive not only of the moral and domestic advantages which we desiderate, but is also productive of a higher degree of general comfort and of physical enjoyment, than is now realised by their own boasted system.

Few travellers of modern times have more closely or philosophically observed the working and effects of national institutions in the various countries he has visited, than Mr SAMUEL LAING. In his work on Sweden and Norway, published a few years since, he exhibited a remarkable political phenomenon, which is best described in his own words:—

"The two kingdoms of Europe, where crime is highest and lowest in amount, are found side by side, and in every circumstance, *save political and social institutions*, precisely similar; save that *in soil and in climate, Sweden enjoys considerable advantages* over her poor and hardy, but *intelligent, virtuous, and independent sister* (Norway)."

Intelligence, virtue, and independence, an almost complete exemption from crime, and the diffusion of general comfort among a people, are not things to be met with every day in the pages of the traveller; when they are, they deserve a little more attention than the speculations of the mere theorist, no matter though his head may be crammed with all the elaborate propositions contained in all the tomes of political economists, from ADAM SMITH down to J. R. M'CULLOCH.

In commencing an enquiry into the causes of Norwegian prosperity and rural superiority, we are met at the threshold by the fact, that the very system decried by our theoretical economists and Free Traders, exists in that country. Mr LAING resided in different parts of Norway for about two years. He evidently made use of every opportunity afforded him of scrutinising the moral, domestic, and social, as well as political position of the Norwegians, and, after a minute and careful examination, he deliberately concludes them to be the happiest people in Europe, if not in the world. Mr LAING explicitly attributes this to "*the extensive diffusion of landed property among the people, and the general equality which is maintained by the smallness of the estates.* In a population of rather less than 1,000,000, there are about 41,656 landed proprietors. Mr LAING estimates, that one man in every 22 is a landed proprietor in Norway, and, in Scotland, only one in every 700 of the population. Though the estates are generally small (consisting, in general, of from forty to fifty acres), they are sufficient to furnish all the comforts and many of the elegancies of life. Indeed, the whole nation is, according to Mr LAING, well lodged, well fed, well clothed in their household manufactures, and have abundance of fuel. Leisure and ease of mind are largely enjoyed by all the Norwegians. The feverish excitement which pervades English society under the reign of Political Economy, is unknown among them. Nor is this the description of one class. The *housemen*, or married labourers, and workmen of all descriptions, are in a much better condition than the same class in other countries. Almost every Norwegian plays on some instrument, and the nation is fond of dancing, to which pastime their long winter nights, and easy, social habits, are peculiarly favourable.

Mr LAING presents the following picture of the rural population in this country of small estates. It presents a delightful contrast to that observed in this country, where low wages, insufficient diet, and squalid hovels, are the lot of most of the agricultural labourers, under the system of large farms and larger estates.

"The *bonder*, or agricultural peasantry, each the proprietor of his own farm, occupy the country from the shore-side to the hill foot, and up every valley or glen as far as corn can grow. This class is the kernel of the nation. They are, in general, fine athletic men, as their properties are not so large as to exempt them from work, but large enough to afford them and their household abundance, and even superfluities, of the best food. *They farm not to raise produce for sale so much as to grow everything they eat, drink, and wear in their own families.* They build their own houses, make their own chairs, tables, ploughs, carts, harness, iron-work, basket and wood-work—in short, except window glass, cast-iron ware, and pottery, everything about their houses is of their own fabrication. There is not, probably, in Europe so great a population in so happy a condition as these Norwegian yeomanry."

Yet these happy Yeomanry are not only ignorant of Political Economy, but live in a manner which sets at defiance every one of its canons. A set of greater economical infidels cannot be conceived than parties who do not produce so much for sale as for home enjoyment, and who, despising the crotchets about subdivision of labour, make almost everything they want at their own happy homes. Here is the finish of the portrait, which is enough to make every genuine economist's hair stand on end, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine:"—

"They farm their little estates, and consume the produce without seeking to barter or sell, except what is necessary for paying their taxes, and the few articles of luxury they consume. There is no money getting spirit amongst them, and none of extravagance. They enjoy the comfort of excellent houses, good furniture, bedding, linen, clothing, fuel, victuals, and drink, all in abundance, and of their own providing. * * Food, furniture, and clothing being all home-made, the difference in these matters between the family and the servants, is very small."

The servants are, however, lodged in a distinct building adjoining the family house. The Borstue, or unmarried servants' house, is better than many of the farm houses in Scotland. It consists of a large well-lighted sitting-room, with a good stove, benches, chairs, and a table. A kitchen adjoins, for cooking and washing, and the upper story is partitioned into bed-rooms, each with a window. The whole of the building, whether parlour or chambers, is "as warm, cheerful, and clean as those of the main house." A female domestic attends regularly, to cook and clean for the inhabitants. Compare the provision thus then for the domestic comforts of those who assist these small working proprietors of forty or fifty acres, with that made for the same class in Scotland, by the landlords who own counties, and the farmers who hold on nineteen years' lease, farms of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres, described by Mr LAING, most truly, in the following sentence:—

"It is highly characteristic of Scotland that, within sight of its Parthenon, human dens may be found in which whole families—father, mother, and grown-up daughters and sons—are lodged under one roof, without other division into apartments, for the decent separation of the sexes, than is made by the wooden bedstead placed in the middle; without other floor than the raw earth; the wall of stones and sods not lined inside; the roof, a mass of damp, rotten straw, and decayed vegetable substances, supported by a few sooty rafters; the windows, a single pane or two of glass, stuck in a hole in the thatch or the wall; the family provisions of meal, salt meat, herrings, milk, butter, all huddled together in the single room."

Truly the Norwegian rural labourers have reason to be thankful that their employers are not Political Economists, and are contented with their small holdings, little dreaming of the dense state of ignorance which they are in, and of the superiority of large farms, large estates, and the substitution of machines—driven by steam—for happy and willing labourers.

This article has grown to such a length, that we are compelled, perforce, to stop for the present. As the internal economy of Norway presents, however, a complete practical answer and refutation of many of the fallacies of the opponents of the Land Scheme, we propose to resume the consideration of the subject in our next; and shall afterwards present other examples of countries in which comfort is diffused in connection with a minute sub-division of the soil. Example is better than precept; and we prefer infinitely to meet the declaration and arrogant assumptions of the Economists by facts, than to imitate them in these respects.

THE PALACE AND THE BASTILE.

The strange inconsistencies in the relative position of the wealthy and the working population, are becoming daily more apparent. "Murder will out," and thus a knowledge of the sectional ill-treatment of the poor, is fast spreading among the general body. For a long time the fastidious rich ignored the condition of those beneath them; their delicate nerves must not be shocked by the sight or sound of misery; and thus they dwelt apart in a world of their own. The voice of complaining, however, reaches their ears at last; but the special sub-executive of the laws distort facts, and prejudice the humble plaintiff. The sufferer has to speak through an official speaking-tube, or to entrust a petition to official hands; and those among the great and privileged, who have a more tender conscience than the rest, lay the flattering unction to their souls, that misery is the fruit of idleness and dissipation, or

"A cunning trade
By which the rogues do thrive."

By and by, their eyes are opened, and then their mock philanthrophy fleets to the winds, since they see their own splendours have caused the wretchedness of their fellows. Those splendours have become a second habit—and then follows the long struggle to maintain them; then succeed the laws made by the rich to rule the poor; then results the administration of those laws by the rich over the poor; then comes the payment of the rich official by the poor; and then, hedged in by the vast machinery brought in support of this system of legislation, those splendours, which aristocracy was wont to shroud within the stately seclusion of high walls and portals, grow more public and more apparent, as the wealthy orders, relying less on that respect and veneration they have forfeited, throw themselves on the armed power they have created, and which they are increasing daily. Thus we find the veil removed more and more from before the expensive habits of the two aristocracies of land and money. The houses, which used to conceal internal magnificence behind external gloom, are now becoming showy and costly in exterior decorations; Corinthian fronts, Moorish façades, Elizabethian structures, vie with each other—while the luxuries of furniture, losing the massive cast of baronial times, degenerate into the effeminate costliness of Sybaris; the grand pomp of the past, is sinking into frivolous inanity; and where formerly envy or hatred were engendered, the people are beginning to feel contempt and anger. This is further increased by the loose tone of morality pervading the upper classes, and especially in France, where public and private degravity is digging the grave of corrupt and worthless institutions. Furthermore, we find illustrated, as a sure concomitant of shameless effrontery—(we can call waste and splendour, amid a starving population, by no term less harsh)—that the sinews of power are being braced and strengthened. A few years ago a new Police force was established, good in some points, but placing a powerful agent in the hands of Government. Shortly afterwards a detective force was added to this. Then unwonted encouragement was given to the army. "Good conduct stripes," and "Good conduct pay," were bestowed, to keep up an emulative spirit, and supply food to the petty ambition of the soldier; admission to public gardens from which they had previously been excluded; then medals were distributed and badges given in memory of sundry "great fights," in rivalry of that "crowning carnage, Waterloo;"—presentatio urs, and banquets are lavished to keep up the "feeling of the soldier"—till his enthusiasm is so roused that he emulates the beast of draught, and degrades his manhood by harnessing himself to the carriage of some man who had the "glory" of ordering him and his fellows to play the murderer to the sound of music. Thus, and by every possible means, a distinctive feeling is kept up between the army and the bulk of the people—that people whose mightily expressed public opinion those very soldiers may have to thank that the lash has not torn their backs, and that the murder at the bayonet is not added to the "murder in the field." But the disease administers its own corrective—the evil has but to be known to be remedied—not by the Legislative, nor by the Executive—but by the People. The apparent apathy of the people was not to be attributed to a want of feeling, or real energy, but to a want of knowledge of their own general position. The local grievance may engender a feeling of discontent, but the universal misery preaches the general crusade against oppression, since it forms the great union of a fellow-feeling among the oppressed, and that *union is strength.*

Meanwhile the palaces are rising, and the sentries are pacing around them; the revelries are proceeding, and the police throng the steps of the mansions lest the gazing poor should feel *too hungry;* the sportsmen are bagging their game, where they *have pulled down villages and sent their inhabitants to the Bastile that they might form deer forests, where once cottages stood and corn fields waved!* HER MAJESTY may still see the ruins of those homes in the neighbourhood of Ardverkie—they once rose in the Breadalbane deer forest of 60 miles by 40—they may be seen by Fort William, where Lord ABINGER has swept away the cultivation encouraged by his predecessor—they may be seen in the Isle of Rum, whence Lord SALISBURY has banished men to shelter deer—they may be seen in Iona, whence the Duke of ARGYLE has exiled a major part of the population; families as old as his own, and with an honest ancestry more noble by far! They may be seen around Ardtornish, where the LORDS of the ISLES once rallied their vast and well-fed vassalage—where now sheep have usurped the place of men, and deer are displacing the sheep. We hope HER MAJESTY and the PRINCE have reflected on these things, while they have been shooting deer instead of protecting men. We hope they have thought how many glad hearths were now dark and cold, and how many fond hearts were now beating faint in exile, or sickening in the Bastile, that those forests might wave, and the deer bound in those solitudes. We hope the pernicious effects of class-legislation were thus brought home to the "volatile young PRINCE of WALES," (as the courtly press has called him,) and that her humane tutors breught this home also to the tender heart of the young PRINCESS ROYAL, when

"Her Majesty and the Prince recrossed the loch in a barge, and were much delighted on finding that, during their absence the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal had been furnished with fishing-rods by Mr Perdue, the Queen's fisherman, and that the Princess had succeeded in capturing a trout in a rivulet which runs into the loch at Ardverikie."

Alas! we fear the royal thoughts may have been fixed on the mountain of stone adding to Buckingham Palace, which is not large enough for the accommodation of *one family.* To be sure, that family happens to be a ROYAL one! At the cost of vast treasure that structure is added to the old one. Indeed how pitiable the condition of HER MAJESTY must have been, how *very little* room she must have had, if we are to judge by the vast size of the addition! Meanwhile there are others not quite so well housed as HER MAJESTY, even before she had the addition to her Palace; as witness the report brought up at a meeting of the directors of the poor in St. Pancras, where

"Mr PITT, the agent of the Board, brought up, and read a lengthened report as to the over-crowded state of the workhouse, from which it appeared, that on the 5th inst., there were 1,530 inmates, for the accommodation of which number 43,911 feet of house-room existed. In the first-floor, to accommodate 780 persons and 6 children, there were but 524 beds Rooms between the new vestry-rooms and boys' school, 54 beds to 73 persons. Infirmary (men's side) beds 44, persons 46. Infirmary (women's side) beds 126, persons 165. Total, 170 beds, and 211 persons. Boys' school, 83 beds, and 165 persons. Girls' school, 136 beds, and 296 persons."

And this almost within sight of Her Majesty's Palace.

Might one not regret that the money spent in that palace was not appropriated to buying land and cottages for those paupers? As much employment would have been afforded to the mason and the carpenter, but with a far different effect. The same impulse would have been given to the trade—but with a far more beneficial tendency. Not foreign luxuries, but home comforts, would demand the hands of the artificer—and the sovereign would not have the pang to know that the ruin of thousands resulted from the building of that palace—nay, that the very men who built it, were languishing in the Bastile, while she was entertaining foreign potentates.

We do not write this in disrespect to Her Majesty—we blame not her, but her advisers—her Whig Ministers. They may have enjoyed their release from their Parliamentary duties—they may have been delighted with their rambles through their deer-forests, and over their moors; while WHITFIELD, the old, blind, paralytic pauper of St Pancras, *was not allowed to go and see his mother*—even when he said he could obtain a friend to guide him. That Government has a hireling Press, and a venal House to plead its cause before the great tribunal of public opinion; that pauper is heard with scorn by the Board, brow-beat, disbelieved, though he appeals to the many witnesses he has to prove his assertions, and the bare word of the accused official taken against him. His mouth was stopped when he dared to speak—he was accused of telling a falsehood, as witness the following:—

"WHITFIELD:—I again repeat, that although a pauper, I have a character. I have not told a falsehood, which can be proved by the people in the ward, if they are called. I think I have a right to speak when I find, as well as the other inmates, the master enforcing rules opposed to humanity. If you were to see the poor miserable creatures driven about as they are here, no matter what their ages are, at 6 o'clock in the morning—

The Board refused to hear more and WHITFIELD was removed."

The official was not accused of uttering a falsehood—he was not silenced—not *removed*; while the witnesses the "*pauper*" mentioned, were never heard. We will not here say, whose statement was correct—but let not the Board dignify this scene by the name of "INVESTIGATION."

The palace towers, the deer-forest flourishes, the exile dies, the Bastile is over-gorged, the tongue of the paralytic pauper is silenced: but the CHARTER spreads, the LAND is being won, the cottage rises, the TRADES flourish—and no power of man can still the thunder of the people's voice, that cries:—

OUR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING LESS!
OUR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING MORE!

STATE OF TRADE.—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The proposition for an entire cessation of work in the manufacturing districts, to which we recently called attention, has been rejected by the masters. The Mill-owners' Association, at a meeting held this week in Manchester, resolved, it is said unanimously, that such a measure was not only impracticable, but in the highest degree undesirable, and likely only to lead to very severe privations among the factory operatives. The rejection of this plan will not, however, prevent the operatives from enduring "very severe privations." The markets wear as gloomy an aspect as it is possible to conceive—the state of trade is deplorable—and the long-continued stagnation of business has resulted in a pretty general attempt of the manufacturers to reduce wages. The Millowners of Stockport, Ashton, and Mossley have, it is stated, given notice of a positive reduction of prices; and the movement threatens to become general in the district. The operatives, on the other hand, aware from past experience that however easy it may be, under the pressure of "bad times," to bring wages down, it is always a most difficult task to raise them again, no matter how brisk the markets may be, are stated to have met in several places and come to the resolution of resisting the reduction, and to prefer standing idle for a time.

The state of affairs in the mercantile is no better than in the manufacturing world. Several very large failures have taken place this week. The house of GOWER, NEPHEWS, and Co., largely and extensively engaged as General Merchants, and having transactions in nearly every part of the globe, have failed for an amount which is variously stated from £800,000 to a million sterling. The responsibilities on bills alone are alleged to amount to £600,000. The house appears to have been kept for some time on its legs in consequence of one of the partners being a Director of the Bank of England. The recent bankruptcy of the Governor of that Incorporation, in connexion with the previous failure of other parties holding the same position, has caused general uneasiness among the mercantile classes. It is said that GOWER and Co., could not possibly have kept up such a degree of credit as they did, but from the circumstance of their being connected with the direction of the Bank, and that this has, consequently, aided in causing the wide and crushing consequences which must, now be sustained. The fall of GOWERS, NEPHEWS and Co., brought down, immediately afterwards, ALISON, CUMBERLEDGE, and Co., a smaller firm in the South American trade, and this was followed by the failure of SANDERSON and Co. (extensive bill brokers), for a very large amount. Concurrently with these failures, the price of the public funds has been on the decline during the week, and the difficulty of obtaining money for the ordinary requirements of trade in the City has almost entirely paralysed business. The only staple manufacture in the country which appears to be in a healthy condition is the iron trade, which is said to be in a state of great activity, and likely to continue so for a long time to come.

The *Times* finds a solution for all the difficulties and disasters to which we have referred, in the failure of the potato crop, and consequent scarcity of food, the Irish loan, the short supply of cotton, and the rapid extension of railways, and somewhat hopefully looks forwnrd to the cheap bread and plentiful supplies, which may be anticipated as the result of the present bountiful harvest, to help us out of all our difficulties. But, allowing all that can be claimed on these grounds; and, admitting that its anticipations may be temporarily fulfilled, the question recurs—are there no means of amending this monetary manufacturing and commercial system, which so often goes wrong, and inflicts wide-spread misery on the tens of thousands of operatives, who are helplessly dependent upon it, and yet, at the same time, have not the slightest control over its movements?

For our own part, we hesitate not to say, that we look upon every extension of the present system as being calculated, in the end, only to plunge the nation into a gulph of ruin, from whence it will be all but impossible to extricate it. Every step forward is a step away from the direction in which true national prosperity is to be found. If we look abroad, it will be seen that all countries in which the same manufacturing and commercial system exists, are similarly affected with ourselves. The manufacturers of Rouen and Lyons are as badly situated as those of Manchester or Macclesfield. The fact suggests the inference, that it is neither to a short cotton, or potatoe crops, to Irish loans, or a railway mania, that this disastrous state of things is primarily attributable, but that it is owing to something inherent in the nature of the system itself. This inference is supported by the fact, that similar stagnations have occurred without any concurrence of causes, such as these which the *Times* now alleges as palliatory or explanatory reasons.

The truth appears to be, that the enormous gains realised by the modern manufacturing system, have blinded the great majority of persons to its radical imperfections as at present conducted, and led to its rapid expansion for the purpose of promoting individual advantage, without any corresponding provision for the public well-being. We do not now allude to the moral, domestic and physical evils, so notoriously endured by the factory operatives, but simply to the economical effects of the manufacturing system on the nation at large. The frequent periodical recurrence of panics, which throw out of employment the operatives of a whole district, the longer continuance of each of these panics, when they do occur, and the consequent prostration and weakening of the national energies which ensue, are all facts pregnant with matter for deep reflection. Statesmen and legislators would do well to give the subject more consideration than they appear to have done hitherto, and to ask themselves whether, in reality, manufactures constitute a sound, judicious, or permanent foundation for national well-being. It appears to us, that in making it so, we are inverting the order of nature. Food is the first want of humanity; clothing stands second on the list. Agriculture should therefore constitute the basis of natural industry, and absorb the largest portion of labour, capital and experience. Manufactures ought to occupy a secondary position. Since the introduction of the modern manufacturing system, the tendency has been in the contrary direction. Capital, science, and enterprise, have been all attracted to manufactures in a preponderating degree; and though we admit that agriculture has, during the same period, made great progress, it is nothing compared with the strids emade in the production of textile fabrics. But while we have been pursuing this course, other nations have been running a parallel race. Emulous of the fortunes, and extensive commerce of England, they have naturally sought to gain for themselves some of those advantages of which our writers and statists have so much boasted as the results of our manufacturing enterprise and skill. The consequence is, that we now meet with rivals in almost every market, and that already many of those which we supplied at the commencement of the new era are entirely lost to us. Wages and profits have fallen in proportion as the competition became more intense, as the markets and the sellers increased, and the buyers diminished, until at length the slightest turn of the balance is sufficient to plunge the population of the districts, occupied in supplying these markets, into all the misery, dissatisfaction, and destitution, inseparable from the cessation of their accustomed means of support.

The prospect for the future affords no hope of any alteration for the better. The present cloud may pass away, and for a short season all the mills be set at work again, but the operation of the same causes will inevitably soon bring us to another dead-lock. It is time, therefore, that this vital question—which affects so deeply and so generally all classes of the population—were receiving that attention which its paramount importance demands. It is time that we should inquire, whether the wonderful and gigantic powers of modern science and mechanism, are to be rationally applied to the promotion and diffusion of general comfort, intelligence, and prosperity, or continue as, at present, to be insanely used for the demoralisation and pauperisation of the working class; to be the cause of bankruptcy among the trading classes; and the source of constant uneasiness to the Government and the Legislature.

ERRATUM.—In the closing paragraph of the first leader last week, a ludicrous error appears. "But by union the increased knowledge arising from increased *expenses*," for "expenses" read *experience.*

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR O'CONNOR'S LAND CULTIVATION.—John Hilton, of Hoyle Hill, near Barnsley, writes as follows:—

'I am a hand-loom weaver, I have read the *Northern Star*, and have followed your plan respecting potatoes. I choose the largest for sets, and in my little plot of ground I have had five pecks of potatoes to twelve square yards of land, each peck weighing twenty pounds, and the potatoes, for size, and quality are such that my neighbours are giving up the old way and following the excellent plan you have laid down.'

T. B. B.—A Chartist member of the Land Company, and a resident of Jersey for twenty years, sends us a letter commenting on a letter by T. R. R., on Jersey affairs, which appeared in this paper of the 28th of August. As we have already given one communication from Jersey containing similar statements to those set forth in the communication before us, it is not

TO MR KYDD.—Whilst I return my sincere thanks to our esteemed and talented friend. Samuel Kydd, for his able reply to the dogmas of Lee Clifford, I beg to correct a slight mistake he has made, it was the 'Weekly' and not the 'Family Times' in which the article appeared.

J. ARNOTT.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE W. DODSON.—Mr Ernest Jones has received ten shillings, per Mrs Macduff, contributed by her and a few of the females of Woolwich, for the widow of the late W. Dodson, and has handed the sum to the directors of the Land Company for her use.

W. WALSH.—Apply for the information you wish for, to the members of your branch, or to the Directors, 144, High Holborn.

H. PLUMS.—No room.

THE LETTERS ON GRAMMAR.—At the weekly meeting of the Ship Inn locality of Birmingham Chartists, held on Sunday evening last, Mr Dunn in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed. Moved by Mr Stephenson, seconded by Mr Fussell:—'That we have read the letters on Grammar, in the NORTHERN STAR, with much pleasure, and we doubt not but they will be duly appreciated by all who may be fortunate enough to read them. In our opinion the working classes cannot set too high a value on the kind services of the good lady who is generously affording the aid of her pen for our instruction. We beg to offer her our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and, also, to the editor and proprietor of the NORTHERN STAR, for their kindness in devoting a column weekly to those important letters.'

JOSEPH GOODY, Sudbury.—Received. Shall hear from us in a few days.

R. E. L.—The lines are inadmissible.

LINES ON LIBERTY shall appear.

J. HARDY.—Your 'Chartist Anthem' will not do.

C. A.—In reply to your communication, we have to inform you that you may bank with the "National Land and Labour Bank,' on the conditions therein contained.

Yours truly,
T. CLARK, Cor. Sec.

MR ADDISON, Bridgenorth.—Yes, all regular subscribers. The price of the work is two shillings and sixpence; we do not supply it, it must be obtained through the London booksellers.

ENQUIRER.—No agent, or other person, in the country is authorised to receive monies on account of the NORTHERN STAR. All remittances must be sent direct to this office.

MR HAINES, Sunderland.—The subscriber may have one on sending us his address.

MR J. CAMPBELL, Lanark.—The paper was posted. The quarter does not expire till the 25th inst. Remittance received.

J. LAKIN.—The NORTHERN STAR was first published in November, 1837, in the town of Leeds.

A FUSTIAN CUTTER OF HEYWOOD describes the condition of the manufacturing operatives as being at the present time most deplorable.

R. B. G.—Under consideration.

POLAND'S REGENERATION.—Julian Harney has received six stamps for the funds of the committee from J. Cummings, Edinburgh. The wish impressed by Mr C. shall be attended to.

WAKEFIELD.—We have no room for the address to the Duke of Newcastle, thanking him, for having founded a society for the suppression of prize-fighting.

S. KYDD.—Received; shall be attended to.

DR ALLEN, Spilsby.—The dispute turns entirely upon facts, and we can therefore express no opinion that would have any value, unless we had the whole facts on both sides before us. If Dr Allen thinks himself aggrieved, he should again complain to the Postmaster-General, and produce evidence to substantiate his statements, otherwise we do not see the propriety of his proceeding farther in the matter.

HARPER, Bristol.—We have forwarded your note to the Land directors.

G. SOME.—We do not know that there are any persons anxious to give 'premiums' for 'Queen's farthings.'

GENERAL ELECTION FUND.—Julian Harney has received eighteen post-stamps for the General Election Fund, from J. Casson, Clifford.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Anxious that clients should not be disappointed, and the number of cases rendering it impossible for me to attend to all, I have arranged with a professional friend, equally competent with myself, to render me his assistance. I, therefore, request that, in future, all letters containing law cases may be addressed to me at No. 48, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London; but *letters which relate to any other than legal business*, to be addressed to me, as heretofore, at the *Star* office, since No 48, Queen's-road, is NOT my place of residence. I also beg to *decline all personal interviews*, not having time for the same, neither can they be of any advantage to clients.

The immense number of unanswered law cases now before me, renders it absolutely necessary to prevent, if possible, the sending of any more for the present. In order the better to prevent it, I beg to state that till the cases now before me are finished (of which due notice will be given), all law cases will be returned, unless accompanied by a fee of at least 5s.

ERNEST JONES.

J. G., Sheffield.—The second husband is not liable to the debts of the first husband; but if the second husband has in his possession any of the goods or effects of the first husband, he may be sued by the first husband's creditors, as executor *de son tort*, and will be liable to the extent of the value of such goods and effects. The second husband cannot safely carry on the business under the licence granted to the first husband; if his wife had been the personal representative (executor or administrator) of her first husband, in that case he might.

WILLIAM CALVERT, Almondbury.—It would appear from your statement that John Calvert was seized in *fee* of the property, and if he was, he had a clear right to leave it to Jackson. It may, however, be advisable to see John Calvert's will, in order to ascertain whether it is correct in point of form, and whether it devises *the fee* to Jackson.

JOHN KINDER.—Under the circumstances you mention, your father must be presumed to be dead. I suppose you are his eldest son and heir-at-law. I have written to Mr Marriott of Hill-house.

'A CHARTIST.'—If you are certain that your wife's father did not leave the property to his second wife, you and your wife, and your wife's sister, may recover it from her by ejectment; but she will be entitled to one-third of it *for the* remainder of her life, as her dower; she, however, will have to account for two-thirds of the rents for the last six years. If you give me her name and address, I will write to her, both about the land and the 'dividend,' which you say she lately received. You must, however, inform me what this 'dividend' arose from, and who paid it to her; and, as I have several letters to write on the subject, you must send some postage stamps in your next letter.

THOMAS TABRENER, Miner, Lamberhead-green.—I have written to Captain Waters; as I may have several letters to write to him, you ought to send some postage stamps. Clients, even those who expect private answers to their cases, are very apt to omit sending postage stamps.

THOMAS MAYOR.—You will see from the notice in this and the two or three last numbers of *the Star, how I have* been overwhelmed with law cases. I hope, however, I shall soon come to yours, and as soon as I do, it shall be attended to.

NATHANIEL KETTLEWELL.—The copy of Mr Jackson's will has never come to my hands. Mr Levy has, no doubt, got a copy, and will most likely allow me to look at it. I purpose to call upon him in the course of a day or two. You say you put the will into 'a case'—what kind af a case was it, and what postage did you pay for it? in order that I may describe it to the postman who delivers the letters.

JOSEPH HOLT, Heywood.—I, some time ago, received a pedigree of the Holts, and various other papers, and hope to be able to attend to them very soon.

MESSRS GENT AND CLARKE, Little Brington.—Send me a copy of Mr Cave Hall's bill of costs, and I will look at it. You are surely mistaken in saying that he has charged you £185 about the purchase of four acres of land; the purchase money of which was no great deal more. I do not think that I shall be in your part of the country for some time; but if you will send me a copy of your conveyance, I will look it over and see whether it is right; and I will also tell you whether Mr Hall's bill is a proper one or not.

CHAS. HURST.—The transaction having taken place so long ago as 1841 the money for the clock cannot be recovered.

SAML. GREENWOOD WALKER.—The expense of a copy of the will will depend upon its length. Write to 'the Secretary to the Bishop of Chester,' Chester; tell him the name of the testator, and the year in which the will was proved, and ask him what the expense of a copy will be; perhaps an extract from the will would answer your purpose. After asking me the expenses of procuring 'a copy of a will at Chester' you immediately add, 'the covenant contains three cottages and about 200 square yards of land, with a rental of from £30 to £40 a year.' What is the meaning of the above I am at a loss to discover. You must have omitted something you intended to state,

SINCLAIR.—I have not seen a copy of the deed of gift,—send it to 48, Queen's-road, Bayswater, (under cover, to me), and I will peruse it and give you my opinion upon it.

SAML. PICKERING.—I have written to Mr Barraclough.

HUGH DUNCAN.—Without either seeing the advertisement you speak of, or having full or accurate information as to the grounds on which you rest your claim to the property in Virginia, it is impossible for me to render you any assistance.

L. W., Leeds.—Has Joseph Benn's widow, or any other person, administered to her late husband, if not, she, or your wife, or some one must do so. Perhaps I had best write to the widow,—give me her address.

ROBT. DAVIES, Merthyr.—William Williams alone appears to have proved W. Morley's will. The other two executors seem to have taken no part in the executorship, and, therefore, cannot be called upon to perform the trusts of the will. W. Williams alone must be looked to for their performance. I have written to him on the subject.

J. P., Saddleworth.—The legatee may recover the legacy. I suppose a part only of what he considers to be due to him was offered in 1835, and that that was his reason for declining to accept it.

JAMES WARD.—I wrote to Mr Walpole, and am sorry he has not sent you the money. From your statement it would seem that you have no legal demand upon Mr Walpole, but only on his honour.

W. ASHTON, Blackburn.—If you could make out 'a case,' you could compel the production of the rate-books; but I think it is highly improbable that you should be able to show that you are interested in rate books a hundred years old. If I knew the grounds on which you rest your right to inspect the books, I should be better able to advise you.

JOHN JONES.—Your son may leave his master at the age of twenty-one; but if you are bound for his faithfully serving his apprenticeship you will be liable to an action. If your son duly serves his master, you can demand his wages according to the agreement between the master and yourself.

MR T. WAUGH.—You seem to have been very ill-treated; but you must, I suspect, have given some provocation; for without it, a man calling himself a 'Minister of Christ' could never have acted as the 'Reverend Gentleman' you name appeared to have acted. I hope you have come to an arrangement with them. If you have not, would you wish me to write to them; and if so, what proposition would you wish me to make? If they have acted illegally (though I cannot positively say that they have, not knowing what they have to say in justification of their conduct) in that case an action will be brought against them; though my advice to you, as to all others, is, 'avoid litigation if possible.'

HENRY LAYTON (OR JAMES FOWLER.)—Knowing nothing of the title of your property, it is impossible for me to say whether your wife will be entitled to dower or not, in case she survives you; but if your statement respecting the sale made by the mortgagee is correct, I am clearly of opinion that a Court of Equity would set it aside, and make the mortgagee pay the costs on both sides. I have written to the mortgagee.

J. OPENSHAW, O'Connorville.—Send me your case in writing; which will be better than a personal interview.

T. S., Kettering.—The share of the legatee that is dead will not go to the survivors, but belongs to the personal representatives (executors or administrators) of the deceased legatee; that is, in case he survived the testator, and acquired a vested interest in such share.

A WORKING MAN AND A CHARTIST.—Apply once more to the watchmaker, and if he does not return the watch you must proceed against him in the Small Debts' Court.

COGGER'S WILL.—Amongst the vast mass of law papers before me is a copy of the will of William Cogger, of East Farleigh, in Kent, but I do not find any accompanying case or letter. The party who sent the will must write and say why he sent it.

THOMAS LAW.—I have received the pedigree showing your descent from David Law; but it does not prove your descent from Baron John Law, neither your right to estates near Edinburgh, formerly belonging to the Baron. Your right to this property must be decided according to Scotch law; and not being a Scotch lawyer, am not the proper person to advise upon your case; you may, however, if you please, send me the papers you speak of, or copies of them.

THE SIGNING OF THE DEED.

Members of the first, second, and third sections of the Company, residing in or near London, are hereby informed that the Deed will lay for signature at the Office, 144, High Holborn, every day next week, from four o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock at night.

THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

	SHARES.				£	s.	d.
Ashton-under-Lyne	0	4	0	Oldham	0	4	3
Oldham	0	14	0	New Milns	0	17	0
Hamilton	0	15	0	Westminster	0	2	0
Tunbridge	4	10	4	Buraley, No. 2	0	12	0
Birmingham, Goodwin	2	0	0	Bury	0	4	6
Norwich, Bagshaw	6	16	0	Sheffie'd	0	10	0
Colne (No. 1)	0	0	6	Salford	1	0	0
Swindon	1	5	0	Greenock	0	10	0
Manchester	1	0	0	Hull	0	2	6
Holmfirth	0	2	6	Manchester	4	4	6
Trowbridge	0	17	0	New Radford	1	12	0
Wakefield	0	10	0	Ashton-under-Lyne	2	18	0
Hucknal Torkard	0	1	0	Dukinafield	0	5	0
South Shields	0	5	0	Glasgow	0	1	0
Leigh	0	0	6	Rochdale	0	1	6
				Bristol	0	10	0
				Hamilton	1	0	0
				Mixenden Stones	0	10	0
				Wm. Chafer	0	5	0
				Geo. Walsh	0	2	0
				Chelsea	0	3	0
				Lambeth	0	5	6
					£38	1	4

SECTION No. 2.

Ashton-under-Lyne	0	2	0	Mixenden Stones	0	10	0
Galstan	0	14	6	Preston, Brown	0	13	0
Lancaster	0	3	3	Charles Pattison	0	17	0
Oldham	0	2	0	Wm. Fletcher	0	2	0
Norwich, Bagshaw	4	6	0	N. P. W. A.	2	12	0
Gainsborough	1	1	0	Chelsea	0	12	6
Banbury	0	8	0	Lambeth	0	10	6
Stafford	0	1	0	Cripplegate	0	5	0
Rossendale	0	5	0	Bermondsey	0	16	2
Manchester	3	17	6	Aberdeen	0	5	0
Holmfirth	0	5	0	Winchester	2	8	0
Daventry	2	4	2	Radcliffe Bridge	3	5	2
Trowbridge	0	17	0	Bridgewater (No. 2.)	0	19	0
Wakefield	0	13	6	Leigh	0	13	6
Halifax	0	3	0	Stockton-on-Tees	0	9	6
Butterley	0	16	0	Oldham	0	5	0
Darvel	0	7	0	Edinburgh	1	13	8
Shoreditch	0	5	0	New Milns	1	8	9
Chorley	0	2	6	Norwich, Smith	1	17	2
Carlisle	0	5	6	Burnley (No. 2.)	0	13	0
Tredegar	0	2	0	Chepstow	0	14	9
Ashton-under-Lyne	0	5	0	Newton Abbott	1	1	8
Dukinfield	0	11	6	Bury	3	1	0
Newcast'e-upon-Tyne	0	19	0	Sheffield	0	10	0
Glasgow	4	16	6	Torquay	1	7	6
Rochdale	0	5	11	Kilmarnock	0	7	6
Bristol	1	15	0	Teignmouth	3	10	0
				Hull, Stevens	0	11	0
				Manchester	2	9	0
				New Radford	0	2	0
					£61	12	8

SECTION No. 3.

Ashton-under-Lyne	1	4	6	Edinburgh	0	4	0
Lynn, Scott	1	0	0	New Milns	0	18	0
Lancaster	0	2	0	Westminster	0	5	6
Blyth	0	13	6	Marylebone	0	10	0
Cardiff	0	12	6	Birmingham, Goodwin	1	16	6
Desborough	1	7	6	Burnley (No. 2).	1	0	0
Oldham	2	18	6	Chepstow	0	3	0
Little Dean	0	5	0	Giggleswick	0	5	0
Leeds	6	10	0	Ledbury	0	3	6
Birmingham, Goodwin	0	9	0	Newton Abbott	1	1	0
Gainsborough	1	14	2	Hexham	1	1	6
Clone (No. 1.)	0	2	0	Bury	1	18	0
Belper, Wheatley	0	5	0	Leicester, Barrow	1	3	8
Kilbarchan	0	11	6	Sheffield	2	10	0
Birmingham, Pare	1	1	0	Clitheroe	0	10	0
Banbury	0	8	6	Berby	1	10	0
Merthyr, Jones	1	0	0	Torquay	4	11	6
Rossendale	1	5	0	Red Marley	0	4	6
Manchester	10	5	0	Hull, Stevens	1	19	6
Norwich, Diver	1	18	0	Northampton, Munday	2	0	0
Ledbury	0	3	6	Manchester	10	1	10
Daventry	10	5	8	Wootton-under-Edge	0	15	0
Trowbridge	0	2	6	New Radford	0	8	4
Wakefield	0	6	0	Stalybridge	1	0	0
Hucknall Torkard	0	2	0	Tillicoultry	3	17	8
Accrington	2	8	0	Accrington	2	9	6
Bacup	2	0	0	Ashton-under-Lyne	2	18	0
Elland	0	7	0	Dukinfield	1	0	6
South Shields	1	12	6	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	4	6
Halifax	4	0	0	Glasgow	0	8	6
Butterley	2	2	0	Lewes	0	10	6
Darvell	0	4	6	Bristol	4	0	0
Haswell	0	7	6	Mixenden Stones	8	0	0
Windy Nook	0	12	0	Preston, Brown	0	19	5
Rossendale	3	0	0	Geo. Leberidge	0	2	6
Barslem	5	10	0	Jas. Waters	0	2	6
Shoreditch	0	9	0	PeterCampbell	1	0	0
Stepney	0	5	3	Jas. Jorden	0	5	0
Chorley	3	1	6	Hy. Smith	0	3	0
Carlisle	1	4	6	Edmund Jackson	0	0	6
Aberdeen	2	15	0	Chelsea	2	2	9
Ratcliffe Bridge	4	2	6	Lambeth	0	12	0
Leigh	9	8	6	Bermondsey	1	12	6
Stockton-on-Tees	0	18	6				
Oldham	0	5	0				
Oswaldtwistle	6	19	6				
Rochdale	0	8	6				
					£173	6	5

SECTION No. 4.

Ashton-under-Lyne	9	13	9	Giggleswick	1	4	2
Lynn, Scott	6	0	0	Oxford	7	8	0
Lancaster	1	16	10	Ledbury	1	17	6
Blyth	1	5	6	Newton Abbott	14	13	4
Cardiff	1	6	2	Hull, Stevens	6	1	3
Desborough	1	5	6	Northampton, Munday	13	0	0
Oldham	2	14	8	Market Rasen	0	3	6
Little Dean	0	2	0	Manchester	57	12	6
Mount Sorrell	0	15	0	Stourbridge	5	0	0
Hamilton	1	5	0	Wootton-under-Edge	3	16	0
Leeds	3	0	0	New Radford	10	19	8
Headless Cross	1	5	4	Stalybridge	15	0	0
Tunbridge	1	6	0	Tillicoultry	2	6	0
Birmingham, Goodwin	8	15	4	Accrington	2	7	0
Gainsborough	5	8	7	Tredegar	0	14	0
Modbury Carr	0	12	0	Hindley, Cook	1	18	8
Clone (No. 1.)	5	6	1	Ashton-under-Lyne	6	18	6
Chester	1	1	0	Dukinfield	3	17	6
Kilbarchan	1	18	6	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	12	10	6
Birmingham, Pare	3	0	0	Glasgow	8	9	0
Northwich	1	13	6	Rochdale	2	0	6
Banbury	15	0	6	Lewes	1	8	6
Merthyr, Jones	2	1	2	Bristol	3	15	0
Stafford	0	8	6	Hamilton	5	15	0
Rossendale	3	4	0	Mixenden Stones	1	0	0
Swindon	3	10	0	Preston, Brown	10	8	2
Manchester	51	7	11	Leicester, Astill	12	0	0
Droylesden	6	0	0	Hexham	0	1	0
Salford	21	0	0	Thorsley	1	5	0
Bungay	0	19	2	Bury	18	0	8
Holmfirth	6	7	2	Leicester, Barrow	3	12	0
Ledbury	0	2	0	Sheffield	3	0	0
Bromsgrove	2	0	0	Mansfield, Walker	0	18	0
Daventry	0	5	0	Clitheroe	5	0	0
Trowbridge	0	13	6	Newport, Pagnell	14	12	6
Wakefield	5	7	2	Derby	4	2	6
Hucknall Torkard	0	2	0	Ashton, Willows	4	12	6
Abingdon	6	3	4	Westerham and Sundridge	1	15	6
Accrington	2	16	6	Torquay	5	4	0
Bacup	2	0	0	Salford	7	0	0
St Helliers	1	2	0	Kilmarnock	1	0	0
Winchcombe	0	4	0	Red Marley	2	11	6
Helston, Pascoe	0	4	0	Busby	1	16	0
Elland	5	1	0	Teignmouth	3	6	0
Pershore	3	9	0	Bradford, York	12	5	6
Littleborough	0	10	0	Bramhope	2	14	6
South Shields	1	10	2	Nottingham, Wall	1	16	10
Halifax	5	14	6	Birmingham, Turton	1	9	6
Butterley	7	9	10	Jas. Boyd	0	5	0
Howsell	2	8	0	Alexander Thompson	1	0	0
Coxhoe	1	6	2	Jno. Langman	0	4	0
Kingsbridge	3	5	0	Jno. Quail	0	5	0
Haswell	0	12	8	Alfred Wright	0	7	6
Windy Nook	3	14	6	Ann Robertson	0	2	6
Rossendale	2	0	0	Wm. Bolton	0	4	0
Llannelly	0	18	7	Edmund Durham	0	10	0
Barnoldswick	1	4	4	Edward Sanders	0	2	6
Barslem	7	19	0	George Patterson	0	5	0
Shereditch	0	10	0	Edwd. Beak	0	2	6
Stepney	0	7	3	W. T. Patter	0	1	0
Old Basford	10	8	3	Ann Broad	0	1	0
Chorley	2	19	0	Edwd. Riley	0	1	0
Bocking and Braintree	2	0	0	Horatia Tyler	2	10	0
Carlisle	6	10	7	J. C Tayler	0	3	6
Aberdeen	0	14	6	Virtue Goodwin	0	3	6
RadcliffeBridge	9	15	6	Jno. Bodley	0	4	0
Mansfield, Woodhouse	0	7	0	Wm. Williams	0	10	0
Bridgewater (No. 2.)	2	18	0	Chas. Mawl	0	1	6
Leigh	19	19	0	Johnston Steele	0	1	0
Stockton-on-Tees	4	14	6	Jno. Pillet	2	0	0
Oldham	2	17	9	Elizabeth Dixon	0	5	0
Oswaldtwistle	3	10	6	Chelsea	4	16	6
Wingate Grange	4	9	6				
Edinburgh	1	9	10				
New Milns	0	4	0				
Witham	7	0	0				
Westminster	0	15	6				
Marylebone	1	0	0				
Birmingham, Goodwin	9	2	4				
Burnley (No. 2.)	1	15	0	Lambeth	0	7	0
Chepstow	0	12	6	Cripplegate	5	7	6
				Bermondsey	1	4	6
					£660	15	2

SECTION No. 5.

Ashton-under-Lyne	0	8	2	Nidd	0	16	0
Bridlington Quay	5	4	6	Holmfirth	0	6	0
Lancaster	0	3	3	Trowbridge	0	1	0
Bocking and Braintree	3	3	8	Wakefield	0	10	4
Oldham	0	7	0	Accrington	6	4	4
Little Dean	0	3	4	Steeple Clayton	15	7	8
Leeds	6	10	0	St Helliers	0	10	0
Headless Cross	0	3	4	St Pierre Le Calais	5	4	0
Birmingham, Goodwin	3	9	8	Dorchester, Elliott	5	4	4
Colne (No. 1.)	1	4	0	Elland	0	2	9
Belper, Wheatley	0	19	8	South Shields	6	8	4
Chester	0	6	0	Butterley	0	11	8
Birmingham, Pare	1	0	0	Howsell	2	12	0
Banbury	0	10	10	Windy Nook	0	12	6
Merthyr, Jones	0	2	0	Burslem	1	6	0
Rossendale	0	6	0	Shoreditch	0	2	8
Swindon	10	5	0	Stow-on-the-Wold	25	0	0
Manchester	7	17	10	Carlisle	0	15	2
Salford	7	0	0	Aberdeen	0	2	6
Leigh	1	6	0	Radcliffe Bridge	1	0	4
Oldham	0	14	3	Birkenhead	6	10	0
Horninghold	0	13	0	Derby	9	12	4
Birmingham, Goodwin	5	1	9	Westerham and Sundridge	0	1	4
Oswaldtwistle	1	8	8	Torquay	0	13	8
Wingate Grange	0	3	6	Salford	1	0	0
Edinburgh	0	2	6	Red Marley	3	7	2
Colchester	0	9	4	Greenock	5	10	0
Birmingham, Goodwin	2	1	2	Busby	3	3	8
Norwich, Smith	1	0	6	Birmingham, Turton	0	1	4
Burnley (No. 2.)	1	0	0	Hull, Mason	2	8	8
Chepstow	0	10	0	Manchester	32	11	6
Giggleswick	0	10	10	Wootton-under-Edge	5	4	4
Oxford	5	8	0	New Radford	5	13	5
Ledbury	0	3	8	Stalybridge	1	10	0
Newton Abbott	0	6	8	Tillicoultry	0	10	0
Leicester, Astill	3	0	0	Accrington	0	13	10
Bury	54	10	6	Hindley, Cook	0	1	4
Sheffield	3	3	0	Ashton-under-Lyne	0	14	2
Mansfield, Walker	0	1	0	Dukinfield	0	7	0
Newport Pagnell	0	8	8	Tewksbury	5	4	4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	20	6	0	Eli Merchant	0	9	0
Glasgow	1	5	10	Jno. Brundsden	6	9	0
Rochdale	0	5	0	Chas. Meritt	0	3	0
Bristol	4	0	0	Benjamin Riggotts	0	12	0
Philip Caventan	0	10	0	George Waterworth	0	6	4
Philip Caventan, junr.	0	10	0	John Evil	0	6	4
H. S. Friend	0	10	0	Wm. H. Crocket	0	1	4
Jas. Paviat	0	1	6	Rich. Griffiths	0	1	4
Thos. Caventan	0	1	4	Wm. Claridge	0	2	6
Tichal Enness	0	1	4	John Harrison	0	2	0
Josh. Blake	2	12	4	Jas. Knapp	0	1	0
J. H. Thomas	0	1	4	Jno. Woodlack	5	4	4
Thos. Harrocks	0	1	4	Luke Gard	5	4	4
R. T. Allam	0	1	4	Andrew M'Farline	3	18	4
Henry Woodcock	0	1	4	Philip Caventan, senr.	0	5	0
Maurice Benjaman	0	1	4	Philip Caventan, junr.	0	5	0
Wm. Young	0	10	0	Chelsea	0	17	0
J. S. Ashworth	0	1	4	Long Sutton	0	1	0
Hy. Edgar	1	10	0	Cripplegate	0	3	4
					£326	10	10

EXPENSE FUND.

Bridlington Quay	0	2	0	Sheffield	0	10	0
Galston	0	10	3	Mansfield, Walker	0	13	0
Lancaster	0	11	3	Birkenhead	0	5	0
Desborough	0	6	6	Derby	0	3	6
Little Dean	0	1	6	Ashton, Willows	0	4	0
Barnsley (No. 1.)	10	0	0	Westerham and Sundridge	0	2	6
Tunbridge	0	4	0	Torquay	0	10	0
Birmingham, Goodwin	0	6	0	Salford	1	0	0
Norwich, Bagshaw	0	7	4	Kilmarnock	0	2	6
Colne (No. 1.)	0	2	0	Red Marley	0	1	0
Banbury	0	12	0	Teignmouth	0	4	0
Manchester	1	6	9	Hull, Stevens	0	1	9
Salford	1	0	0	Hull, Mason	0	3	0
Bungay	0	7	0	Manchester	2	15	8
Norwich, Dive	0	2	0	Wootton-under-Edge	0	2	0
Daventry	0	1	4	Stalybridge	1	10	0
Wakefield	1	6	2	Tillicoultry	0	1	0
Abingdon	0	2	0	Tredegar	0	2	6
Bacup	1	0	0	Tewkesbury	0	2	0
SteepleClayton	0	5	6	Macclesfield	2	0	0
St Helliers	0	8	0	Glasgow	0	12	0
St Pierre le Calais	0	1	0	Rochdale	0	3	0
Dorchester	0	2	0	Bristol	0	10	0
South Shields	0	4	0	Hamilton	0	5	0
Butterley	0	1	0	Preston, Brown	0	6	0
Kingsbridge	1	4	0	Joshua Blake	0	1	0
Burslem	0	4	0	Geo. Sumsden	0	1	0
Shoreditch	0	1	3	Wm. Green	0	1	6
New Milns	0	5	3	Thos. Treeves	0	1	6
Colchester	0	1	6	John Woodlock	0	2	0
Westminster	0	2	0	Luke Gard	0	2	0
Marylebone	0	1	6	Andrew M'Farline	0	1	6
Norwich, Smith	0	6	1	Chelsea	0	2	0
Oxford	0	4	0	Long Sutton	0	1	0
Bury	1	2	0	Cripplegate	0	2	0
					£35

Metropolitan Intelligence.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, ETC.

DEATH AND SECRECY.—On Sunday morning a young man and two or three females were out in a small skiff on the river: when off Mr Chandler's steam-boat pier, owing to the strong breeze, and it is alleged, want of skill in the parties in the boat, the vessel suddenly turned overboard, and the whole of them were immersed. The cries of the people in the water brought several persons to their assistance, but, notwithstanding that every exertion was made, the young man who had charge of the skiff was carried along with the tide, and disappeared. The females were saved, and refused to tell the name or address of the young man whose life has been lost.

SEVERE OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon an omnibus, belonging to the Metropolitan Conveyance Company, was proceeding on its journey to Hungerford-market, with twelve inside passengers and nine outside, when opposite Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, the hind axle-tree broke, and the omnibus turned completely over on its side, throwing the outside passengers in the street. One gentleman had his leg broken, and another his shoulder dislocated; they were placed in cabs and conveyed to Middlesex Hospital as quickly as possible; the driver and the rest of the outside passengers were more or less injured, but not so much as to prevent them from reaching their own homes; the inside passengers were thrown together in a heap, but fortunately escaped without any further injury than a few cuts from the broken glass, excepting one lady, who was so cut and bruised that she was carried to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood to have her wounds dressed, and was then sent in a cab to her own residence. On examination, after the accident, the axle-tree was found to be composed of very bad material, the iron at the fractured part appearing rotten and full of flaws.

INQUESTS.

DESTITUTION.—Before Mr W. Payne, at the West London union workhouse, West-street, Smithfield, on the body of Stephen Wackett, aged 55, a labourer.—W. Pym, *276, City-police*, said that on Tuesday evening last he was called by one of the porters of St Bartholomew's Hospital to a man in the waiting room, brought in by two strangers, who had picked him up in the street. He had been seen by the surgeon, who said he required no medicine; all he wanted was food and rest. The deceased was removed to the workhouse. He was quite unable to walk or stand without assistance. He shook like a person suffering from the ague. He said he had had nothing to eat that day but a small piece of dry bread, and he had just come out of the country from trying to get employment at haymaking. G. Forrow, *the night porter at the workhouse, said that he admitted* the deceased about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and seeing him very weak he asked him if he wished to see the doctor. The deceased replied 'No, he only wanted rest, and he should be better in the morning.' On being pressed he drank a little tea, but ate nothing. The witness took him into the refuge, and gave him two woollen rugs, which he wrapped around him. He visited the ward several times during the night without observing anything particular; but on visiting it about half-past five on Wednesday morning, he found the deceased senseless, and breathing very hard. Mr Hutchinson, the surgeon to the union, was sent for immediately, who had the deceased removed to the infirmary, where mustard poultices were applied to his chest, but he never recovered his senses, and died at ten o'clock the same morning.—Mr F. Hutchinson, surgeon, said that he found the deceased was labouring under all the symptoms of *serious appoplexy*, produced in this case, by low living and exposure to the cold. Verdict: 'Natural death.'

ALLEGED DEATH FROM IMPROPER DRIVING.—At the London Hospital, before Mr W. Baker, upon a man named Richard Dean, who died from injuries received by being run over by a cart, alleged to have been occasioned by the improper driving of a young man named Christopher Lucking, a general dealer, residing in Ceningham, Essex. On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, deceased was talking with some friends, and standing in the Commercial-road East, when a cart driven by Lucking came by; the near wheel knocked deceased down. Lucking still kept driving on. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where he expired shortly afterwards. It was said that blame attached to Lucking in consequence of his having passed on the off side, when there was sufficient room on the near side, which was his proper side. The jury said it was a very improper place for men to converse together in the centre of a public road, and returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A FEMALE.—Before Mr Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, Camden Town, on the body of a female unknown, apparently about 25 years of age, now lying in the dead house of St Pancras Workhouse. Connor, a groom in the service of a gentleman residing in Gower street, said that on Sunday night last, about twelve o'clock, he, together with another young man, were in Tottenham-court-road in a state of intoxication, when they met deceased, who was slightly known to them. They gave her something to drink and then prevailed on her to accompany them to where he (Connor) resided, which is a loft over some stables in Chinese mews. They were so drunk that they could not tell what happened after their arrival, but on the following morning they found the deceased on the floor apparently lifeless, which, on medical aid being procured, proved to be the case. Information was then given to the police, and as the deceased was not known, the body was removed to the workhouse. The coroner observed that under the very singular circumstances connected with the case, he must adjourn the inquiry, not only if possible that the body might be owned, but for a *post mortem* examination. Mr Robinson, the surgeon of St Pancras workhouse, was instructed to perform this operation. The deceased, who is of fair complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, was very well dressed, in a green lavender and white striped and figured mousseline de laine dress flounced, blue cardinal cloak, white silk drawn bonnet with wreaths of green flowers, a pair of white silk knitted gloves, one of which had a green glass button, and the other, one blue and one green; in her pocket was a small pocket-book and some tablets; on one leaf is written, 'E. Collins, 7, King's Head-court, Broadway, Westminster;' on the opposite leaf is some poetry, concluding with the quotation, 'She never told her love' and appended, the name 'Jane Sarah Usher.' Another name in the book is 'William Brown, Percy-square, Bagnigge-wells.' There was also a paper headed, 'A cure for love.' The inquest was adjourned.

DEATH BY FIRE.—Before Mr Baker, at the Harrow public-house, High-street, Poplar, on view of the body of Elizabeth Passmore, 71, of No. 5, Harrow-lane, Poplar. John Passmore, night watchman in the employ of the East India Dock Company, stated that on Saturday night last he left his wife in bed, and went to his work as usual. He returned home about eight o'clock on the following morning, and discovered the deceased lying in the passage quite dead. She was most frightfully disfigured, and the whole of the upper part of her body was completely burnt to a cinder. A candle was found lying under her body. It is supposed that during the night the deceased had an occasion to go down stairs, when, on returning up stairs, she slipped and fell down. Her clothes caught fire from the candle, and, being very feeble, she was unable to move. The jury returned an open verdict of 'Found dead.'

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—On Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, information was received at the London fire-stations of a fire having broken out in the West India Docks, Poplar. The firemen found that the ship Helena, of Dublin, laying in the Import Dock, had taken fire about an hour previously. The flames originated from some unexplained cause, in what is termed the aft-deck, or steerage, containing a quantity of sails and ships' stores. The flames having obtained a strong held of the under part of the deck, the water pumped down could not touch that compartment, consequently the work of destruction was still going on. Mr Fogo, the foreman of the brigade, on reaching the place, suggested that a ladder should be procured and lowered into the store. That having been done, the brigade men went below, and by taking the branches of the engines they were enabled to scatter the water in the right direction, which had the desired effect of getting the fire entirely subdued. The damage done, however, to the ship, is very considerable, for such was the violence of the flames that some of the beams are nearly burned through, and the aft-deck is very seriously injured. Independent of which a number of sails and general stores are consumed.

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY-STREET.—On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Great Bermondsey-street. In the course of a few minutes the entire district was illuminated to such an extent, that, from London-bridge, it appeared as if the greater part of the houses in the street were on fire. Numerous engines soon reached the spot, when it was found that the premises belonging to Mr Hodgkins, rope and rag merchant, were wrapped in one immense sheet of flame, the fire from which was ascending high into the air, threatening destruction to the surrounding buildings. Fortunately, an abundant supply of water was immediately obtained, and a powerful stream was thrown by the engines into the midst of the flames, but they continued to increase until the whole of the stock in trade was on fire; and it was with no little difficulty that the size manufactory belonging to Mr Mills was saved from destruction, and also an adjoining yeast warehouse. The firemen succeeded, by 12 o'clock, in getting the complete mastery over the conflagration, but not until the entire range of premises in which it commenced, together with their contents, were reduced to ashes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY OF LONDON SMALL DEBTS' ACT.—The first court to be held under the new act, which will take place on the 29th inst., has been appointed for the 12th of October. In the act, there is a provision similar to one in the New County Courts' Act, for the recovery of tenements in a summary manner:—'And be it enacted, that when and so soon as the term and interest of the tenant of any house, land, or other corporeal hereditament where the value of the premises, or the rent payable in respect of such tenancy, did not exceed the sum of £50 by the year, and upon which no fine shall have been paid, shall have ended, or shall have been duly determined by a legal notice to quit, and such tenant, or if such tenant do not actually occupy the premises, or occupy only a part thereof, any person by whom the same or any part thereof shall be then actually occupied, shall neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the premises, or of such part thereof respectively, it shall be lawful for the landlord or his agent to enter a plaint in this court, and thereupon a summons shall issue to the person so neglecting or refusing; and if the tenant or occupier shall not thereupon appear at the time and place appointed and show cause to the contrary, and shall still neglect or refuse to deliver up possession of the premises or of such part thereof of which he is then in possession to the said landlord or his agent, it shall be lawful for such landlord or agent to give to the court proof of the holding, and of the end or other determination of the tenancy, with the time or manner thereof, and where the title has accrued since the letting of the premises, the right by which he claims the possession; and upon proof of the service of the summons, and of the neglect or refusal of the tenant or occupier, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the judge to issue a warrant under the seal of the court to any bailiff of the court, requiring and authorising him within a period to be therein named, not less than seven, or more than ten days from the date of such warrant, to give possession of the premises to such landlord or agent, and such warrant shall be a sufficient warrant to the said bailiff to enter upon the premises, with such assistants as he shall deem necessary, and to give possession accordingly; provided always that entry upon such warrant shall not be made on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas-day, or at any time except between the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon; provided also that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any person by whom any such warrant shall be sued out of the court from any action which may be brought against him by any such tenant or occupier for or in respect of such entry and taking possession, where such person had not at the time of suing out the same as *aforesaid, lawful right to the possession of the same* premises.'

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.—In consequence of the reports recently circulated concerning the alleged desecration of the dead buried in the vaults of Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, accompanied by Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., City solicitor; Messrs Batchelor and Celk, churchwardens of St Dunstan's-in-the-West; the Rev. Mr Cowan, curate of the parish; Mr Comfort, the foreman, and other members of the inquest; G. A. Walker, Esq., surgeon; Drs Ross and Farquhar; Messrs Fewler, Dunn, &c., attended on Monday to inspect those vaults, with the view of ulterior proceedings. Messrs Church, Frisken, Peaty, Gardner, Westwood, Preston, and Hutchens attended as trustees of the chapel, and produced maps of the vaults, which were inspected by Sir James Duke and the jury, who afterwards proceeded to examine the vaults, the entrance to which is by a double trap-door in the body of the chapel. The vaults presented a most frightful spectacle. A large pit had been recently excavated to the depth of several feet, whence a vast number of human remains had been removed, and on the right hand side was an accumulation, to the height of several feet, of human bodies and broken coffins, while on the opposite side was piled together heaps of old coffins. The jury and several other gentlemen having expressed their disapprobation of the disrespectful treatment to which the dead were subjected in the vaults, Sir James Duke, who had minutely examined every portion of them, said that the present proprietors were not to blame for the confused manner in which the dead were heaped together. On the contrary, they were doing all in their power to remedy the evil, and the alterations which they were making were necessarily imposed upon them, and were done with every possible respect for the dead. Still he called upon them to lose no time in completing their work, and thereby securing to the dead respect, and to the living security from disease. Dr Farquhar assured the worthy alderman and the inquest that since he had visited the vaults during the previous week many of the abominations which he had then visited were removed. Mr Pearson said that on two previous occasions similar complaints had been made against Elim Chapel, once fourteen years, and again seven years age. But he was confident that the present would be the last. Sir James Duke having again pledged the trustees to lose no time in properly securing the vaults against further sacrilegious intrusion, the inquiry concluded.

THE POOR IN ST PANCRAS.—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.—On Tuesday a numerously attended meeting of the directors of the poor of St Pancras took place in the new board room adjoining the workhouse, King's-road, Camden-town; Mr Churchwarden Howarth in the chair. Mr Pitt, the agent of the board, brought up and read a lengthened report as to the overcrowded state of the workhouse, from which it appeared, that on the 5th inst. there were 1,530 inmates, for the accommodation of which number 43,911 feet of house-room existed. The dimensions of unoccupied ground in the rear of the workhouse was 320 feet by 212 feet. In the first floor, to accommodate 780 persons and 6 children, there were but 524 beds; rooms between the new vestry room and boys' school, 54 beds to 73 persons; infirmary (men's side), beds 44, persons 46; infirmary (women's side), beds 126, persons 165—total 170 beds, and 211 persons; boys' school 83 beds, and 165 persons; girls' school 136 beds, and 296 persons. On the motion of Mr Douglas, this report was referred to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the poor, with reference to better classification and accommodation. Mr Clarke then called the attention of the board to the charges which had been made in the public prints with reference to the treatment of the poor. More particularly the letter of a blind and paralysed pauper, named George Whitfield, which contained such serious charges against the master and the board, that he considered an immediate investigation necessary. After discussion it was resolved to call in the master and the inmate, Whitfield, and enter into the inquiry forthwith. George Whitfield, on being examined, said he was totally blind and paralysed, and had been in the workhouse 12 years. On the first Friday in August he applied to the master for permission to visit his mother, 80 years of age, at Camberwell. He asked for two or three days and was refused, unless he discharged himself. He applied to the committee of the board and they confirmed the master's decision. He thought this very harsh and oppressive, seeing that he had no means of getting a living. He did not write the letter which appeared in the paper of Saturday, but he acknowledged that it was done by his dictation. He must be excused telling who did write it. Had a card in his possession, which gave him the privilege of going out on Sundays, but went out for a few hours on the Tuesday following his application by the master's permission. *It was not true that his bed had been kept by* the master for a week; never was out of the house a single night since the appointment of the new master; considered the master treated him harshly. Mr Eaton, the master, denied the allegations altogether. He declared that he never gave Whitfield the permission to go out on Tuesday, and that he never saw *him from the time he went before the* board on the Friday, until the following Friday, and that his bed was empty the whole time. Whitfield said he could prove by the inmates of his ward that he was never out as described. Mr Wright then moved and Mr Marks seconded a resolution, 'That in the opinion of the board, the allegations against the master were unfounded.' The motion was carried unanimously; and a resolution having also been adopted, ordering the issue of the new uniform clothing to the inmates, and that it be taken from them and their clothes returned on their discharge, the board broke up.

WEST LONDON CENTRAL ANTI-ENCLOSURE ASSOCIATION.—At the last weekly meeting of this Association, at the Princess Royal, Circus-street, New-road, September 13th, Mr Baston in the chair. A communication from Richard Oastler was read, respecting the proposal of that gentleman to write a public letter in aid of the Anti-Enclosure question. Mr Oastler states that it was a mistake to suppose that he ever intended writing such letter, for though he had stated that if a public letter from his pen would be of any service he would write one, yet he wished it to be distinctly understood that it would not be of any service, public patriotism being at so low an ebb, that he had been forced to lay down his pen, and retire at once into private life. Mr Oastler's explanations were deemed satisfactory by the meeting. A resolution in support of *Howitt's Journal* was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening next at eight o'clock. More books were received for the library.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.—At a meeting of this body held at Cartwright's Coffee House, on Sunday evening, September 5th, several new members were enrolled. The following gentlemen were elected as the managing committee for the next three months:—Messrs Martin, Tucker, Joice, Bezer, and Dwain. Mr Clancey was elected secretary, and Mr Cartwright, treasurer.

EATING BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES FOR A WAGER.—Two privates of the Royal Marines just paid off from her Majesty's steam vessel Pluto, Lieutenant-Commander Low, at Woolwich, for a trifling wager commenced eating several £5 Bank of England notes, with bread, cheese, and onions, but were stopped by some of their more sensible comrades, who came up at the time, and compelled them to desist. Fortunately the numbers of the notes remained unmutilated. The Prometheus, Commander Hay, and the Phœnix, Commander Dennis, have just been paid off, and the seamen have been playing similar absurd tricks. Most of the sailers have received nearly £100 each.

Home News.

England.

CUMBERLAND.

A MAN KILLED BY A BEAR AT CARLISLE.—Wm. Rawson, aged thirty-nine, porter to Mr Bonnell, of this city, one evening last week, went on his employer's business to the house of Mr Robert Cowen, publican, of Newton, near Carlisle, who keeps a variety of wild animals, amongst which was a large black bear, brought to this country very young by one of the officers of the 89th Regt. It was with the regiment for a considerable time, and was so tame that the men wrestled and took similar liberties with it. Mr Cowen had had the bear about seventeen months; it was secured to the stump of a tree by an iron chain, four or five yards long, and had an area of partially unenclosed ground, to the extent of its chain, on which to move. The deceased, in company with an old man named Gass, on the day already mentioned, went to see the bear (as he had often done before, but stood where he thought himself out of the bear's reach. He was there feeding it with bread crumbs from the palm of his hand, when the bear sprang at him, knocked him down, and dragged him within its area of ground. Notwithstanding the intrepid exertions of the poor old man, Gass, and Mr Cowen, the bear commenced to worry the man, and eventually seized him in the neck below the left ear, and continued to draw the blood from the wound which it had made there. It was not until several men, one of whom had a pitch-fork and another a coal-rake, had beaten the brute that the unfortunate man was released. Although all the other persons were within the bear's reach, it did not attempt to injure any but its victim. The unfortunate man, who was dreadfully torn about the neck and the head, was soon afterwards taken to the infirmary, where he received every attention, notwithstanding which he died on Sunday morning. Mr Cowen, who was absent when the accident occurred, informed the Coroner and the Jury, when they went to see the animal's habitation, that he had never known the bear guilty of attacking any person before. He shot it early on Saturday morning.

YORKSHIRE.

A 'PLANET RULER'—SUPERSTITION IN 1847.—Last week, a child of E. Mitchell's, bobbin-maker, near Todmorden, got severely burnt by falling against the oven door. A neighbouring woman happened to go into the house soon after the accident, and assured Mitchell's wife that an old planet-ruler and fortune-teller, resident at a secluded and solitary place called Frield Hurst, near Todmorden, could cure the child instantly by cabalistic art, for, continued the woman, he can stop bleeding, kill witches and *wizards, by means of ruling the planets.* The mother of the child went to the fortune-teller, whose name is said to be Holgut *alias* Holgate, and after she had told her story about the accident and paid him the usual fee, he told her that she might go home, for she was completely cured. The woman returned, but found the child crying and much worse. On Sunday, Mr Hardman, surgeon, of Todmorden, was called to see it, and under his care, the child is in a fair way of recovery. It is stated that the planet-ruler of Frield Hurst obtains an excellent living by his bad fortune-telling, chiefly by young women.

MURDER AT SWINTON NEAR DONCASTER.—The deceased, Caleb Barker, aged 47, warehouseman to Mr Barker, of Don Pottery, left his house between seven and eight o'clock last Saturday evening, and went to the Ship, kept by a widow named Simpson, at Swinton-bridge, which is distant only a few hundred yards from his residence, and immediately opposite the railway station. On arriving he paid some club money, and had some ale. He left the house in good health about half-past nine, taking with him a quart of ale, his custom every Saturday night, for his wife to partake of, and also a few pipes which he had purchased. His wife, having waited some time longer than usual, sent a person to inquire respecting him; and about half-past ten an alarm was given, and some persons came to her house for a light. On going out with lights she was horror struck at finding her husband quite insensible, he having just been found in that condition by a person named Thomas Gore. The poor man was at once removed to the house, and medical aid was immediately obtained, but he never spoke afterwards, and died early the next morning. An inquest was held, but no positive proof of the guilty obtained.

THE SHEFFIELD Free-Trade Association have sent an address to Col. Thompson, M.P., whom they have appointed one of their representatives at the Free-trade Congress at Brussels.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—SUPPOSED MURDER.—Three persons (a man and two boys) are now in the custody of the police of this town, charged with being concerned in, or having a knowledge of, the murder of a man named Brown, in a hut at the Crescent, on Friday night last. It appears that the deceased, who had been out all the day at Tamworth, thatching, asked permission of a number of boatmen (the prisoners being of the party) to rest himself in their hut, situated on the banks of the canal. This favour was granted to him, when one of the boatmen proceeded to quarrel with the deceased; the fellow seized Brown's stick, and beat him so violently about the head and neck that he lay insenble upon the floor, when his brutal assailant lifted him upon a bench, and he was found to be dead. The whole of the party who were participators in, or witnesses of, the murder, then made their escape. The deceased was supposed to be possessed of a watch and some money, but nothing was found upon his person. In the course of the the week police apprehended the parties now in custody, but the principal offender, whom they state struck the blows by which the deceased was killed, has for the present succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers in pursuit. The men in confinement refuse to give any information as to the watch and money.

SUFFOLK.

A PEER'S OPINION OF FARM-LEASES.—At the annual meeting of the East Suffolk Agricultural Association on Saturday, Lord Stradbroke said: in some districts we see farms in the highest state of cultivation; this is, no doubt, ascribable to the aids of science applicable to husbandry operations; in such places there must have been a considerable outlay of money, with a proportionate amount of labour. This state of things is most gratifying to the spectator; it not only reflects credit on the occupier of the soil, but is attended by inestimable advantage to the poor. But we cannot deny that a less cheering prospect meets the eye in other districts. We see vast tracts of land imperfectly cultivated, the farm buildings dilapidated, the tenantry in an obviously impoverished condition; in short, all betokening neglect. In such places, it it painful to reflect upon the amount of suffering to which the poor are unhappily subjected. Are we not bound to ask what is the cause of all this? Now, then, I maintain that these evils spring from the bad system of farming pursued. If the land does not yield more than half the crop that it is capable of producing, the system of cultivation must be wrong. The question then naturally arises, who is to blame? This is delicate ground; but, however unpopular, I shrink not from stating my opinion fearlessly—I trust not offensively. I say, then, that the landlords are the chief culprits; it is the landlords' fault if farms be not better cultivated. (Great cheering.) We may call upon the occupier to improve the land, but can we expect men of sense to expend their capital without some guarantee—without the certainty of such continued occupation as may secure both principal and interest to the full extent of the sum expended? (Renewed cheers.) The next question that arises is as to the mode in which that object may be best attained. My answer is, by granting leases to deserving tenants. That is the only way in which the land can be extensively improved. I am aware that heretofore there has existed considerable difference of opinion upon the subject of farm leases, but we should bear in mind that the pursuit of agriculture is placed upon a very different basis. We must henceforth adapt our system to those altered circumstances, and the first step will be that of giving the occupying tenant a distinct and permanent interest in his holding. (Cheers.) Indeed, the question in future should not be whether the tenant be desirous of a lease, but rather whether he should be permitted to enter upon the occupation of a farm without it. For my own part, I conceive that leases are essential to the well-being both of the landlord and of the tenant—I mean such form of lease as may render it imperative on the occupier to adhere to a prescribed rotation of crops, and which should likewise provide for the employment of such an amount of labour as would in the end prove advantageous to the tenant, secure the rights of the landlord, and be beneficial to the labourer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CONFLAGRATIONS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Near Cambridge, last week, a tremendous fire laid in ruins the greater part of Cottenham, a village noted for the manufacture of cheese. When discovered (about twelve o'clock), it appeared to have commenced in a cooper's shop, occupied by Mr Moore, situated at the Cambridge end. The Cottenham engines were brought immediately into requisition, and those of Willingham and Cambridge were sent for, but before the latter reached the scene, the flames had advanced with giant strides, throwing a lurid glare over the country for many hours. In less than two hours, a row of dwelling houses, with twenty or thirty barns, granaries, outhouses, and upwards of twenty sacks of wheat, hay, and straw, were in a blaze. As a *spectacle*, the scene was almost sublime, and the utmost consternation and dismay naturally prevailed amongst the inhabitants. The conflagration raged fariously till nearly six o'clock, before it was checked. By that hour three parts of the village had fallen a sacrifice. No fewer than fifty buildings, and as many sacks of wheat, &c., have been consumed. It has been stated that the losses exceeded £30,000. The amount of insurances are not mentioned. How the calamity originated no accurate information could be obtained. Late on Wednesday night, twelve dwelling houses, tenanted by labouring families, at Sidmouth, at a place called Mill-cross, were burned down. It was caused by the driver of the Northern Mail-cart, going into a stable with a naked candle, to bed-up his horses for the night, when a spark fell on some straw, which speedily ignited. One man, named Bull, lost his life in the flames. His body was dug out the following morning, a blackened mass.

MENEA, NEAR ELY.—MORE MYSTERIOUS POISONING.—A female named Ann Barnes, who for some time past had been residing at Ely, but latterly had been staying at her son's, at Parlo-bridge, near this village, had been in the habit of taking a number of young children to nurse during the daytime, while their parents were engaged in gathering in the harvest. Amongst the children in her care were four whose ages averaged from seven to fifteen months. The first of these four children, a daughter of a labourer, named Benjamin Hartley, was taken ill a short time back, and after a few days' severe suffering it recovered, having been taken home, and placed under the care of its mother. Immediately afterwards the child belonging to John Hartley, another labourer, was taken ill, and a third was seized with similar symptoms, about the same period; and the fourth, the infant child of John Younge; Mrs Barnes's son was also laid up with illness. After a few days of excruciating agony the children died. The fact of so many children having died under such mysterious circumstances having come to the knowledge of the police, an inquiry was forthwith set on foot, the result of which showed that each case was fraught with suspicion. Mr Peate, the coroner, at once issued his warrant for holding an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Young, the only one not interred. Mr Dean, surgeon, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and said he was prepared to say that the deceased had been poisoned with arsenic. Several witnesses were examined, and after an arrangement was made for the exhumation of the other bodies.

At the resumed examination, the bodies of the children of Aubery and Hartley having been exhumed on Friday last, Mr James Dean, surgeon, of Chatteris, was called: Exhumed the bodies on the 10th. That of Whitwell Aubery presented no unusual external appearance, but internally, the small intestines were suffused with a bright yellow colour. The lungs and liver appeared healthy. Removed the alimentary canal, put it in a sealed bottle, and delivered it to Captain Hampton. The next day examined it with Mr O'Connor, and discovered the presence of crystals. Mr Dean then entered into minute details of the tests he had applied to ascertain whether any poison was in the body of the child. 'The result is,' he concluded, 'that there is no doubt on my mind that the child Aubery died of arsenic.' Mr Dean next described the process by which he arrived at an opinion in regard to the death of Eliza Hartley. That opinion was that the child had died of arsenical poison. As regards Young's child, Mr Dean had no doubt that it had an additional dose of arsenic just before death. The other two children had but one dose, and nearly got rid of it before death. This accounted for the crystals resulting from the tests in the case of Young's child and not in the others. Captain Hampton, superintendent of the Ely police, said he had caused every inquiry to be made, but the procuration of the poison could not be traced. No poison or trace of it had been found in the house of Young, although a minute search had been made. Other not very material evidence having been adduced, Captain Hamilton, applied for a further adjournment, and after some discussion as to the probability of the obtaining of further evidence, the coroner having fully explained the importance of the inquiry, it was adjourned to the 15th of September, the jury being bound over to appear on that day.

ESSEX.

SOUTH ESSEX REGISTRATION.—On Monday Sir W. Riddle and E. Bosanquet, Esq., the barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for the county of Essex, gave notice that they will commence the revision of the division of it on Wednesday next at Romford. On the following day the court will sit at Stratford. The number of claims and objections are much greater than usual.

MIDDLESEX.

ELOPEMENT IN MIDDLE LIFE.—The quiet little village of Acton has been furnished with a bit of fruitful gossip by an elopement. The young lady is the daughter of a tradesman at Charing-cross, and possesses considerable attractions. The young lady has been very fond of taking short morning rides by the London and Wycombe coach, which she was permitted to do by her parents, in consequence of her health appearing much to improve therefrom, and not the slightest suspicion was entertained by any of the members of the family that she was forming a secret attachment. The other morning she was missing at breakfast time, and it was afterwards ascertained that the usual morning ride had been varied by a drive in a 'fly,' with the driver and proprietor of the Wycombe coach, who is some years her senior, her age being 20. This excursion ended at a metropolitan church, where the parties were duly married.

SURREY.

TWO GAMEKEEPERS STABBED BY POACHERS.—On the morning of Saturday last, a murderous affray took place at West Horley, near Guildford, between a keeper and an assistant keeper, in the joint employ of Mr R. A. Frogley and Mr Currie, M.P., and a party of poachers, in which the two keepers were stabbed, and are now lying in a dangerous state.

GUILDFORD.—THE GAME LAWS.—The excitement created throughout this portion of the county of Surrey by the late frightful affray between a party of poachers and the gamekeepers of Messrs R. A. Forgley, and E. Currie, Esq., M.P., on the morning of Saturday last, is beyond description, and has only been equalled by the similar affray which took place a few years since, between another party of poachers and the gamekeepers of Mr Bryce Combe, at Church Cobham, when one of the gamekeepers met his death. The names of the two keepers who have in the recent conflict been stabbed are George Targett and James Martin; the former, who is head keeper, is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and two children; and the latter, who is a single man, is 21 years of age, and is an assistant keeper. The wounded men were not discovered for nearly three hours after they had received the injury; and at that time Targett appeared to be completely lifeless. They were found by a person who was accidentally passing through the wood in which the affray took place, from whence, as soon as assistance was procured, they were conveyed in a spring cart, each to his own cottage, on Mr Forgley's property, at East Horsley. Both men are in a very dangerous state.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE AT THE NEW CROSS RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at the New Cross Station of the London and Brighton Railway to a man named William Wadley, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Wadley was in the employ of the company in the carriage department, and while removing some trucks, he by some means became jammed between the buffers of two of the carriages, which came together with such violence as to crush the upper part of his person in the most awful manner. His cries soon brought several men to his aid, and after a little difficulty he was released in an insensible state. He was *taken to Guy's Hospital, where it was discovered* that he had received dislocations of the collar bone, and fracture of the sternum, and that the ribs had sustained great injury, several being broken and forced in.

KENT.

FIRE AT WOOLWICH.—At half-past twelve on Tuesday, a person in the employ of Mr Griffin, carrier, on his return from London, at that time discovered a fire on the premises of Mr Hill, furniture-broker, opposite the Dockyard wall, a short distance eastward of the main gate. An alarm was immediately given, and the Dockyard police, with two of the fire-engines, were promptly on the spot, but could not, for some time, render efficient assistance, owing to the want of water. The policemen exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner, and by joining seventeen lengths of hose, of forty feet each, succeeded in obtaining a supply from the Dockyard main, which enabled them to play upon the house and shop so as to confine the fire to the building in which it originated, although the fire had obtained such ascendancy that the whole of the contents and flooring were consumed. Mr Hill is said to be insured, but it is not known to what amount.

Wales.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—In the evening of Saturday last, the 11th inst., during a heavy gale from the WSW., in Carnarvon Bay, five persons met a premature death. Two vessels, one a yacht, the other a schooner, were seen on the afternoon of that day out in the bay. The yacht signalled for a pilot to cross the bar, and proved to be the Gem, the property of J. Fleming, Esq., member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. In consequence of the distance from the station, she did not wait for the pilot's arrival, but exchanged one of her own hands for the mate of the other vessel, who was to act as her pilot. The schooner proved to be the Vine, of Pwllheli, bound with a cargo of coal from Lanelly, in South Wales, to Bangor. From some cause or other, perhaps the darknes of the evening, the schooner, in attempting to pass the bar, some time between five and seven o'clock, into the Menai Straits, struck on the north bank, must have immediately capsized, filled and sunk with all on board. The pilots belonging to the station at Llanddwyn went out in the life boat, but owing to the extreme darkness, and the *schooner shewing no light*, they were unable to find out her position until day-break on Sunday morning, when having discovered her, they pulled out for the purpose of boarding. She was on her beam-ends, with her masts imbeded in the sand. In the cabin the dead body of a woman passenger was found, and on the bank the body of a man was discovered; and both were immediately taken to Carnarvon, there being signs of life in the man. Four other men, the remainder of the crew, perished. The Gem arrived safe over the ar with the Vine's mate on board.

THE SHIPWRECK AT CARNARVON BAR.—On Monday an inquest was held at Carnarvon on the body of Mary Humphreys, the woman found drowned in the cabin of the Vine schooner, wrecked on the bar on the night of Saturday last. From the evidence of one of the seamen who had been recovered, although found senseless, named W. Williams, it appeared that the schooner was on her passage from *Portduillaen to Bangor*; that they had left the above place about three or four o'clock; that nothing occurred until about six o'clock, when she struck on the sand-bank; the captain, G. Griffiths, was at the helm at the time, and he was well acquainted with the navigation of the bar. They had previously exchanged their mate with one of the hands of the yacht Gem. There were on board, when the vessel struck, the master, J, Owen, J. Jonas, the yachtman, and the female, who was a passenger to Bangor. The Vine was driven over the bank by the extreme violence of the waves: the crew took refuge in the rigging, with the exception of the female, who was in the cabin. The witness saw the Englishman washed from the riggiug, when he tried to swim. Did not see the others washed away. Did not make a signal for a pilot, as the captain knew the navigation well. Could see the shore for some time whilst in the rigging, and thinks that the wreck could be seen from the land. Is sure that the body is that of the woman who is in the cabin when the vessel struck. Verdict, 'Found drowned.'

Scotland.

LANARKSHIRE.

ANOTHER DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A female, engaged in a public work at Anderston, Glasgow, having been discharged from her employment on account of some misconduct, resolved upon destroying herself. The poor creature had set her mind upon death by poison, but in order to effect this, he found it necessary to have recourse to the pawnbroker, and she actually pledged a portion of her clothes for threepence, with which she purchased first one pennyworth of laudanum, which she drank, then a second, and these doses not proving immediately effectual, the last penny was expended on the drug in order to accelerate her death. She was found in a dying state, and the cause of her illness having been ascertained, the stomach pump was applied, and she is now nearly recovered.

PERTHSHIRE.

DUCAL FEES.—At a meeting of the Perth town council, Bailie Barlas stated that heavy fees were exacted by the Duke of Atholl from every one who visited the Dunkeld grounds, and that the whole of these fees went into the duke's pocket. He (Bailie Barlas) was certain there was not another duke in Scotland did the like. 'These fees,' adds the *Advertiser*, 'are as follow: One person, 2s. 6d.; two persons, 3s.; and a shilling a head for any greater number. A gentleman told us on Monday, that he had lately paid 7s. for the privilege accorded to the party with which he was connected.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

RIGHT OF WAY.—A subscription has been set on foot, in aid of which the public are invited to come forward, and to support their claim to a pathway on the south side of the River Don. Lord James Hay has issued an interdict, prohibiting the public from using this pathway, which he claims as private property. At a meeting of the town council of Old Aberdeen, on Friday last, a motion was made that the council should give £10, to assist in defending the right of way through Seaton Park. The council, however, negatived the motion without a division.

AYRSHIRE.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A person named Teale, lately in the employ of the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company, but dismissed a few weeks ago, threw himself on the rails between Drybridge and Gatehead stations, at the moment the down train from Kilmarnock came in sight. The engine-man perceiving him, reversed the engine, and sounded the whistle, whilst the guard put on the drag, and both shouted to him to get off the line. In vain, however, for the unhappy man kept his position, and the train, before it could be stopped, went over him at a slow pace, mangling him in so shockingly that he died next day. Before the train came down, he inquired at Gatehead station if the up-train from Ayr was past, and, on being told that it was, he replied, 'Oh, it makes no odds; I'll wait for the next;' and went off to meet it. No one suspected his purpose. He was an Englishman, and has left a wife and five children.

DEATH OF AN OLD FIDDLER.—Died at Peebles-street, Newton-on-Ayr, on Monday morning, Matthew Hall, aged eighty-seven years. The deceased was a well-known character, in the West country. He surpassed as a bass fiddler. The old worthy used to mention that he was forty-five years in the habit of frequenting Coilsfield and Eglintoun Castle, in his capacity as a musician. His chief coadjutor was James M'Lachlan, an Highlander, who came to Ayrshire in a fencible regiment, and was patronised by Lord Eglintoun. At concerts at the castle the late Earl of Eglintoun generally took a part on the violincello or the harp, and amongst other professional players on the violin, blind Gilmour from Stevenston was usually present. 'O thae war the days for music!' involuntarily exclaimed old Hall, as he proceeded with his reminiscences. Hall and M'Lachlan played over the whole county at all the gentlemen's residences, and even in Edinburgh and Glasgow, on great occasions. In one week to use his own words, they 'passed twenty-six parish kirks, and returned to Ayr on Friday to a ball, never getting to bed till Saturday night.' They obtained snatches of sleep, as they best could, during the intervals of playing and travelling. At one time Hall and M'Lachlan were at the Duke of Argyll's for six months together. M'Lachlan had been there before as footman to Lord John Campbell. It was a time of much festivity; a blind Irish harper, of the name of O'Kane, was also among the party of musicians. The harper, conceiving himself to be eclipsed by the violin players, or fancying an insult from the Duke of

THE EVILS OF LAND MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It is usually held as a maxim, dictated alike by sound sense and policy, to take advantage of the season of prosperity to make preparations for the periods of adversity; to make hay, in fact, whilst the sun shines, and prepare in summer for the approaches of winter.

But, unfortunately, this timely providence is, with most of us, a lip-maxim only: in action it is a dead letter, and we leave it to the most insignificant animals and insects to work, whilst we, with our superior wisdom, admire but will not imitate them.

Even MAN, however, must surely learn from experience; we have been taught during the last two years a fearful lesson on the insufficiency of the present modes of proceeding, both with regard to the legislature, and our private industry. We have seen England almost prostrate at the feet of other nations, crouching to them for a morsel of bread; we have seen those manufactures which have been our boast, almost rejected, glutting our own markets, and refused in our neighbours'; we have found ourselves compelled to support a sister-nation from the hard-earned scanty wages of our own labourers, whilst their own food has been procured only at famine prices; and if we are capable of gathering wisdom from the experience of the past, every man, and every woman in England, must, ere this have learnt the utter fallacy of the doctrine that our manufactures can *command* corn from other lands—that it is safe, or expedient, or even *possible*, to continue a system by which our own land cannot be made to produce food for the people born on it.

But to suppose that such a state of things was ever designed by Heaven, is a monstrous blasphemy; God never yet created a being without creating food for its support! In the scorching plains of the East—among the glaciers of Iceland—from pole to pole, there are the means in nature for bread enough and to spare, if man does but take the proper method for producing it. And is rich and fertile England alone exempt from the general rule? Is she only to produce a population to starve and die prematurely? Is our peasantry to lose its bold manliness from lack of nouriture, and are English parents to bring children forth for whom they cannot earn bread? The thought is monstrous! Would that it were not also horribly true! The events of many years past have revealed the fact in all its naked deformity; the statistics of the last two years especially, have elicited facts which, if rightly viewed, will discover the cause of this crying evil, and, in discovering, lead us to its annihilation.

The facts to which I more particularly allude are,

1st. That under the present mode of culture England does not produce sufficient food for her population.

2nd. That a Free Trade with other countries, and a repeal of the Corn Laws, are not effectual provisions against famine.

3rd. That our market, and all other markets are overstocked with our manufactures, and that this is a daily increasing evil; that this glut in the manufactures, though felt most acutely by factory labourers, has the direct and indirect effect of injuring the whole community.

4th. That *crime* is greatly on the increase, in spite of all that has been attempted for the prevention of crime; and that crimes affecting human life—suicide, and murders, by poison especially—fill every day, the columns of our papers. Whence it is impossible to avoid arguing a growing recklessness of existence, in the minds of the community.

These are grave and alarming facts, and it behoves all who wish well to their country, to inquire whence these evils spring, and how they may be averted.

It may be said that the first of these tasks is easy—and so it may be, like most things, when the clue is given. But it appears to me that our political economists have either reasoned from wrong data, or contented themselves with the superficial appearance of things, and neglected to dig below it.

It is, indeed, an acknowledged fact, to which none will subscribe more readily than myself, that England, *as it is at present cultivated*, does not produce food sufficient for the cultivation of its people. Here is ground on which all parties meet: but I, for one, can go no further in their good company. They ascribe this deficiency—first, to a perpetually increasing surplus population; secondly, and as a corollary to the first, that the land is not *capable* of bearing a *greatly* increased crop to meet the increasing necessities of the people.

To remedy these evils, they would draft off every year to foreign shores, numbers of our surplus population; and for the remainder, they would beg the charity of our continental neighbours, and entreat of them the food we ourselves (according to their showing) cannot grow.

Now these remedies are, in fact, worse than the disease. They do not cure the evils they profess to cure, and they create others of equal magnitude. We have now made trial of these quack prescriptions—we have tested their exact *no*-value, and every thinking man *must have discovered by this time*, that something else must be advanced—some more judicious measures adopted to create plenty through the land, and make its PEOPLE that which they ought to be—its glory and its wealth.

Admitting, with the political economists, that England is, at present, not sufficiently productive, I assume that the fault lies in our own defective mode of culture, not in the sterility of the soil; and this granted, we dare the utterance of that which our would-be statesmen shrink from asserting, namely—that our defective mode of culture is the inevitable result of the *monopoly of land by large capitalists!*

Nature has formed immutable laws for the government of her subjects; laws which cannot be violated by individuals or classes, without injuring the whole community; all her decrees harmonise with each other; all are based on the principle of *general* prosperity, and the happiness of *mankind* at large. Nature dictates, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;' and she adds, 'In all labour there is profit;' but we have violated her decrees, and read her maxims thus: 'In the sweat of *thy* brow, shall *others* eat bread—in the labour of the many, is the profit of the few.' And, as might be expected from such cross-reading, we are left with the fruits of our own folly on our head. A few roll in luxury; and the remainder in hunger, in nakedness, in brutal ignorance, and soul-debasing crime, stalk through the land.

Yet if we would follow the dictates of reason and common sense, we might rapidly alter our national position; and, it is because I have, of late, seen a hope of this happy progression, that I have been led to address you on the subject.

The NATIONAL LAND COMPANY appears to me to open out to the English labourer a prospect of national prosperity from which he has been long excluded. I have carefully studied the subject, and viewed it, as I believe, in all its bearings, and feel convinced that the project contains the germs of a new and a better order of things, not for one class, or one individual, but for all, from the highest to the lowest! An improved peasantry—prosperous, intelligent, contented; flourishing manufacturers; a government composed of enlightened, patriotic, practical men—all these blessings exist in that new order of things of which the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY is the foretaste.

'What great events from trivial causes spring!'

A faithless Helen elopes—and a ten years' war, with all its bloodshed and anarchy, are the results! A few robbers and outlaws congregate, and lo! an empire is founded! An old man carves hieroglyphics on the bark of a tree—and the printing press is established, and knowledge is spread over the astonished world. An apple falls, and the secret laws of Nature are revealed!

Is it then too much to hope that from *this* small beginning we may look for great results? That in a different system of internal government, in a more promising mode of cultivation of our land—in developing the resources of this fertile island, we may find a remedy for those evils which have so constantly threatened to overwhelm us?

That labour may yet be wealth, and the labourer may find profit in his toil—that the manufacturer may find a daily increasing *home* market for his goods, and no longer *depend* on our foreign relations? The experiment is at least worth the trial, for in their present state the people cannot long remain. Our peasantry *must* be arrested in their onward progress towards pauperism—for difficult indeed will it be to raise them when once that lowest point is gained. We may *prevent*,—to cure is almost impossible; a nation's prosperity, like a woman's honour, is never to be regained.

'Pity may mourn, but not restore;
A 'nation' falls to rise no more.'

But to the peculiar benefits of the Land Plan, to the moral and physical condition of the people, I will, with your permission, devote a few words next week. Meantime, I hail it as an omen of a brighter day, when white-robed peace and smiling plenty shall be inmates in the humblest dwellings. When the PEOPLE shall have their due weight in the consideration of the legislature, and be to themselves that which they in truth are to others—the spring and source of wealth and contentment.

'Princes and peers may flourish and may fade,
A breath may make them, as a breath hath made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.'

I am, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
PHILODEMOS.

Colonial and Foreign.

BRITISH AMERICA.

From Canada we have late but interesting advices. There is no political news. The *Montreal Transcript* says—

The subject of emigration, and the sickness which the great influx of destitute and diseased emigrants from the mother country has caused, is almost the only one of general interest, and we are sorry to say that although the disease which has caused so much alarm throughout the whole country, is confined in a great degree to emigrants, and to those having connection with them either as religious and medical attendants, or nurses, or to those who have incautiously or for the sake of gain admitted them to their dwellings—still with these it has suffered but little diminution.

The crops throughout Canada, with but very few exceptions, promise well; all fears of anything like a failure are now over.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Her Majesty's 16-gun sloop Pilot, Commander George K. WILSON, arrived at Plymouth on Monday.

Nothing of importance had transpired subsequent to the repulse of the English forces by the Kaffirs on the 15th of June, when Lieutenant Russell, of the 45th Regiment, was *killed*. The Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger, was on the frontier. It was reported that the Boers, near Port Natal, were preparing to rise against the Colonial Government.

FRANCE.

It is quite evident from the Paris journals that the internal affairs of France are not in a situation more satisfactory to the government than the external relations of the country. Rumours of new 'scandals' are every moment propagated, and, whether well or ill-founded, produced a very lamentable effect upon the public mind, already excited by proved instances of corruption. The Opposition dinners got up in the departments are also causing something like alarm to the government. In anticipation, it is supposed, of a necessity for testing the competency of 'the detached forts' to keep Paris in check, the supplying of those fortresses with warlike stores of all kinds—cannons and mortars only excepted—was actively pursued.

The march of reform in Italy, and the amnesty permitting the return of General Espartero to Spain, are not at all palatable to the French government.

Abd-el-Kader has made himself master of Taza, an important town in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, and according to the latest accounts, was marching towards Fez.

The *Commerce* states that the intervention of France in Morocco, against Abd-el-Kader, was resolved at a Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

Another Cabinet Council was held at St Cloud on Monday, at which all the ministers were present. The subjects of consideration were understood to be the affairs of Spain and Italy. Queen Christina and the Duke of Rianzares arrived at the château at an early hour, and had a long conference with the King and M. Guizot previous to the assembly of the ministers. The recall of the Duke de Glucksberg is definitively settled.

The gloomy accounts received from all quarters, both as to political and financial affairs, is the cause of considerable uneasiness in Paris, and the funds and public stocks have suffered consequently a considerable decline.

SPAIN.

We announced in our town edition of last week the recall of Espartero. The Madrid journals of the 5th and 6th are filled with accounts of the manifestations of joy with which the amnesty and royal ordonnances were received by the population. Crowds of persons thronged the streets, shouting 'Long live Espartero!' 'Long live our constitutional Queen!' The Queen herself, on proceeding on horseback from the palace to the Prado, was surrounded by the crowd and received with the loudest acclamations. In the evening various parts of the city were illuminated.

The Queen drove to the bull fight in the afternoon of the 5th. In compliance with the bando of the authorities no cries were uttered on the Queen's passage, but on her entering the circus her Majesty was cheered with the utmost enthusiasm. General Narvaez had also repaired to the bull-fight, but the gibes and jeers of the spectators compelled him to make a hasty retreat before the entrance of the Queen.

Letters from Madrid of the 8th report the death of the famous cabecilla Don Fernando Gomez, called the Ebanista, and the destruction of his small band near Lugo, by Captain Mendoza. The rebel chief was discovered in the loft of a house near Opacio. The grange was surrounded by the soldiery, and he was invited to give himself up, his life having been guaranteed. He scorned the proposal, which his experience had taught him would not be observed, issued out of his hiding place, discharged his blunderbuss, and was killed by the soldiers. A Bayonne letter of the 9th instant mentions that a sanguinary encounter had lately taken place at Targa, a small village in the north of Catalonia, in which a detachment of the Queen's troops had been routed and put to the sword by the insurgents.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon and Oporto contain further accounts of military and Cabralist ruffianism. The office of the *National* newspaper, published in Oporto had been invaded by a body of soldiers of the 3rd regiment of Artillery, who destroyed the type, presses and other property. The people connected with the *National* attempted to defend themselves, on which the armed force interfered, and dragged away the editor, printers and all the persons connected with the paper to prison! Terror reigns in Oporto; the fruit of Lord Palmerston's policy!

By later intelligence we learn that the Miguelite chiefs, comprising nearly the whole of the nobility, have resolved to support the democratic party at the forthcoming election.

The news from Angola is of an extraordinary description, and most painful: it would appear that the Torres Vedras prisoners, victims to the barbarous revenge of the Queen, had been treated with brutal severity, and that the Count of Bomfin, the prisoner of most importance, together with his two sons, had been separated from their companions in exile, and sent off to the noxious and horrible locality of Mossamedas on the coast south of Loanda, where, however, they did not remain long, for the inhabitants, uniting with the small military force there, effected a revolution, and gave liberty to the captives, and the Queen's governor and some four or five others were in their turn placed under restraint, while the political prisoners, in all forty-three, embarked on board a small Portuguese war-vessel at anchor there, with the intention of escaping to St Helena. Before, however, their preparations for departure were quite completed, Count Bomfin, with a chivalrous feeling, released the governor, with his three or four companions, upon parole; and basely was the indulgence taken advantage of, for immediately following there appeared off the coast the English cruiser the Flying Fish, Commander Dyke. The governor immediately communicated with Captain Dyke, who made an attack upon the little Portuguese vessel with armed boats, and captured her and the unfortunate noblemen and gentlemen on board, and then taking fresh *instructions from the governor, transferred them to* his own vessel, and delivered them over to the governor of Loanda. Count Bomfin before being delivered up to the dungeons of Loanda, presented a paper to Captain Dyke, indignantly protesting, on behalf of himself and fellow captives, against this flagrant outrage, demanding the authority for the act, and claiming the protection of the British flag; the remonstrance being sneered at, the count, a general officer, and a peer of Portugal, was immediately given up to the authorities to be confined in an African prison. The account has been received with general indignation.

Horrible barbarities are taking place in all parts of Portugal. Two commercial travellers, Frenchmen, were stopped by four of the Queen's troops and robbed; one of the unfortunate Frenchmen was shot dead, and the other shockingly wounded.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 9th inst. announce, that on that day the Federal Diet resolved to adjourn to the 18th of October, by a majority of 12 and two half-cantons. The President next communicated to the assembly despatches from the Governments of Zug, Unterwalden, Friburg, and Valais, acknowledging the receipt of the decrees of the Diet of the 20th of July and the 11th of August, relative to the Sonderbund; and in which they give their entire adhesion to the protest entered into by their deputies, and reserved all the rights of their respective states.

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from the capital says:—

The alliance between the Pope and the King of Piedmont may be considered certain. It is to be hoped that a similar arrangement will be entered into with Tuscany. M. Coroboli left for Florence for that object. Austria has already been authorised by the Dukes of Modena and Lucca to occupy their dominions. The same concession has been demanded for Tuscany. Naples, which dreads the arrival of the English fleet, and has been invited by the Pope to unite with him, hesitates, and seems nevertheless to incline towards us. Here we are ready to meet every contingency, and proceed, if necessary, to extremities.

The organisation of the civic guard at Rome appears to be actively proceeded with.

The citizens of Rimini have followed the noble example of those of Bologna, Ferrara, and Forli, in offering their lives and possessions to his holiness, for conserving the independence of the Roman see and its territorial integrity.

The anniversary of the amnesty was celebrated on the 7th and 8th. The *fetes* commenced by a demonstration in honour of Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. The Prince of Canino (son of Lucien Bonaparte), with his son, and *Dr Masi*, one of the editors of the *Contemporaneo*, all in the uniform of officers of the national guard, preceded by persons carrying torches, and followed by some thousands of the people, went in procession to to the Palazzo di Firenze, the residence of the Tuscan minister, crying, 'Long live Leopold,' 'Honour to Tuscany,' 'Long live the Civic Guard.' The minister presented himself on the balcony, and replied, by shouting 'Long live Pius IX. and the Civic Guard.' He then addressed them in the following words:—

I am very sensible of this spontaneous and unanimous declaration in favour of my august sovereign, the Grand Duke Leopold the Second, and I shall not fail to communicate to his Royal Highness the sentiments of this important assemblage.

The Prince of Canino immediately cried, 'Long live Italy.' The cry was caught up and repeated with the utmost enthusiasm by the whole assembly. The crowd then defiled off in the same order to the residence of the Sardinian minister. When they had reached it, loud cries were raised of 'Long live Charles Albert,' 'Long live the ally of Pius IX.' 'The Independence of Italy.' The hotel was immediately lighted up. The Sardinian minister presented himself, waving a white handkerchief in token of acknowledgment, for it would have been impossible for his voice to be heard by the vast multitude, who raised incessant cries of 'Long live the league of Italian states,' while the band struck up the hymn of Pius IX. Before the termination of the hymn there was a general cry of *a casa, a casa*, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

On the 8th there was a grand *fete* at the Piazza del Popolo, where the statue of Pius IX. was raised. Two thousand national guards were drawn out upon the Place. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the multitude when Pius IX. presented himself. It amounted to perfect frenzy. He was hailed by repeated cries of 'Long live the President of the Italian League.'

TUSCANY.—A letter from Leghorn, of the 5th, addressed to the *Nouvellists* of Marseilles, says—

A grand solemnity yesterday caused great emotion among all our people; enthusiasm was at its height; hope and happiness were expressed by every face. The town of Leghorn feted the authorisation to form a Tuscan National Guard, which has just been accorded by our sovereign. More than ten thousand men were assembled under the national flag, surrounding busts of Pius IX., and of Leopold II. Bands of music, escorted by torches, traversed the town to an advanced hour of the night. It is impossible to give you an idea of the cries of joy which arose from all parts among the crowds which circulated along the streets, or of the manifestations of all kinds of which this popular fete was the subject. All the windows were illuminated and decked out. This political revolution is, without contradiction, one of the most extraordinary pages of our history, as it has not been stained by a drop of blood. On the 8th of this month there is to be a renewal of the popular fete, in which all the ladies, dressed in white, and wearing the national colours, are to take part. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has received in solemn audience M. Corbelli, as Legate Extraordinary sent by the Pope. The audience lasted two hours. Immediately after the Grand Duke assembled the Council, to which he went accompanied by his first Minister, Councillor Compini.

The popular celebration appointed for the 8th, at Leghorn, was not confined to that city. The occasion was seized for like demonstrations elsewhere. At that city, at Pisa, and Sienna, but more especially at Genoa, the manifestation assumed a most imposing character. At the latter city the people assembled in vast numbers, displaying the flags of Rome and Sardinia, and paraded the streets with cries in favour of Pius IX., Charles Albert, the army, and the independence of Italy. The *cortège* included the members of the families most distinguished among the Genoese noblesse, mingled with the mass of the people.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 9th say, that since the Lucchese affair the excitemenc has only increased. The celebration appointed for the 8th took place without disturbance. The inhabitants of Pisa, availing themselves of the railway, poured into Leghorn. The troops issued from their quarters and fraternising with the people assumed the Italian tri-colour cockade. A Te Deum was sung in the cathedral from the high altar, from which the clergy blessed the national flag, the multitude being on their knees. A Te Deum was afterwards celebrated in honour of the Pope and the Grand Duke Leopold II. A statue of the grand duke was exhibite damidst the acclamations ot the people, and inspiriting and patriotic speeches delivered.

SARDINIA.—The *National* states that a report was prevalent at Turin on the 4th inst. that the King had received the reply of the Cabinet of Vienna to his declaration in favour of the independence of the Roman States. Austria is said to have declared in that note that she was determined not to tolerate the establishment of national guards in Italy. It is further asserted that the King ot Sardinia in his reply maintained his right and that of the Pope to defend themselves as best they could.

At Turin there has taken place the most important demonstration of all. The King having reviewed the garrison, and having placed himself (in the usual way) at a particular point, the troops defiled before him. On passing his Majesty, one regiment, the Riflemen of the Alps, added to the usual cry of 'Long live the King,' these emphatic and significant words—'Long live Pius IX, Long live Italy;' which was taken up and echoed by every regiment on the ground.

An agricultural association is at present holding its sittings at Casal. In the course of the discussions, which were very warm and animated, a letter was read from Charles Albert to M. de Castagneto, in which his Majesty says that if Austria does not give satisfaction to the Pope, he will himself declare a war of independence, and call upon all Italy to unite in driving the Austrians across the Alps. This declaration produced a profound sensation. An address was immediately drawn up, to which in a few hours many hundred signatures were attached. It prays for the formation of a national guard, 'to defend the town, while the army marches against the enemy.'

THE REVOLUTION IN LUCCA.

The *Journal des Débats* gives the following account of the events at Lucca, briefly noticed in our last:—

Our readers have been informed, that in consequence of an *emeute* caused by some arrests, the Duke of Lucca issued on the 1st of September a proclamation, promising reforms, and manifesting his intention to enter the path of progress for the welfare of his people. The formation of the national guard was announced as decided upon. On returning to Massa, it seems, the duke changed his mind, declaring that the promises had been violently extorted from him. Massa is a town in the duchy of Modena, not far Lucca. This sudden change in the intentions of the Duke caused the greatest discontentment. The inhabitants of Lucca rose *en masse*, and formed a civic guard themselves. A numerous deputation, headed by the Marquis Mazzarosa, who recently resigned his post of president of the Council of State, proceeded to Massa to request the duke to return to his states. The duke replied by a decree establishing a regency, with M. Mazzarosa as president; but the council of ministers refused to sanction it, and entreated the duke to return. The agitation meantime increased; and, to compel him to return, it was already proposed to seize his revenue, and place his palace under sequestration. Streams of people kept pouring into Lucca from all quarters, and each train from Pisa and Leghorn brought hundreds more. A band of women paraded the streets, carrying the Pontifical colours to encourage the men. All government had ceased, when suddenly, at three in the afternoon, the duke made his appearance, accompanied by the hereditary prince, and was received with marked approbation. The privileged journal of Lucca says:—'Our adored Sovereign, with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, are at the present moment entering Lucca. The populace assembled in great numbers, carrying the national colours, in the Great Square, where they saluted their Sovereign, and at the hotel of the commandant of the place, where the Italian flag had been hoisted, the multitude shouted with a frenzied enthusiasm. Our correspondent adds that the hereditary duke was very much opposed to reform, but that his wife, the sister of the Duke of Bordeaux, reminded him of what had happened seventeen years ago to her own family, and advised him to yield, which he did.'

The *Lucca Journal* of the 4th, contains the description of the festivities which took place there, in consequence of the last Ducal manifesto. The people went in procession to meet the seven young men whose arrest had been the immediate cause of the effervescence of the preceding days. The Lucchese, Tuscan, Pontifical, and national banners were displayed; in the evening military music paraded the streets by torchlight, and a brilliant illumination took place. The bells rang, and the cries of 'Long live Carlo-Lodivico, Pius IX., and the Civic Guard!' were loud and frequent. The Capitular Vicar of Lucca issued a notice of a religious ceremony in the Cathedral, to celebrate the happy event.

THE INSURRECTIONS IN NAPLES AND SICILY.

The *Nouvelliste*, of Marseilles, publishes the following correspondence from Italy:—

MESSINA, Sept. 3.

You have heard, no doubt, of the insurrection which has filled our city with bloodshed. The people having broken out into revolt, took possession of the principal military stations, and then directed their attacks against the citadel; but the artillery making great ravages amongst the insurgents, they were obliged to retire, the troops in garrison at the same time charging out upon them. The loss in these various engagements was about equally divided between the troops and the people. There were about thirty killed and a hundred wounded. The insurgents have retired to the hills which surround the city.

At Catania and Syracuse the fermentation was at its height, and a movement similar to that at Messina was fully expected, as well as at Palermo and Trapani.

The insurrection in Calabria was daily increasing. Reggio was in the power of the insurgents, who commenced their movement at the same time as that at Messina. They have been most successful. It is stated that several other towns, and more especially Cosenza, have followed the same example. Positive intelligence is wanted on this point. We are not aware what steps have been taken by the government. Different bodies of troops, however, have been sent with the greatest speed to Sicily.

A letter from Naples, of the 25th ult. in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, says:—

Within the last few days suicides have increased in a frightful manner among the Swiss troops. In the single vicinity of the Bourbon Museum, committed suicide, in the space of a quarter of an hour, by discharging their muskets in their mouths. This year five other Swiss soldiers were condemned to be shot, and all underwent execution with *sang froid*, and even in expressing their pleasure to die. Others have committed acts of insubordination expressly to incur the capital penalty; but this being known, they were condemned to the galleys for life. They complained bitterly of this, and said that they had failed in their object. The disgust of life which seems to exist among the Swiss troops of our garrison is attributed to the animadversion to which they are subjected by the people of Naples, which has taken hatred against all foreigners, and especially the Austrians, under which denomination it comprises all Germans without any exception.

DISTURBANCES IN LOMBARDY.

A letter from Milan of the 9th inst., in the *Constitutionnel* says:—

After 33 years of peace and tranquility, Milan has at length had its agitation. The following are some details of a disturbance which took place here last night. The popular *fetes* and illuminations for the reception of the new archbishop, Monsignor Romilli, could not take place on the 5th, on account of the badness of the weather, and were put off till yesterday. The people assembled in the Piazza Fontana, crying, 'Long live Romilli!' 'Long live Pius IX!' when suddenly between 500 and 600 persons came from the Porta Tessine in martial order, shouting—'Italy for ever!' and singing in loud chorus Rossini's hymn to Pius IX. The police immediately sent a company of mounted gendarmes to disperse the thousands of people gathered in the square and no one can depict the scene of confusion that ensued. The 500 or 600 of the populace kept their ground, and resisted the armed force, shouting—'Down with the police! Down with the Austrians!' The riot soon became so serious that the new archbishop went down into the square, accompanied by M. Greppi, the municipal counsellor, and harangued the people, M. Greppi also addressing them as friends and comrades. The rioters removed from the square, but re-assembled in another place. All the patrols of the police and the troops were assailed, disarmed, and insulted, by having their faces spit upon, amidst cries of 'Down with the Germans!' There was also another movement in the Campo Santo, and in the twinkling of an eye the policemen, gendarmes, and troops were compelled to give way to the superior force of the populace. At a later hour further reinforcements came up, and by four in the morning order was nearly restored. But we apprehend there will be renewed disturbances this evening.

Letters from Parma represent the excitement in that duchy to be extreme, and say that the Count de Bombelles, at one of the last meetings of the council of state, declared that a general amnesty and the liberation of the state prisoners were the only means of putting a term to the fermentation which followed the celebration of the election of Pius IX. The majority of the council was of a contrary opinion, and the count quitted the meeting in anger.

A letter from Cremona of the 2nd, in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, states that some disturbance had taken place in that town, in Padua, and in Brescia. No particulars are given, except that at Cremona, the public having demanded at the theatre that the orchestra should play the hymn of Pius IX., the police opposed it, and a riot ensued. The armed force was at last sent for to clear the house.

GREECE.

The suppression of Griziotti's insurrection is confirmed by the Athens papers, and the accident which led to it is thus told by the *Athens Courrier*:—

On the 18th ult., as Griziotti was inspecting the trenches, under a fire of artillery, a spent ball carried off the wrist of his left arm. Thus crippled, deprived of all medical assistance, and feeling the impossibility of prolonging his resistance, he engaged his men to assist in covering his retreat and retire immediately to their homes. He was carried on a litter to Koumi, after the stump of his arm had been plunged into boiling pitch to stop the hemorrhage. This painful operation was endured with singular *sang froid* by this veteran general, now nearly a septuagenarian. Arrived at Koumi on the 20th, he embarked in a schooner with sixty-seven men, among whom Colonel Scourtaniotti and Major Gervas were distinguished. They set sail for Scio, where, according to the report of a merchant captain, Griziotti arrived before the steamer Otho and the schooner Nautilus, sent in pursuit of him, could reach him. In the meantime, General Gardikiotis, informed by a prisoner on the 19th of the accident which had happened to Griziotti, marched his troops into the entrenched camp of the insurgents, who, after a sharp fusillade, dispersed.

PERSIA.

Accounts have been received from Persia, by way of Trebizonde, of a very serious nature. An insurrection had broken out among the troops encamped round Teheran, and the authorities, in order to put down this formidable movement, were forced to yield everything demanded by the insurgents. One of the first demands was with respect to their pay, which had been in arrears for a considerable time. This and the other demands of the soldiers having been granted, tranquillity was restored.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

Correspondence from Constantinople of the 28th says, that the news from the Caucasus continues to be highly favourable to Schamyl, and that there can be no doubt of his having obtained signal advantages over the Russians this year.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Royal mail steam-ship Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived in the Mersey at noon on Monday, after one of the quickest runs across the Atlantic on record. The next House of Representatives will contain a majority of Whigs. By the elections thus far the Whigs have 113 and the Democrats 94 members. *Elections are yet to take place for 21 members only*, and should these result according to the last Congressional election—that is to say, in the choice of 17 Democrats and 4 Whigs—the Whig majority will nevertheless be six in a full house.

There is a story going the round of the American press, to the effect that a seaman had been forcibly taken at sea, from the Boston ship Brookline, by her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate Columbia. We hope the statement will prove to be incorrect, as a few such occurrences would infallibly lead to a war. Fires have been frequent in the large cities within the last few days. In New York two firemen have been killed by the falling of walls; and in Philadelphia, at the burning of an extensive sugar-house, two estimable men were killed, and seven dangerously wounded.

Accounts from Mexico down to the 15th ult., have been received. Paredes had returned to Mexico from his exile, having been landed from the British steamer, and set off for the interior before the American authorities could stop him. The Teviot reached Vera Cruz, with Paredes, on the 14th ult., and the American journals, which are involved in complete perplexity as to the probable result of this new feature in political affairs, seem disposed to charge the commander with aiding the chief to deceive the American authorities.

General Scott had not yet marched on the capital. The Americans were suffering considerable loss from the attacks of guerillas.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A BAD JOKE.—Mr J. Hughes, a highly-respectable fish-salesman in Billingsgate-market, was summoned by Mr Harvard, one of the inspectors of weights and measures, for having a beam and scale unjust to the extent of ¾lb. on his premises. Turner, the inspector's assistant, proved the case. The deficiency was caused by a piece of string having a weight at each end being affixed to the bar which suspended the buyer's scale. The defendant did not deny that the weights had been found as stated, but they had not been there for more than a minute. His next-door neighbour, a tradesman who would scorn anything like fraud, popped them on, as a mere joke, never contemplating the serious consequences that might ensue. Mr Alderman Copeland said it was a very bad joke for the defendant. Was the neighbour present? The guilty party, understood to be Mr Fleming Howell, stood forward and admitted playing off the joke on the defendant's scales. Mr Alderman Copeland: Then you ought to pay the fine. Mr Howell: And so I will, your worship. Mr Alderman Copeland: Then pay 5s. to our poor-box, and the summons is dismissed. Mr Howell pulled out his purse and paid the donation, evidently delighted with the idea of saving the reputation of the mistaken offender.

BATH.—FLOWER SHOW.—The fifth exhibition of the Bath Horticultural Society, and the last for the season, at Sydney Gardens, was unanimously admitted to be very good, and the fruit attracted, likewise, great attention and admiration. The upper part of the chief stand was decorated with some fine specimens of fuschias and balsams; and the side stands displayed some vines in pots and in full bearing, beneath one of which appeared a splendid basket of artificial flowers ('so cunningly devised as to defy the closest inspection') sent by Miss Germaine, and which was highly commended for its beauty. The numerous prizes were distributed into classes, for nurserymen, amateurs, and cottagers. Among the successful amateur competitors were Colonel Miles, the Rev. Rhodes, Major Pickwick, Major Davis, &c.

IRELAND.

(Continued from the sixth page.)

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The *Limerick Chronicle* gives the particulars of a very gross and unmanly outrage. Some time since a Walsh, residing near Limerick, in Clare county, was attacked, and an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, was made on his life. On last Thursday morning his son was riding to school in Limerick, when an unmanly scoundrel assailed him, threatened his life, and cursed the ruffians who had suffered his father to escape. The little fellow rode off to the next police station, brought the police on the track of his assailant, and succeeded in having him arrested and lodged in gaol. There has been a rescue of cattle seized at the Dingle, for the poor and Temporary Relief Rates; twenty-six cows which had been taken were driven away from the bailiffs. 'What is strange,' says the *Limerick Chronicle*, 'is, that the rescue was led by the shopkeepers of the town.' The guardians of Nenagh Union, elected six relieving officers, five of whom stood to some guardian in the relation of son, brother, or nephew. After this job was done, the five disinterested guardians resigned.—The price of meat has fallen in the provinces, the recent fall of rain having had this effect.

DISTRESS OF THE PEOPLE.—RELIEF DEPOTS.

The government relief system having been generally brought to a close, some of her Majesty's steam vessels are employed in removing the stores remaining at the depots along the coast. In various districts of the south-west severe distress still prevails, and unless the new poor law shall be put into effectual operation, and employment upon a large scale provided for the able-bodied, the approaching winter will be one of terrible suffering amongst the poor. The government has determined to retain some of the principal depots, where the available food is to be stored, in order to be prepared with some machinery for relief, should circumstances render it absolutely necessary, in remote districts, during the winter months.

The poor law guardians at Galway owe nearly £7,000; they have struck a rate of £5,000 and upwards, and there is an outstanding arrear of the former rate amounting to £3000. Of course they have no cash in the treasurer's hands, and consequently all their supplies are had on credit. They find themselves in difficulties. Dr Phelan, assistant poor-law commissioner, stated some days since, that he knew nearly one hundred other unions throughout Ireland in a similar position, and suggests to them a plain cause why they are so, and a plain remedy. The unions having no funds in bank are obliged to purchase supplies on credit, and to pay exorbitant prices. In this way they are always in debt and difficulty, and the burden on the union is ultimately greater; for whereas the cost of maintenance of a pauper in Dublin does not exceed 1s. 9d. per week, in Galway it reaches 2s. 8½d. per week. The remedy, of course, is to lay on a rate, which, after making every allowance for non-payments and inevitable arrears, will leave a surplus, and enable the guardians to start with a capital.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION,

At the usual weekly meeting of the association. James Fegan, Esq., M.P., presided.

Mr JOHN O'CONNELL commenced the business of the day by handing in £40 from the congregated trades of the City of Limerick, as an 'evidence of their devotion to the principles and teachings of their departed leader.' The hon. gentleman then adverted at some length to the affairs of Italy, and expressed his regret that Ireland had not a domestic legislature, which would not hesitate for a moment in espousing the cause of Pius IX.

The Rev. Mr COGHLAN expressed his opinion that the people of Ireland should demand from the government whether they might not be permitted to make a demonstration in favour of his Holiness. If they were so permitted, he had no doubt but an army of 50,000 men could at once be raised to fight under the standard of independence in Italy, and protect the Sovereign Pontiff in his glorious career against oppression and tyranny.

Mr P. S. BUTLER, M.P., addressed the meeting at some length. Notwithstanding the abundant harvest with which Providence had blessed the country, there was every reason to apprehend that the labouring population would be in a worse position during the ensuing winter than they were at the same period last year. Henceforth they would have nothing to depend upon but the wages they were likely to receive for their labour from the landlords and tenants of Ireland, and those classes were so overwhelmed with difficulties that it was impossible they could give employment to such extent as would prevent famine and pestilence. Such being the position of the country, he (Mr Butler) would appeal to common sense whether it was reasonable to enforce the repayment of the advances made by England during the last session of Parliament. He would suggest to the government the expediency of placing that debt in abeyance. In saying so, he should not be understood as wishing to repudiate the liability. On the contrary, he felt convinced that Ireland would feel extreme gratification in discharging her liabilities when Providence enabled her to do so.

Mr JOHN O'CONNELL subsequently addressed the meeting at considerable length.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the rent for the week was announced to be £67 19s. 2d.

IRISH FISHERIES.

The *Galway Mercury* says:—

'The infatuation that has come over the Claddagh people, cannot be accounted for on any reasonable principle. A fortnight ago, they appeared prepared to proceed on the herring fishery, and yet in the middle of September—an unprecedented circumstance in Galway—not a boat has put to sea. There must be no sympathy felt for such persons; and if distress and destitution come upon them, they will have themselves alone to blame. Some excuse or other is sure to be put forward; one day it blows too fresh, another it is too calm for the take of fish. These men will call upon the inhabitants during the coming season for assistance, but who will be anxious to relieve those who, having the means, want the disposition to assist themselves?'

BARBAROUS MURDER.

The following appears in the *Ballinasloe Star*:—

'One of the most horrible murders we have ever heard of, and of a description which is very rare in our county, was perpetrated on Tuesday night in the neighbourhood of Mount Bellew. It appears that as a man named Patrick Costello, a driver in the employment of Mr James Cuffe, of Esker, was returning from that town, to the petty sessions of which he had a number of persons summoned for trespass, &c., that day, he was waylaid by a party of men, who literally smashed his head to atoms. An inquest was held by Mr W. Kenny, coroner, which commenced on Thursday, and was adjourned to the next day. Dr Fitzgerald, R.M., and Mr Brereton, were in attendance. A most respectable jury were sworn, who returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against persons unknown. Through the activity of Mr Bernard Commins and the police, four men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed this atrocious act. They have been committed to prison. This unfortunate Costello was driver and woodranger to Mr Cuffe, and one of the persons arrested occupied the same situation before Costello got it. This barbarous murder seems to have been perpetrated by striking their wretched victim with stones. His chin was broken, his teeth knocked out, and literally scattered on the road, and his ear was cut in two, his nose was also broken, and his head dreadfully fractured.'

SELF-RELIANCE.—Mr Richard Boarke the successor of Mr Moore O'Ferrall in the representation of Kildare, was recently entertained at dinner by a body of his father's tenantry, and on returning thanks for his health being given thus admonished his hearers:—

Much has been and will be said of the prosperity of Ireland; the sentiment is daily spoken of in every meeting, and toasted at every dinner—various measures are proposed—various laws recommended to carry out this great work. But, it is too often forgotten that the increase of the prosperity of Ireland rests mainly with the people themselves. Capital is wanted—capital is called for. Capital is, on all hands, agreed to be the means whereby Ireland is to be saved; but this capital is only to be attained by the increase of our own resources. The prosperity of Ireland is only to be attained by your own strong arms. Every man

good opinion of any person employed by the company, whereas witness had a high opinion of Clarke, who was recommended to him as a superintendent engineer by Mr Meecham.

Mr Herne, a juror: Has it come to your notice that the practice of tying down the valves has been continued in your boats since the explosion?—Mr Smith: Certainly not. Such a thing cannot be imagined.

Mr Herne: Then I declare to you that on Saturday last, I was on board of one of your boats, and on looking down, I distinctly saw the levers of the valves fastened down. (Sensation.)

Mr Smith: With regard to the strings attached to the levers, there are two ways in which they may be used—one is to replace the valves after they are forced out of their places, and the other to close them.

The Coroner: Did you not say that you never saw the strings at all?—Mr Smith: I do not deny having seen the strings hanging down, as they were necessary for replacing the valves, but I never imagined they would be used for fastening down the valves. The strings hung down the engine-room close to the fire, where the man stood. He might either fasten them loosely, or else let them hang down.

The Coroner: Did you ever see the strings used?—Mr Smith: No, but I know the purpose for which they were employed.

The Coroner: Perhaps it is better to leave the evidence on that point to the engineers or others employed?—Mr Smith: I wish merely to describe to the jury the theory of their use.

The Coroner: I decidedly think that all explanation on that subject ought to come from practical men.

Mr Smith: I am perfectly satisfied to let any engineer describe it, but I wished merely to give my reasons for letting the strings remain at all. I may state that the effect of the four valves would be this, that if the lever valves were tied down, the steam would escape by the two Salter's valves, which are generally weighed ten pounds heavier than the others.

By Mr Chambers: Did you, in making the contract with Mr Joyce, consider anything except the production of an efficient and safe vessel?—Mr Smith: Nothing whatever.

Had you reason to be satisfied with the way in which Mr Joyce performed his contract? Certainly.

Making a calculation of the probable earnings of that vessel, do you think a good and safe vessel can be maintained at halfpenny fares?—Certainly.

Mr Chambers here produced the contract between the company and Mr Joyce for the building of the Cricket, and read an extract from it to show that the vessel was to be fitted with a fair pair of engines of 16-horse power, on the same principle as those on board the Ant and Bee, and with a much improved and very powerful boiler, and at a cost of £2,500. The boiler was to have a Salter's safety valve at one end, and an ordinary safety valve at the other end.

Mr Smith stated, in reply to Mr Richardson, the solitor for Mr Joyce, that Edwards had been formerly stoker to the brother of Mr Poletti, the company's superintendent, and that on one occasion when that engineer went into one of the paddle wheels, he told Edwards to give the wheel half a turn, instead of which he gave it an entire revolution, and was afterwards heard to say, 'I thought I had done it for him,' at the same time calling him some names. There were unfortunately some differences between Skinner and Buttress, two of the engineers, and Clarke, but some of the other men agreed with Clarke very well. Clarke was not introduced to me in the first instance by Mr Meecham, but when I mentioned his name Mr Meecham said I could not get a better man. The engines were made according to a patent which I took out for an application of Wolfe's principle to oscillating engines. My patent secured the principle, but all the minor details were carried out by Mr Joyce. There is but one boiler mentioned in the contract, and Mr Joyce afterwards suggested that it would be safer and better to have two boilers.

By Mr M'Intyre: I did not think it necessary to examine the safety valves myself, after I heard the charge against Clarke, as I knew they would not be left tied in my presence.

Mr Smith was proceeding to detail again his conversation with Clarke, when

The Coroner asked if they had not the facts already in evidence.

Mr M'Intyre said his object was to show that while casual passengers noticed the valves tied down, Mr Smith, though apprised of the charge, and though a frequent passenger on board the boat, did not institute any further inquiry into it.

Joseph Christopher Buttress examined: He said, before giving his evidence he wished that the witness Williams should leave the room, as it was probable he would have to call him to corroborate his evidence. He then proceeded: I reside at 3, Thames-street, Greenwich, and am a fitter in Mr Joyce's employment. I occasionally drove the Cricket steamer when a hand was sick. I drove her on the 31st of March, and again on Good Friday. Clarke joined the Company on Easter Sunday. Became engineer of the Bee after Easter. About the end of April was sent on board the Cricket, while Clarke went to attend Mr Meecham, who was inspecting the Bee. I was an hour on board before I noticed that the safety-valves were tied down, as I never thought that such a thing would be done. They were tied to the beam of the ship with five-thread spun-yarn. I unloosed the ropes at once below, and as well as I could see I think they were tied at the ends of the levers above. In the Ant and Bee there is a rope passing over a sheave for raising the lever, but there was no such rope in the Cricket. When I first went on board the Cricket I saw a small bit of thin cord about a yard in length, which was used to try if the valve was free. In a night or two after I accused Clarke of having his valves tied down, he denied it; and because Williams would not bear him out in the lie, he was dismissed on the Saturday after by Clarke. Was on board the Cricket again on the 3rd of August, when the strings were hanging from the valve untied.

By Mr Chambers: The Cricket went down to Mr Joyce's on the 3rd of August in that state. Was an hour on board in April before I saw that the valves were tied. It was my duty on going aboard to see that the valves were correct, but I did not do so, as Clarke had said to me that all was right. I was satisfied on seeing by the gauge that the steam was all right. I looked repeatedly at the gauge. I do not know whether the steam blew off or not that morning. It is a sign of danger when the steam does not blow off, and it was my duty to know whether it did blow off or not. It was not until Mr Meecham came into the engine-room that I took notice of the valves being tied. I then asked Williams, the stoker, what it was, and he said, 'Oh, Joe, don't touch that; Mr Clarke has tied down the valves.' I found the strings as tight as wire, and cast them off at once. Mr Meecham did not see them tied, but he told the stoker to run his knife through the strings. I unloosened them before that could be done. I expected that Mr Meecham would send a note to Clarke on the subject, and when he did not do so I accused Clarke of the matter. There is a report book to each boat, but I made no report in it. There is no enmity between me and Clarke; but I believe Clarke has a little enmity towards me. I heard some idle talk that Clarke was anxious to get me turned away. That was about July. I left the company's service afterwards, and returned to Mr Joyce's employment, where I still am.

Mr Richardson: I had no idea that the valves were tied down, and would just as soon think of opening the furnace door to try if there were any rats inside as going to try if the safety valves were tied down, because I never heard of such a thing being done before. When I first noticed the strings Mr Meecham was in my place working the engine, and had his back turned towards where the strings were.

Mr M'Intyre: The reason I remember the circumstance so well is because I thought at the time that it was done as a trick upon me. I often spoke to captains and mates about it, saying that the Company would some day or other repent allowing the valves to be tied, but I said nothing of it in public. The witness, on retiring, begged to state that his wages as engineer of the *Bee* were £2 5s. a-week, and not £2 10s. 6d., as had been stated.

The Coroner said he believed it was then too late to go into the evidence of any other witness that day.

A short discussion ensued as to the adjournment of the inquiry, in the course of which Mr Lloyd observed that he intended making an effort to burst the remaining boiler on Thursday, and that on Friday some experiments would be tried on the strength of the metal of the shattered boiler at Woolwich.

The inquest was then further adjourned to eleven o'clock on Wednesday.

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock the adjourned inquiry was resumed.

Richard Pater, 12, Bedfordbury, stoker on board the Cricket: The valves were not tied down at the time of the explosion. I was stoker on the day of the accident, and was on board at the time. I left the engine-room when the vessel was at Waterloo-bridge, on her last trip, and did not go down again before the accident. When we started from London-bridge the machinery was all in order. I did not notice any escape of steam when we stood alongside the pier. I stood near the larboard sponson. We had been about five minutes or more alongside, when the explosion took place. It might have been ten minutes, or close upon it. I have seen the mercury-gauge as high as 40 degrees, but never saw it above that since I was in the Cricket.

By the Coroner: I looked at the gauge when we were at Waterloo-bridge, and it was then at 25 degrees. That was just before we came alongside the pier. Clark appointed me stoker. He paid me, and has the power of discharging me. A person on the deck could not tell whether the yarn attached to the lever was fastened below; he might ascertain whether it was fastened by feeling it. The yarn was tied about the middle of the lever. I never saw it fastened; I have seen it pulled by Clarke and Haisman. I have been left by Clarke to drive the Cricket engine; but not more than twice. I was left to manage the whole machinery. Before I went into the company's service I was porter at a seed warehouse. The pressure, per square inch, at which the steam of the Cricket began to blow off, was 39 or 40. I never saw the steam gauge higher than 35 when Clarke was driving the engines.

George Ball, 6, Regent-street, Blackwall, waterman: Was mate of Cricket for about seven months previously to explosion. I know nothing about the powers of the engines. I can't say I know what a safety valve is. (Laughter.) Clarke and I are on good terms. I have seen him this morning outside the room, but he said nothing to me about the explosion.

The Coroner.—Then you know nothing about it?

Witness (with some emphasis).—No, I don't. (A laugh.) I saw the steam blowing off just before the explosion, as I was going down the pier. I was about half way down the pier. It made rather a great noise. I am sure it was not smoke I saw. (Laughter.)

By the Jury.—The Cricket never broke down: I don't remember her taking fire. I don't know that she was out of repair.

By Mr James.—I am sure the steam was blowing off loudly just before the explosion. I am talking of the steam when the explosion took place. (A laugh.) Clarke, Haisman, the stoker, and the captain, have all been retained in active service since the accident; none of them have been suspended by the company. I heard the steam blowing off as I was going up the pier just before the explosion.

This witness, who professed the most complete ignorance of the machinery of the vessel, gave very contradictory evidence upon the point whether the steam was blowing off at the time of the explosion. At first he stated that he saw the steam blowing off just before the explosion, and subsequently reasserted his statement, which he had before denied, that the steam he saw was coming out of the funnel just before the explosion.

Mr Hamilton and Mr Heckey, who were on board at the time of the explosion, distinctly swore, in contradiction to the last witness, that no steam was blowing off at the time of or previously to the explosion.

Benjamin Nash, 5, Acacia-place, Acacia-road, St John's-wood, secretary of the Ant and Bee Company. I keep a report book, for which the captains give me a statement of what had occurred during the week.

By the Jury.—I did not see Edwards at the time this entry was made. He was dismissed soon after.

A Juror.—And for making this complaint?

Witness.—No. The fact was, that Edwards ran upon deck, and stated this before all the passengers, while he ought to have made the communication to me, or some of the proprietors. From the manner in which Edwards was represented to have made the statement about the valves being tied, I should suppose most of the passengers might have heard it. Clarke is in our employ now. I don't know what boat he drives. I think he has driven some vessel since the accident. The captain does not report as to a single journey whether the boat is driven by a stoker or not. I have seen Clarke to-day. A report was made to me by Edwards, the stoker, about the valves being tied down several months ago, but I can't speak to the exact time. I did not look to see whether the statement was true. I saw Mr Meecham on board one day, about a week or more after that report was made, and as he came up the steps of the engine-room, I heard him say, 'Do away with the strings altogether.'

The Coroner, addressing the witness, observed, that he wished other persons in the employment of the company had given their evidence in as straightforward a way as he had done. The conduct of the witness while under examination had been most satisfactory, and contrasted strongly with the manner in which other persons had given their evidence.

The inquest was then adjourned to Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the evidence of several other witnesses who were on board the Cricket, or in the immediate neighbourhood, at the time of the explosion. It was understood that the evidence of Mr Lloyd, the gentleman deputed to examine the engines on the part of the government, and of the other scientific gentlemen by whom the engines have been inspected, would be proceeded with on Monday.

Chartist Intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER TO Mr W. DIXON.

SIR,—We, the members of the Charter Association of the Manchester locality, in conjunction with the members of the Land Company, respectfully tender you our sincere congratulations, on the proud position to which you have been raised by the suffrages of friends, who have long known, and appreciated your exertions in the great cause of human progression.

But, sir, notwithstanding the sincerity of our congratulations, on your appointment to the important office of Director to the National Land Company, we are not ashamed to avow our sorrow in losing one who has so faithfully discharged the duties of secretary to this branch, and whose accuracy of accounts, and alacrity at all times manifested for the interest of the members, have procured for him feelings of respect and esteem, which nothing but a dereliction from principle or duty can depreciate or destroy.

Permit us now, to remind you that the agitation for the Land is, and ought to be, secondary to the agitation for the enfranchisement of those who produce what others enjoy. You have often told us that the political evils under which we groan, spring from one source, namely, class legislation. You have often in strains of true and powerful eloquence, denounced that monstrocity—you have also pointed out the remedy, and, by arguments most convincing, clearly proved the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, to be the effectual panacea for all our national wrongs. We are proud in being able to bear testimony to the consistency which has marked your political career during a five years' residence amongst us. Calumny would not move, persecution could not intimidate. The malignancy of a base press pouring forth the vilest slanders, the incarceration of your coadjutors and friends, the surveillance of the police, and the threats of prosecution, could never induce you to relinquish your post, or flag. In you has been verified the fact that—

The dungeon's gloom no terror gives
To him who for his country lives;
Firm as an adamantine rock,
Serene he stands 'mid every shock,
Supported by the patriots' God,
He laughs to scorn the tyrant's rod.

Go on, then, in the same noble course, denouncing tyranny—exposing injustice, recommending temperance, diffusing knowledge, defending your order, and while the major portion of your time is engrossed in the fulfilment of your duties as a director, let the principles of the People's Charter be paramount in your mind. Never shrink from their advocacy for a moment, nor forget that Chartism called the magnificent Land project into existence, and nursed and fostered it till it became a stupendous reality, and still continues to watch over it with the anxiety and solicitude of a fond parent.

In conclusion, accept our best wishes for the welfare of yourself and family, and when, at a distance, your thoughts revert to the scene of your former labours, you will be pleased to think that you are still remembered by the Chartists of Manchester, as a sincere friend of Democracy, a talented exponent of its principles, and a benefactor to the whole human family.

Farewell, sir, and may health, peace, and happiness attend you.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.
W. GROCOTT, Chairman.

ADJOURNED SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING held at Mr Dixon's, Manchester, Sunday, Sept. 5th. Mr Henry Smith, of Liverpool, chairman. The following localities sent delegates: Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Bury, Oldham, Stockport, Stalybridge, Hyde, Eccles, Droylsden. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

That we adopt a local lecturers' plan for parts of Cheshire and South Lancashire.

That a committe of three be appointed to draw up the plan, and the said committee to be selected from various localities.

That Mr H. Smith, of Liverpool; G. Candelet, Hyde; and the secretary, form the lecturers' committee.

That a levy of one-halfpenny per member, be laid on all localities represented by delegates at the Newton camp meeting, in order to defray the expenses.

That we now select the 'Observation Committee' residing in Manchester, who shall be subject to our approval or disapproval in future. They shall watch over the political aspect of affairs, and have power to call together a meeting of delegates on any emergency.

That we order three thousand of the tract called the 'Fourth Estate,' by Edward Touill, to be printed; that we charge one-halfpenny for each copy, the profits to aid in liquidating the debt due to Mr T. Barrow.

That we allow the question of printing cheap publications to lie over till next meeting.

That we pay the Secretary's expenses.

That the lecturers committee shall meet Sunday, Sept. 19th, at Warrington.

All localities having candidates to place on the lecturers' plan must send their names to the committee, and when they would wish to be visited. All monies for the carrying out this agitation to be forwarded to Mr D. Donevan, treasurer, 69, Osborne-street, Manchester. By order,
J. O'HEA, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting was held at the People's Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of more efficiently organising the Chartist body of the town. At the weekly meeting at the Ship inn, a subscription was entered into for the Holytown miners, and 14s. 8d. collected.

DEVONSHIRE.—To the Members of the Chartist Association and National Land Company in the county of Devon: Friends—We, the Chartists and Members of the National Land Company residing in Totness, hereby respectfully inform you that, at the suggestion of the members of the Barnstaple branch of the National Land Company, we have taken into serious consideration the subject contained in the letter of Mr Flood, and addressed to us through the *Star* of the 4th of September. And, as we consider the holding of a County Delegate Meeting to be an object of the highest necessity, in order that we may thereby concentrate Chartist influence, for the purpose of giving due effect to the energies of the coming convention, and for securing the highest possible number of signatures to the national petition about to be presented to Parliament, we hereby assure you of our determined and hearty support, and hope that each and all of you will at once see and feel, as we do, the necessity of thus preparing the way for that great and good man, our champion, Mr O'Connor, who has promised to visit us in the course of a few weeks. Up, then, fellow-labourers, and remember, that 'for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it.' On behalf of the Totness branch of the Land Company, W. M. Tanner, Fore-street, Totness.

CITY LOCALITY.—The members of this locality met on Sunday evening last, at the Good Intent Coffee-house, Back-hill, Hatton Garden, when a very able discussion took place on the following subject, 'Will a Conference, as proposed by Mr O'Connor, be beneficial to the cause of Chartism?' Mr Gover opened the discussion, and was most ably followed by Messrs Fuzzon, Overton, Nobbs, Coleman, Antill, and others. The subject was adjourned till next Sunday evening.

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the female Chartists, in Bullolose-lane, which was addressed by Messrs Clisset, Weller, and Tomlinson, the following resolutions were moved by Sarah Rushworth, and seconded by Ann Farrar, and agreed to:—

That we, the women of Halifax, think that some plan is necessary for the purpose of protecting the interests of ourselves and co-partners, and in order that we may know our friends that we ought to trade with, and support, and to distinguish between friend and foe, it would be advisable to have a list containing the names, trades, and place of residence of each of our husbands posted in some conspicuous place.

That we form ourselves into an association, to be called the Female Chartist Association.

Thirty-nine enrolled themselves as members and the meeting separated with a strong determination to fully carry out the system of Exclusive Dealing.

MODBURY, DEVON.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Modbury, held in the Temperance Hall, it was resolved:—

That the STAR and other democratic publications be, until further notice, publicly read and discussed in the Modbury Temperance Hall, on the Tuesday evening in every week; that an additional STAR be ordered for the purpose, and that this meeting pledges itself to use its utmost endeavour to spread the glorious truths of the Charter.

HALIFAX.—A district delegate meeting was held on Sunday, September 12th, in the Working Man's Hall, Bull-close-lane; delegates present—Michael Tempest, Thomas Kitchieman, George Webber, David Tempest, James Bowden, George Lever, and James Thorpe. After the transaction of general business the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, 26th September, to be holden at Lower Warley, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all Chartist Associations in the locality are requested to send delegates.

HALIFAX.—On Monday and Tuesday a democratic festival was held at the house of John Brier, Labour and Health Inn, in honour of Ernest Jones and Mr Miall, the unsuccessful candidates for this borough. Tea was on the table at half-past four o'clock. At six o'clock an efficient band entered the room, the social throng then joined in the festive dance until nine o'clock, when Mr Crossland was called on to preside, and in a few brief observations proposed, 'The health of Ernest Jones, Mr Miall, and Mr Feargus O'Connor, and may they all live to see their efforts crowned with success.' Ambrose Tomlinson, responded, and passed a high eulogium upon Mr Jones and Mr O'Connor. The next toast was 'Democracy,' to which Mr Bawden responded.

IPSWICH.—We have commenced a glorious movement in Ipswich in favour of the People's Charter. Having resolved to form a society called the Ipswich Charter Association, on last Wednesday, September 8th, we held a public meeting for the adoption of the principles, and a glorious meeting it was. Mr John Goslin addressed the meeting upon the points of Universal Suffrage and the Ballot, and delivered a very clear, forcible, and eloquent address. Mr M'Pherson took up the points of No Property Qualification and Annual Parliaments, and stated that he would sooner live upon potatoes and salt than give up the name of the Charter. Mr William Garrard adverted to the last two points, Equal Electoral Districts, and Payment of Members, and quoted several instances of the inequality of the representation as it at present exists, and read a list of members who had been paid for their services as representatives for Ipswich. It was then proposed, seconded, and unanimously adopted:—

That having heard the principles of the People's Charter explained, we resolve ourselves into an association; believing that such document if passed into a law will remove the evils of class legislation.

The Endowment of Members then commenced, and, at its close we numbered more than sixty; these, with an old committee, number close upon 100. Many more are about joining.

NORTH SHIELDS.—Mr Dickenson delivered a lecture here on Tuesday 14th. Subject: 'The Progress of Freedom.' A vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer, and the meeting separated highly gratified.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—A resolution has been adopted requesting Mr O'Connor to call at Newcastle on his way to Scotland, and to give a week's notice of his visit.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This body met at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, September 14th. Mr William Cuffay in the chair. In reply to an application from Derby, £15 was voted towards defraying the recent election expenses for that borough. The sub-committee was deputed to wait on a certain gentleman, to request him to fill the chair on the occasion of the dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; also to get bills, cards, and make other arrangements. The various Parliamentary boroughs are apprised that the committee have prepared the synopsis of the Reform Act, and all other necessary matters connected with the registration business, all of which can be obtained gratis. Parties applying immediately, can be supplied with their Land parcels. Subscriptions received:—Leeds, per Mr Hewitt, 10s.; Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, 3s. Llanelly, G. Jenkins, 10s; Brechin, A. Campbell, 1s; Kircaldy, J. Lessell, 12s 10d; Hawick, per W. Bell, £1 14 6d; Ledbury, per A. Hunt, 2s; Camberwell, per J. Parker, 1s; Crossgates, per R. Wilson, 4s; South Shields, per Gilfillan, 5s 6d; Prescott, per W. Johnstone, 1s; Abergavenny, per J. England, 6s 6d; Dumfries, per A. Wardrop, 10s 2d; Hebden Bridge, per J. Marsland, 16s; St Hillier's, Jersey, per Baxter, 2s 1d; Banbury, 9s; Alva, 11s; No. 1 Allottee, O'Connorville, 1s; Elderslie, 15s; W. Williams, 1s; Birmingham, per Goodwin, 2s 6d; do., per Fenlan, 3s 2d; total, £8 2s 3d.—JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary.

STOCKPORT.—The Chartists appeal to their brother Democrats to afford them assistance in paying off the debt incurred by bringing forward Mr West at the late general election. Subscriptions will be received by Joseph Conor, treasurer, or James F. M'Cormack, secretary, No. 9, Chester-gate. The sum of 14s. 2d. has been received from Duckingfield.

TOTNESS.—Mr J. B. Crews, of Newton-Abbott, is hereby respectfully informed, that we, the members of the Totness branch of the Land Company, are now, as we always have been, quite willing to pay our fair quota of any expense incurred by him as central officer for this district, and we are of opinion that all the other branches in this district should at once pay to Mr Crews their fair shares of the debt due to him on account of the late election of delegates to Conference.

TIVERTON.—The first monthly meeting of the Chartist Association was held on Friday evening, the 10th of September, at the White Ball Inn, and was very numerously attended. W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq., ex-Mayor of Exeter, was present. The chair was taken by our patriotic friend, Mr W. Rawcliffe, supported by Mr Francis Burgess. The secretary said he had received a letter from Barnstaple, urging the propriety of holding county delegate meeting. He was happy to find, by perusing that part of the *Northern Star* appropriated to the answer of correspondents, that there were several parties interesting themselves for the men of Tiverton. 20 new members had this evening been enrolled. Many books had been contributed to the Working Man's Library, which were in the hands of their friend, Mr Harney. The rules of the library were in progress of being drawn up. The secretary of the Land Company then rose and said, that he was happy to inform them, that since the visit of the people's member, G. J. Harney, Esq., to Tiverton, the members of the Land Company had increased from 30 to above 50 members. He proposed, 'The health of their noble friend, W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq., for his kindness in visiting Tiverton, to further the objects of the meeting,' which was drank in a most enthusiastic manner. The Chairman, Mr W. Rowcliffe, here made a few remarks on the excellent character of Mr Wilkinson, and spoke at some length on the Charter and the present condition of the people. He wished to know why the people should abide by laws they have no voice in making? and spoke of the Whigs as being men of no principle. W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq., then rose and said, 'The people are the source of all power. It was said that the Chartists were people of no education, but they at least knew enough to teach the aristocracy, they would no longer quietly submit to be cheated of their rights. Lord Palmerston delighted in war, but with such an accession of new members, as there had been to-night enrolled, it was easy to predict that Lord Palmerston's reign in Tiverton was drawing to a close. They had always fancied they had a liberal press, but after this election, when he saw only the speech of my Lord Palmerston in the *Times*, he could be at no loss to estimate the liberality of such papers. He lately asked the editor of the *Western Times*, the reason he did not report the speech of Mr Harney? The editor said he did not hear it. They were all alike corrupt. The people, however, could bring them to what they wished them to be. A gentleman proposed, to-night, that they should call on the landlord of the house for the *Northern Star*. Let them do so in every house they visited. He had that morning received a letter he would read to them:—

To Mr Wilkinson, Exeter, Sept. 9th, 1847.

SIR,—Ten years ago I differed with you on Chartism, respecting the Universal Suffrage on legislation six months after 21 years of age. My reason was, that I thought youth about 21 years, was not sufficiently well educated at that period, had not then read enough. Now the time is come when the mechanic or handicraftman of 21 years old, is as well informed as a lordling of the same age, and is as well qualified to give a vote, as the lordling is to be voted for. Many young lordlings have been put forward in this Parliament over the heads of older and wiser men. The Chartist system must prevail. All the other five points, I believe, are fully admitted by every one, but another point should be added. No one receiving any money from the public purse, should be eligible to vote on money matters in the House of Commons, for, until then, you will never have an honest House of Commons.

Yours truly,
R. HOLWELL.

What was this conversion owing to? Why to the effect that was made at Tiverton, at the late election, and the issuing of the pamphlets containing the speech of Mr Julian Harney (one of which I gave to the writer of that letter), and also to that noble paper, the *Northern Star*. Mr Wilkinson entered into a defence of the Land Plan, highly eulogised Mr O'Connor, and gave an interesting description of Lowbands. He concluded by thanking the meeting for drinking his health, and sat down amidst loud cheers. A series of resolutions were then adopted, for which see an article in our third page, headed 'The Tiverton Library.' Mr Wilkinson proposed, 'The healths of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee.' Responded to by the secretary. The healths of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., of the men of Nottingham, and of G. Julian Harney, Esq., were then most enthusiastically drank, and the meeting separated.

THE CHARTISTS OF BERMONDSEY have commenced subscribing, and recommend to the numerous localities throughout England to do likewise, for the benefit of poor Dobson's widow. Also to bring the Sleaford tragedy before a jury.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—These rooms will be opened for the winter season on Sunday evening next, September 19th, when Mr Ernest Jones will deliver a lecture. Subject: 'The People Abroad;' to commence punctually at half-past seven o'clock; and on the following Sunday evening he will lecture on the 'People at Home.'

BILSTON.—The Chartists of Bilston and the members of the National Land Company are hereby informed, that Mr Joseph Linney having taken the Malt Shovel Inn, New Town, Bilston, they are requested to meet there on and after September 21st, at seven o'clock in the evening.—P.S.—All correspondence for Mr Linney to be addressed, Malt Shovel Inn, New Town, Bilston.

ELLAND.—Mr George Hamilton will deliver an address, at the Forrester's Arms, New-street, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., to commence at eight o'clock.

HALIFAX.—Mr G. Webber will lecture on Sunday evening, at half-past six, in the Working Man's Hall, Bull Close-lane, Halifax. On Tuesday evening, the 21st, there will be a general members' meeting.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A special meeting of the Chartists of this locality will take place on Sunday, the 19th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at J. Beson's, Temperance Hotel, Burton-road.

HALIFAX.—A public meeting of Females will be held on Monday, September 20th, in the Working Man's Hall, Bull-close-lane, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening.

HULL.—The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend at the Ship Inn, on Sunday evening next, at 6 o'clock, when the auditors will bring in their report.

LIMEHOUSE.—Mr W. Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's-fields, Limehouse, on Monday, September 20th, on the 'Progress of Chartism, and the Land Company,' to commence at eight o'clock.

LEICESTER.—The members of the Shakespearean Land Company are informed that a tea meeting will be held on September the 23rd, at the King George the Third, lower end of Abbey-street, to celebrate the return of F. O'Connor, Esq., as M.P. for Nottingham.

MIDGLEY, NEAR HALIFAX.—The Midgley Chartists will celebrate their anniversary on Saturday, September 25th, when Mr George Webber, of Halifax, will deliver an address, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER.—Mr Wild, of Mettram, will lecture in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Manchester, on Sunday evening, September 26th, at six o'clock.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The secretary will be in attendance to enrol members every Tuesday evening, from eight until ten o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The various localities of the National Charter Association in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, are particularly requested to send delegates to attend the district delegate meeting, to be held in the house of M. Jude, Cock Inn, Head-of-the-Side, Newcastle, on Sunday, Sept. 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The several branches that have replied to the letters of the district secretary, are informed that they will be written to, and the time appointed for Mr Thomas Dickenson to visit them after the above meeting. The Chartist and Land members are informed that the subscription for the General Registration and Election Committee, still remains open.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.—This committee will hold its next meeting at the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening next, September 21st, at eight o'clock precisely. All Chartist localities, not having delegates, are requested to appoint them. Business of importance will be brought forward.

STALYBRIDGE.—Mr Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the Land and Chartist Association Room, behind the railway arches, Cross-street, Rasbottom-street. Subject: 'The Progress of Chartism and the Land Plan.' Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evening.

SMETHWICK.—Mr J. A. Fussell and another friend from Birmingham will deliver an address at the Boot and Slipper, Smethwick, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—'The People's Charter, and the necessity of the members of the Land Company joining the National Charter Association. The class for the study of Grammar meets every Sunday morning at Mr Brinkworth's house, at ten o'clock.

THE NATIONAL Registration and Central Election Committee will meet in the Assembly Rooms, Dean street, on Tuesday evening next, September 21st, at eight o'clock precisely.

THE WESTMINSTER Branch of the National Land Company will meet for the transaction of business, in the Assembly Rooms, punctually at seven o'clock, every Sunday evening.

National Land Company.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At a recent meeting one pound was voted towards defraying the expenses of the Nottingham Election, and one pound towards defraying the expenses of Mr West's contest at Stockport.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—At a public meeting held at Harrison's Assembly Rooms, East-lane, Walworth, on Wednesday evening, September 8, Mr George Newman in the chair, on the motion of Messrs Richards and Simpson, it was unanimously resolved—'That the committee of this district be requested to aid the Democratic movement, by causing all occupants to be placed on the electoral register.' Mr Grassby having attended at the request of the members of the district, gave in a luminous report of the proceedings of the late Land Conference, and after a number of questions were asked and answered, a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Mr Grassby for his services at the Conference. Mr Edmund Stallwood then delivered an address of considerable length, embracing the subjects of Registration, Petitions to the Legislature, an Agricultural Library, the National Land and Labour Bank, and the National Co-operative Benefit Society. The address appeared to give the greatest satisfaction. Mr Stallwood was frequently cheered. Many of the members expressed their determination to establish the library and a discussion class.

CROYDON.—On Monday evening last the following resolution was proposed by Mr Frost, seconded by Mr Baxter:—'That the members of this branch enter into a subscription to carry the case of brother Dodson to the assizes, not with the view of punishing the homicide, but to show that men are not to be killed with impunity merely because they are Chartists.

CHEPSTOW.—At the weekly meeting of this branch the secretary's accounts were audited, and found correct. The Messrs Tamplins attended, and gave a glowing description of Lowbands, which gave the greatest satisfaction to the members. The appeal from the directors respecting the prosecution of the Sleaford policeman was then read, and a subscription immediately entered into. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr C. Walters, (our late secretary, who is about leaving Chepstow,) for his zeal in forming the Chepstow branch, and for his untiring and gratuitous services.

CARLTON.—A Land meeting was held at the sign of the Jolly Anglers, on Monday, September 6th, Mr William Parker in the chair, when Mr O'Connor's letter and balance-sheet were read, and gave full satisfaction.

EASINGTON-LANE.—At a meeting of the Land Company, on Monday, September 13, it was resolved 'That a delegate meeting be held at Mr John Hunter's, Brick-garth, on Sunday, September 26,' when business of great importance will be submitted to the delegates. The following places are requested to send delegates:—Shiney-row, Hetton-le-hole, Dalton-le-Dale, South Hetton, Haswell, Thornely, Shotton, Wingate Grange, Castleden, Cassop, Trimdon, Kelloe, Quarrington-hill, Coxhoe, Sherburn-hill, Little Town, Broomside, New Durham, and the Pitkingtons and Raintons.

HAMILTON.—The members of the Land Company met last Monday evening, when they unanimously agreed to request Feargus O'Connor, Esq. to visit this place when on his tour through Scotland. Also that a branch of the National Land and Labour Bank be opened; and further that a subscription be opened to aid the good men of Sleaford in bringing Sharpe to trial, and assist the widow of Dodson and family.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The people are alive to their coming festival on the 20th, when they will be happy to welcome visitors from distant places. The friends are to assemble at the Wheat Sheaf, at 10 o'clock in the morning, from whence they will proceed to the forest.

LEAMINGTON.—The anniversary of the above branch of the Land Company was held in the Bowling Green large room, on Tuesday evening week. A tea meeting was held on the occasion. T. Clark, one of the directors, was present, and gave a lengthy elucidation of the principles of the Land Company.

LEICESTER.—At a general meeting of shareholders, a vote of thanks to the electors and non-electors of Nottingham, for returning F. O'Connor, Esq., to Parliament, was unanimously adopted.

LONDON.—On Tuesday evening last a lecture was delivered by Mr Thomas Clark, one of the directors, at Cartwright's, Red Cross-street, the meeting was numerously attended. I paid the greatest attention to the various statements of the lecturer. Mr Dixon, of Manchester, also attended, and explained his views upon the subject. Mr Trenter, at the close of the lecture, asked some questions. Mr Tucker also addressed the meeting. Mr Dwain proposed a vote of thanks to the Press that had lent its aid in spreading information abroad on the subject of the Land. Votes of thanks were also given to Mr Clark and Mr Dixon; the latter gentleman kindly promised to deliver a lecture at the same place on that night fortnight. Three cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor and the National Land Company; three cheers were also given for Thomas Slingsby Duncombe.

IVESTON.—At a meeting held on Monday, September 13th, the following officers were elected:—James Finlay, treasurer; Anthony Scorer, secretary; John Grogan, assistant secretary; John Maughtan, scrutineer; James Crisp, senior, and John Smith, auditors.—JOHN ALLABURTA, sub-secretary.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL.—A meeting of the members of this branch was held on Monday evening last. Mr H. Wilson in the chair. Instructions were given to the secretary to correspond with Dr M'Douall, to invite him to Wales. Arrangements were also entered into for the re-organisation of the National Charter Association, and also to establish a branch of the National Co-operative Benefit Society, to commence next Saturday night, and to meet fortnightly for the first six months, for the enrolment of members.

MACCLESFIELD.—A meeting of the members and friends of this branch was held in the Chartist room, Stanley-street, on Monday evening last. Mr Nield was appointed chairman, and called on Mr Leech to read Mr O'Connor's letter. The chairman then introduced Mr West, who commenced by declaring himself in favour of first principles, and quoted from several persons of high standing in society to show the soundness of his position. Mr West entered at great length into the question of Land, Labour, and Capital. He also gave a very clear exposition of the Currency question, which appears to be a favourite topic of Mr West's, and it was well received by his audience. Mr West made a powerful appeal on behalf of Dodson, of Sleaford. A subscription was entered into, which will continue open for a few weeks. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr West, and the meeting adjourned to next Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock. A tea party will be held in the above room on the Wake's Tuesday, for the benefit of the news room.

A meeting of the shareholders was held in their room, Stanley-street, on Sunday evening last. Mr West gave a very eloquent description of the progress and prosperity of the Land Company.

MR WILLIAM DIXON AT O'CONNORVILLE.—Mr Dixon, having visited the People's First Estate, on his way to London from Manchester, on Sunday last, September 12th, in the evening delivered an address in the School-room. Subject: 'The Land and Charter;' much to the delight of the occupants and the villagers, who attended in considerable numbers.

READING.—At a meeting of the members of the above branch on Wednesday evening, the address of the directors respecting poor Dodson was read, and was warmly responded to, H. Ellis was appointed to receive subscriptions.

SHEFFIELD.—At a special meeting it was resolved: 'That all shareholders of this branch pay annually, and in advance, 10d. for local levies.' 'That the salary of secretary be five shillings per week.' Mr Cavill was unanimously elected secretary. Mr Briggs was elected treasurer. The number of shareholders now on our books is 401, holding 1