

"A true Labourer carns that he cats ; gets that te weens ; owes no man any hate ; envies no man's is own privations; and his chief pride is in the modest comforts of his condition."-SHARSPEARE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-

" Coming events cast their shadow before;" and it will not be my fault if you do not gain visiom by what has recently transpired in the House of Commons, as regards Ireland. That House of Commons, as regards ireland. That and the sandth time, write you a short Land Catechism, wealth, and that the cultivation of the national or call it what you please but don't Control is wealth, and that the cultivation of the national pressed by English power as by Irish treachery a circumstance based upon the fact that the The Land produces available to a short Land Catechism The Land produces available to a short Land Catechism people have never been heard as a nation, but s a faction; and, therefore, commanding no exchangeable medium for every article of

While opposing the Coercion Bill, I was skill to produce it. trunted, more than once, with the assertion, taunted, more than once, with the assertion, that there were no petitions against the mea-sure; and that, therefore, the people of Eng-land were not opposed to it; whereas, I pre-sented petitions, many petitions, signed by scores of thousands of Englishmen, of which the frich press, however, took no notice

Now, my friends, as it ever has been my ment of man. Now, my menus, as it ever has been my policy to disarm faction, I am about to appeal to you to place me in a strong and fortified position when I propose a Bill to Parliament menu or man. Because the Land is the only field wherein the labourer can establish the value of his own worth, and also the free standard by which the

the whole, of the responsibility. If am aware that many have cautiously joined the Com-pany, by paying through other channels, lest husbandman can draw his maintenance, while

conversations with leading memoers of farma-ment upon the subject of the Land, and they new it with great interest, and will be pre-new it with great interest, and will be pre-and attention to morals, health, and education, and attention to morals, health, and education, and to give to it not only an impartial, but a stamps the character of the parents in the the parents in the



The Land produces everything, and from it ments. resources is the primary duty of all govern-"That your petitioners see no hope of rea-

necessity and luxury which requires artificial lising this principle and enforcing this duty, otherwise than by placing the free labourer in that honourable situation which will induce Lock up the Land to-morrow, and I wouldn't

him to work task-work every day in the year, in the cultivation of those resources from which he would then draw his equitable proportion of

the produce. "That your petitioners, so far from wishing

Because Agriculture is the natural employ-

"That your petitioners, for the several rea-

wisdom, appoint, and to whom all land, houses, building materials, stock, rents, and other properties, together with the TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF funds now in hand, shall be handed over, without the reduction of a single farthing for those expenses usually consequent upon such an undertaking, after all the accounts from the commencement shall be submitted to, and audited by, account-

ants appointed by your honourable house.

to live in idleness on the resources of others,

any, by paying through other channels, lest maintenance, which the paying through other channels, lest maintenance, which the artificial alayse is paralysed by the increase in the artificial alayse is paralysed by the artificial alayse is paralysed by the

"That your petitioners repudiate the as-sertion, that they intended or ever harboured sure you must laugh heartily at the arithmeti-as it was 'sixty years since :'-Poor ROBERT BURNS'S ditty is as applicable now

speakers. For my part I find a great deal more to excite disgust than admiration in the said speeches. With a great deal of assurance, Lord J. RUSSELL said 'that every English' subject is enti-tled to the privileges and advantages which the British constitution yields.' How does 'his lord-ship' reconcile this statement with the fact,' that seven-eighths of the adult male population of Great British and Ireland-not being Jewe-are desired Britain and Ireland—not being Jews—are denied all participation in the 'privileges' of the constitution, as defined by the Reform Bill which 'his lord-ship' has declared he will uphold as a 'final measure?' Lord J. RUSSELL warned the house against risking its character by refusing to do justice, unless coerced into so doing; and hoped that, for their own sake, the Commons would ground every concession on the conviction of the justice of that concession, without waiting to be coerced into acting honestly. This sounds very fine; but when Mr O'CONNOR presents the National petition for 'e

GENTLEMEN, - Parliament has adjourned its sittings till the 3rd of February, 1848, leaving the Charter, demanding, on the ground of incontestin people, in the meantime, to struggle through the justice, that the disfranchised millions shall be at worst six weeks of the winter as best they may. mitted to the 'privileges' and 'advantages' of the It was understood that the gloomy state of public and private affairs was the principal cause for as-sembling Parliament in November, but although sembling the principal cause for as-sembling Parliament in November, but although "And your petitioners, as in in duty bound, will ever pray, &c." to live in idleness on the resources of others, claim from your honourable house the pri-vilege of being thrown upon their own re-be guaranteed to the several members by the been done to alleviate either the 'distress' or the 'suffering.' It is true that a Committee has been ing Lord PALMERSTON and his Irish tenantry, excial classes,' and her sympathy with the labouring I am indebted to two or three unknown friends for

micro to lister from the grant of the strong and fortified protocols and the strong and fortified the labourer can establish the value of his own protocols and the strong and fortified the labourer can establish the value of his own protocols and the strong and to relieve the labourer can establish the value of his own protocols and the strong and to relieve the stro the affairs during all their operations, the Go-vernment receiving all the monies, and appoint-ing its own pay clerks. The directors, as now, but to shelve,' inquiry.

province entirely.

Although I cannot but believe the truth of the above statements, I do not know them from personal

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TIVERTON.

William Hewitt Published

ton have not the inclination, you don't require Because the work of children may be measend to the Whigs-you must attribute the present state of that country; therefore, taking warning by the past-don't you be slent.

I have shown you before, but I will repeat ommercial and mercantile classes-joined the manufacturers, the adoption of Free Trade Society.

pinciples gave them the ascendancy of repreentation ; and now that railroads have opened

mderstand it; and he, who understands it and Because he works task-work every day in

does not act upon it, is a slave, and does not the year, and, while young, has the opportunity tute. eserve the name of man. This is my illustra- of laying up a sufficiency to support him and ton. If there are a hundred thousand men his wife in old age; whereas, at artificial lamploying five millions of slaves, the hundred bour, different wards in a bastile is their lot. ousand slave owners will have the exclusive rerogative of making such laws as will per- than at any other description of labour. etuate their rule, which will be governed by elowest amount of wages that they can give th safety to their property. But, if a mil- than the artificial slave is at thirty-five. m, or half-a-million, or a quarter of a million the five millions of slaves become possessed property in their own labour, independent of te caprice of an employer, then, those so sinated will very speedily achieve for them-

tives a participation in representation. True, resistance is always offered by those sessing power to those looking for power, at, I tell you, the resistance, the crushing restance, is in the fear of the many, and not in te power of the few.

The cripples who have been writing about e Land Plan, and who know as much about as an Irish pig knows of geometry, have In their web-have laid their eggs-have exausted their poor store of presumptuous igno-The, and, while they fret and fume, the la-Mur castles progress with surpassing speed. Indeed, I know of no plan,-I can devise no an,-I can think of no plan-equal to the and Plan for giving the purest liberty to the everal classes of society; and to the hope of edemption held out by it, and not to the terstress; for, had it not been for the anticipaon of the labour field and the castle those

The subject so crowds upon me in its multi-the source from other business its most desponding with hope the nost desponding with hope that lask you for you have no bat lask reaction for source of wealth—in the dearest mar-the source of wealth—in the belief that popu-the source of that burthen which was found the properties of those who derive no interest the source of wealth—in the dearest mar-the source of wealth—in the belief that popu-the source of wealth marks attend to the population of which all the nost desponding with hope the source of wealth—in the belief that popu-the source of wealth marks attend the properties of the source of the source of due and source of the source of due and source of due

sn it.

society in which they move, and must court land in the free competitive market: Now, you have ample time to do this, and if the approval of it if they would be happy. - " That your petitioners assure your honour-

Because old and young, sickly and robust, English Government, nor from any other Go-vernment, by silence ; and to the silence of the Insh representatives—when silence was a God-hour.

Because the husbandman is always in view food.

f his own castle. "That your petitioners, to effect this desir-Because when sick he can be watched, there again, that social improvement is ever tended, and comforted by a wife then dear to house, that, so far from the subdivision of the within that period, this simple editor has perindered and contorted by a write them dear to house, that, so far from the subdivision of the him; and while he is on the bed of sickness is every thing, the hadlords had the whole of the representation; the manufacturers became powerful, the Re- form Bill cave them a participation in rarre. Would compel all desire for the possession of a free labour field to instruct of the contrary, the increasing demand and labour field to instruct of the contrary form the subdivision of the possession of a free labour field to instruct of the contrary form the subdivision of the possession of a free labour field to instruct of the contrary form the subdivision of the possession of a free labour field to instruct of the contrary form the possession of a free labour field to instruct of the contrary form the possession of a free labour field to the fiel

form Bill gave them a participation in repre- the healthy occupants to lend a hand to the would have the effect of increasing the value the Land and Labour, Bank, must fail to be 'truck-system,' being charged for very inferior food companied by the groans of the miserable, and the Entation; and when the shopkeepers—the sick, not knowing when they may need a of land by the difference between the wholesale security to any depositor. return ;-then this would be the best Benefit and retail price.

"That your petitioners complain, and justly, Because no Act of Parliament can establish that they have now no means of establishing an equitable standard between the price of the value of their labour otherwise than by the

Because at agriculture man can earn more Because the husbandman, at seventy, is younger, more hale, more hearty, and joyous, books. Because his social state compels him to take a more lively and bolder interest in the fram-

ing of those laws by which his property is to labour class, located upon the soil, would crebe protected, and by neglect of which his ate a larger demand for English manufactured more. rights may be assailed. of your colonies or foreign customers. BECAUSE IT MAKES MAN

FREEMAN AND LOVE LIBERTY. Now, there is your catechism-here follows your petition :-

To the Right Honourable and Honourable, the

"The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the National Land Company,

SHEWETH,

"That your petitioners, believing in the of your honourable house to suspend railway truth of the assertion, that the science of operations, under certain provisions, for a period agriculture is only in its infancy; and finding of two years, will have the effect of glutting that unnatural speculation in labour, applied the labour market to an extent which will or of the law, I attribute the calm quiet we to mechanical power, has closed the several are witnessed amid the most heart-rending channels of free labour to which the working petitive reserve. "That your petitioners look with surpassing

classes should have full and unfettered access frations would not have been so patiently and believing that that system of centralisa-Interest to the time when they can live upon tion which has led to an over-wealthy and dis-

The subject so crowds upon me in its multi- astrously poor class, trenches unjustly upon

^{the most desponding with hope} The petition the source of wealth—in the dearest mar-that I ask you for you have no six weeks to prepare, as it is my intention to present it the the sheets lation pressed with the belief that popu-their share of that burthen which was found that I ask you for you have no six weeks to prepare, as it is my intention to present it the the sheets lation presses hardly upon the means of subsis-necessary for the maintenance of institutions ^{prepare}, as it is my intention to present it the ^{first} day that Parliament meets, and the sheets bay be all sent to the Land Office, directed tence allowed to the poor-not because there which were equally protective of the interests cheers. The petition was ordered to be signed by the chair are working builders, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, The set open at both ends, and ransmitted to Lord R. Grosvenor for hatters, &c.? When was ever a Jew seen carrying the sweat of his own brow; but, on the con- murmur, but they cannot reconcile themselves presentation. tition will lay at the Land Office in London, the sweat of his own brow; but, on the con- marmar, out they cannot reconcile themselves Mr ERNEST JONES rose, loudly and heartily wel-\$ soon as the directors can have it properly trary, your petitioners feel convinced that that to the blasphemy, that an all-wise and just comed, to move the following resolution :-- 'That soon as the directors can have it property way, your petitioner of life, and Creator Would select the industrious classes as this meeting, believing that returning inefficient re-

the soil, otherwise than by the purchase of the its value.

Now, what would a cotton lord say to a philosopher, who told him that raw cotton was it to be done. Let me now remind you, that sured according to their respective strength. able house that the great increase of popula- more valuable than calico? or what would the which occupied the attention of 'the honourable, the of 'his lordship's' supporters at the last election, tion will compel such a distribution of the land | clothier say, if told that raw wool was more

Because no man can say to the husbandman, people independent of foreign markets, and tricksters introduce themselves to public notice foreign and domestic speculators in human upon speculation in your credulity. It was only three weeks ago that Mr John Cleave in-

troduced Mr Joshua Hobson to the editor of

shation; and now that railroads have opened mather source of speculation, that new are on walth has achieved a powerful repre-station in the House of Commons—having ser one hundred interested members to repre-ment hat branch of trade. The maxim that I build draw from these undeniable facts is time—that a wholesome representative system. Now, I pray you to keep these domestic while, in the market, the artificial slave is truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now, I pray you to keep these domestic truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now illus the truth truth truth the engagement of labour than truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now Y alk truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now Y alk truths always before you, and allow me to illus-Now N alk the truth truth the engagement of labour than truths always before you, and allow me to illus freer mart for the engagement of labour than stitched together? Yea, verily, he would be a tectionist Lord, who affects to consider 22s. 6d. the market cross, the unfurnished hovel, the king of shreds and patches—a right noble king— workhouse, or the House of Call for the Desti-such a king as the Dispatch would make him. to receive; subject, be it remembered to 'truck'-

"That your petitioners beg to assure your cannot get their claws upon the monies, and port families, living scores or hundreds of miles from honourable house that the establishment of the hence their vengeance. A Leeds printer, and the scene of their employment. I doubt very much Land Company, and the hope thereby created a Huddersfield printer, must excuse the publi- if 22s. 6d. will cover the cost of a single di ner of enabling man to live in the sweat of his own cation of Mr Hobson's character, as given by consumed by 'his lordship.' That the people of them. He is now consigned to that state England submit to be ruled by these insolent arisand cultivate the minds of the working classes in society for which nature intended him ; even tocrats, is really disgraceful to the national chathan all the enactments in your several statute poor Somerville not considering him good com- racter.

"That your petitioners assert that a free

I have preferred writing to you upon this subject, this week, to analysing the Irish Coercion Bill, and for this reason-because it gives "That your petitioners contend that the increased value given to manufactured goods by you a week longer to sign the petition. Next an increased power of consumption, would en.

"That your petitioners would call the atslaves must rivet Britain's chains.

Your faithful friend and representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

REPRESENTATION OF CHELSEA. THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Fulham, a Parliamentary borough. their own free labour, educate and instruct Letters, apologising for non-attendance, were read their families, render that assistance to the from George Thompson, Lord Robert Grosvenor,

Awa Whigs awa Ye're but a pack o' traitor louns, Ye'll do nas gude at a' !'

Awa Whigs awa!

I must add a few remarks on two or three matters were I certain of the facts. But, after the vaunts Commons,' previous to their ' break-up for the respecting the ' noble lord's' virtue as an Irish land-

holidays.'

Now, what would you think of a man the fair market prices; that they were lodged worse It is my intention to resume these letters on the having a hundred thousand a year in landed than dogs or pigs; that they were decimated by re-assembling of Parliament. property opening a bank, and offering that fever; and that the average age, even of the stoutest

The fact is, that these disreputable vagabonds robbery, and many of the men having too to sup-

pany ; Bailey denying his acquaintance ; and all A few days before the adjournment a very pretty in the name of the British people. How long, fellowgood men shunning him; therefore, I cannot affair was brought before the House by the exceladmit the mention of his name in the Star any lent member for Finsbury, Mr WAKLEY, in the shape of a petition from a number of the electors of week you shall have my address to the Irish by his 'high mightiness' with the view of securing able the manufacturers of this country to de- nation, in which I hope to prove to you the the return of his nominee. Now, although the to the Right Honourable and Honourable, the rive large profits from increasing wages than the working classes of both nations, and that the working classes of both nations, and that the working classes of both nations, and that the ruin of one must be inevitably followed by of Parliament, to be a breach of privilege, and an right to persecute 'suspected persons,' and to compele the ruin of the other, as three millions of Irish infringement of the liberty of elections, nevertheless the pride of youth and the vigour of manhood, to en-

presentative's colleague, the Attorney-General fenced' the question in a manner quite creditable to his character as a Whig ! The matter is not yet finally disposed of, but if the Electors of West-Gloucestershire expect any exhibition of ' Roman virtue'

A very numerons and respectable meeting was held on the part of the senators they have appealed to the labour market to an extent which will enable employers to effect a further reduction in wages, consequent upon the increased com-petitive reserve. In the Temperance Hall, New road, Chelsea, on Wednesday evening, the second public meeting con-stituting Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and The last notable act of the Government previous to the adjournment of the House was the introduc-

tion of a bill for the removal of Jewish Disabili-Mr Fossar was unanimously called to the chair, ties. Considering this question in its relation to the important principle of religious liberty. I have the important principle of religious liberty, I have

Mr STALLWOOD seconded the adoption of the peti- duties are not performed there can be no tion, which was carried unanimously, amidst loud corresponding rights. Now I should be glad to know how many Jews till the soil? How many bricks up a ladder ? I grant that they are excellent

observation to be true, and, therefore, I refrain from certain observations which I should feel bound to make respecting Lord PALMERSTON'S conduct.

lord, I do think that if he again show his face in On the 14th of December Mr Stafford called the | Tiverton, the subject will form a legitimate one for attention of the house to the condition of the rail- question and answer." At the last election, certain way labourers. He showed that the only care or purse-proud fools and corrupt place-hunters did their thought ever yet bestowed upon that class of work- little best to prejudice you against me, by telling you ing men by the legislature, was the passing of a law I was a poor man, whereas, on the other hand, my providing for the employment of special constables | 'noble' opponent had an income of £8,000. yearly able object, would remind your honourable the Dispatch, as a valuable correspondent; and this of our precious legislature, which while ever salary, &c. I tell Lord PALMERSTON'S friends that I twenty, thirty, and even fifty per cent. higher than maledictions of the expatriated and the oppressed.

And now, Gentlemen, Electors, and Non-Electors

CHARTIST BODY.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -Despite your petitions and the exertions of your friends in Parliament, against the Coercive measures proposed by the Executive government, this measure has received the almost unanimous support of the House of Commons, and will subsequently become law. Ireland is not only to be starved and famished, but also to be insulted with the old panacea, Coercion ! Englishmen this is the first act of the new Parliament, and oh shame ! this additional perfidy is to be perpetrated

countrymen, will you allow a body acting in the name of the Commoners of England, to tarnish the honour of your country by acts such as the one in question? West Gloucestershire, charging Earl Fitzhardinge to the cause of Justice in Ireland, hence had the False friends to Reform in this country, and traitors with having interfered in the election of Members hardihood to urge as a palliation for their conduct in of Parliament for that district. The charges brought supporting this measure, that '1t' is mild as comagainst the Earl were bribery, corruption, and inti-midation, which it was alleged had been practised by his 'high mightiness' with the view of securing vide for.' Pretty friends of the people, these, indeed ! Knowing, as they very well do, that the measure will there was no great alacrity shown by the honourable list as a reserve, to aid in the nefarious practice of members to protect their own rights. Your misre- hunting down 'suspected persons.' Persons 'suspected, and by whom ? Hear it, Englishmen, and blush for the audacity of those who have dared in your name to constitute such a tribunal. 'Suspected' by that unexceptionable and most worthy characteran Irish policeman! The measure 'justified by the emergency.' What is the emergency? A few mad and desperate men, in violation of God's law-of man's law-of all laws, have raised their hands, and have committed the foul and diabolical crime of assassination. We effer no excuse for such horrible and insane conduct, but we ask, what has caused such a state of things ? Is it not the cruel and savage manner in which the people have been treated by that government, which have professed to have such a sacred regard for human life ? What mockery no objection to Jewish Emancipation-quite the re- to talk of the great regard entertained by them for

verse-for I hold that every man has a perfect right human life! in the face of the scarcely closed graves

ent, and of the utter folly of expecting anything good springing out of such a system as you find represented by such a Parliament It would be alike insulting to your patriotism and common sense to suspect you of such stupidity. We. therefore, call upon you to shake off your apathy, and once more take, the field in the cause of truth. Let any engine be in motion to prepare for a grand attack upon the citadel of legislative corruption, under the fell dominion of which your liberty, such as it is, must otherwise perisb, and your country fall! Up, Chartists! Emulate the conduct of the men of conduct your movement! Provide us with the means -the money we mean-enough of it to carry on the would not oppose 'Jewish Emancipation,' firstly, work of agitation, and we will undertake to convince the would not oppose 'Jewish Emancipation,' firstly, the world, that in the vileness of Coercion there is because I would not take part with the stupid bigots not a particle of the spirit or genius of the English CHRISTOPHER DOTLE. Secretary.

tention of your honourable house to the fact, that, in proportion as machinery is increased and improved, in the same ratio will operatives be put out of employment; while the decision

of the means of sustaining that life by honest objects of his displeasure. To aid your petition, it is my intention to industry, has given ample for the sustenance of

Nerote the whole of the February number of every human being. "In proof of this assertion your petitioners

aced in the hands of every member of Parlia- | house to the following facts :--

ent, so that they may thoroughly understand fears. "Firstly,-That there are not one hundred e subject when the discussion takes place. | acres of land lying together in this vast emam aware that at this season, when the pire cultivated to one-fourth part of their cad appears sterile and covered with frost, pability of yielding, if a sufficient amount of honourable house. e artificial slave, who lives from hand labour was applied to the land.

mouth, can see no beauty in prospective. "Secondly,-That the land is a raw material ^e does not believe that budding spring, which may be manufactured, like other raw ^{60ming} summer, and yellow harvest, will ever materials, to the very highest state of perthe again. Unaccustomed to a natural life, thinks, that because he works all day and reny day that he can procure it, that the in its present state of per-fection. "Thirdly,—That the land of this country,

and should yield every day; while in the out- in its present state, as compared to the con-^{et}, I told him that Nature prescribed a long dition to which, by labour, it might be brought of rest for the land, from which it would Wake refreshed and strong for its yielding the finest cambric or lace-as undressed wool And, I have had great difficulty in as compared with cloth of the finest texture Tinging back an artificial, race, crimped from ter natural employment when young, to be-finished boot or shoe, or as the rough stone that every thing they eat and drink, and compared to the most perfect piece of statuary. "That your petitioners have been trained in "The land. In fact, I will, "or the one thou- the belief that labour is the source of all

presentatives to Parliament, is but adding new sol-

"That your petitioners remind your hon- diers to the ranks of the oppressor, whilst earnestly as bargain-makers, schemers, and profit-mongers, "That your petitioners remind your hon-ourable house, that the great error of all Go-vernments has been a disinclination to do from means in its power, those political reforms, which in the wealth of plundered nations, down to the heir rights! Aid them-they are your brothers! Aid us, whom you have selected as your officers to conduct your movement! Provide us with the means "In proof of this assertion your petitioners vernments has been a disinclination to do from means in its power, those political reforms, which is the Land Plan—a copy of which shall be would call the fattention of your honourable of the struggles has been extended from the land plan. ary struggles, has been extorted from their people, as embodied in the People's Charter. Mr

ears. "That your petitioners, relying upon the making throughout Europe, for organic reforms, and case they have made out, and depending upon demonstrated the Unarter to be the only instrument that could work out the political and social emanciurable house, "Pray that your hourable house will plause. the foresight, the wisdom, and justice of your

"Pray that your hourable house will pass such a law as will enable the National Land Company to proceed with their operations of buying land, building houses, and appropriating it to the uses of those the wealth-producers of Chelsea would not be treated now as they were in 1832, by the middle classes. Mr Harney then showed the evil effects of class-legisla-their real power, it is merely a public and legal re-their real power, it is merely a public and legal rewho are to be located thereon, free from tion, as exhibited in the conduct of the legislature, the payment of Stamp duties, the duty paid on bricks, timber, and other building materials, and place the Company in such defined and legal position, as will guarantee to each of its members the several provide the speaker next entered into a lucid and very forcible exposition of the principles of t the payment of Stamp duties, the duty and ably illustrated his argument by the miserable cognition of their power. Still, I protest against to each of its members the several provi-sions contained in a certain deed which most hearty chetring. has been executed in conformity with the The resolution was carried by acclamation.

has been executed in containing with the first of the chairman, the meeting was dis been passed to the chairman, the meeting was dis the first and fiberal' sentiments expressed by the had filed the chair.

hands at the mischievous craft of buying and selling. I am aware of their matchless superiority in trafficking in the labour of other people. I know that race is essentially a race of schemers and harpies, preving upon the industry of their fellow men. I who constitute the only party in opposition to the people. measure ; and secondly, because the wealthy Jews already hold in their hands the real power of the

state. Since the rise and growth of the 'National

-the right of bearing arms.

the 'just' and 'liberal' sentiments expressed by the had filled the chair.

their real power, it is merely a public and legal re- lecturer gave general showers of several who had

port in their power.

THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A Very Wonderfal Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated Formary 18th, 1817. To Professor Holloway. Siz,-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 re-gained 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 2 most alarming degree. who are centorated for their skill, but instead to ching 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 excel-that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excelthat hundreds are deterred from taking your most excel-lent 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 pre-venting many unhappy persons, under disease, from re-gaining health, by the use of your pills. When I com-menced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days after-wards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks. I have wards, 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 re-duced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach;

aucea by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail him-elf 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

A Patient in a dying state. Cured of a Disorder in the Chest. Extrast of a Letter from Ur Robert Calcert, Chemist,

Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1817.

To Professor Holloway. Sup.-Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Tewn, 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 thegreatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The bay 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 fistulou 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 quantihad severe hectic tever, the unite depositing large quanta-ties of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite —and the stomach rejecting nearly ererything 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

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a layer and stomach Complaint. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghern, 21st February, 1845:-To Professor Holloway. Su,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politenes 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 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) ALDEOROUGH. This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases -Ague Female Irregu- Sore Throat Asthma larities Scrofula, or King BiliousComplaints Fits Evil Blotches on Skin Secondary Symp Gout Bowel Complaints Headache toms Indigestion Inflammat Colics Tic Doloreux Constipation mation Tumours Bowels Jaundice **Ulcers** Liver Complaints Affec Consumption Venereal Debility



15

In introducing the following Testimonials to the notice of the public, it may not be out of place in giving a few observations respecting Parr's Life Pills. This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never scen sucoess equal to their progress; the virtues of this Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recom-mendation followed recommendation ; hundreds had soon mendstion followed recommendation; hundreds had soon to acknowledge that Parr's Life Fills had saved them, and were loud in their praise. The startling facts that were continually brought before the public at once re-moved any prejudice which some may have felt; the con-tinual good which resulted from their use spread their fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Canad., India, and even China have had immense quantities shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England-UNIVERSAL GOOD.

The general use of this medicine, having been the result of the benefits experienced by thousands of per-sons, and that the knowledge of such be useful to all, we recommend a careful perusal of the following Testimonials.

Tae sale of Parr's Life Pills amounts to upwards of 30,000 boxes weekly, more than all other patent medi-cines put together. This simple fact needs no further comment; is tells plainly that the Pills of Old Parr are The Best Medicine in the World.

The following, with many others, have been recently received :--

Communicated by Mr JOHN HEATON, Leeds. Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Farr's Life Pills: to enumerate the cases would be a task too formi-dable to me, and which has prevented my writing to in-orm you before as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Fills, for Life Fills they were to him, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

Another said they were WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD : as he was not like the same man since he had taken them. Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, bu

after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man.

You will please send immediately, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 14d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, 7, Briggate, Leeds. JOHN HEATON.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Fills' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Governnent Stamp pasted round each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Flest-street, London," on the Direc-

Sold in boxes at 1s 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors through out the world. Full directions are given with each box

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and de-lusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing bated. a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.

the passions in inducing bodily

THE NORTHERN STAR.

In cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breath is very violent, an occasional doso of Brooke's Apericat or Anti-bilious Fills will be found to accelerate the cure. Prepared only by T. M. and C. Brooke, chemists, Dews-bury, in bottles at 184d. and 25. 9d. each. And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barclay and Sons, Fairingdon street; Hannay and Co., Oxford street; Davy Mackmurdo and Co.; Upper Thames-street; and Thomas Marsden and Sons; Queen-street, London. Thomas Eyre and Co., Liverpool. Bolton, Blanchard and Co.; York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine rendors. Sec. 28 18 18

DISPENSARY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS

HAMPSTEAD STREET, FITZROT SQUARE, Physician-TIIOMAS INNIS, M.D., 33, Filzroy square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's

of patients anwually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France we shall find the importance of this subject faily recognised, and the exertions of men of science of the subject of the science of th faily recognised, and the excitations of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the National Funds. Referring to the Hospital of St. Louis—a mag-nificent institution devoted to the cure of Skin Diseases, nificent institution devoted to the cure of Skin Diseases, a clever Surgeon of the present day writes thus :-- 'Sinee' the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of tht Skin in this country, as a dis-tinct branch of Medical Science, has slept. Not so in the provide the state of the st The or and or medical science, has slept. Not so in France: successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving pano-rama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till St. Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than St Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent esta-Nichmant i

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the mportance and necessity of a similar establishment in mortance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty for acquiring accurate knowledge, as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties—ren-der this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sans ory point of eyw. These diseases are so numerous ar imultiform in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite vain appearance and effect, and present such an infinite rariety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any ap-proach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of

individual and scattered practice. Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the vari-

ous British Authors who have written upon this subjectand the highest talent has not been wanting in the res. pect-still, of actual curative progress little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly, from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularly tested, compared, curative appuances might be occurarly tested, compared, and treasured up is the garner of experience. Hear Dr Watson on this subject :-- 'To become expert,' says he, 'in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such the diagnosis of these blemistics, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their charge-ful characters are of comparatively little service or in-stream in the most successful practitioner in all Pulmonary affecof them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeterest. They are among the things that require to be 'oculis subjects fidelibus.' Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to pourtray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d. CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and de-fects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the passions the premature decline of harith and insurry, but wanting the means of reference to actual the passions the premature decline of harith and constrained between the restored and species as the late Dr Willan and his pupil, Dr Bate-man, have done, with consummate skill and unwearied the passions the premature decline of harith and the species as the late of the species as the late of the means of reference to actual the passions the premature decline of health and the species as t

the passions, the premature decline of health, and cases and personal observation and comparison, their offorts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease una-Deeply impressed with these considerations, and

highly melodious. They are exceedingly pleasant to the palate, and free from any deleterious ingredient. The fact that many thousand persons have proved their high efficacy during the last winter, and the very numerous and satisfactory testimonials given to the proprietor, afford the most ample evidence of their excellence.—Sold in boxes at 1s., and family boxes at 2s. 6d. each.—The following unsolicited testimonials will convey some idea of

To Mr. Mather, chemist, Hulme, Manchester. 'Sir,-It is with feelings of the sincerest gratitude that I take this opportunity of bearing my humble testimony to the orace or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half-a-million of patients anwually seeking relief. If we turn our eves

Sir, I am truly glad to inform you that I havereceived great and permanent benefit from your Cough Wafers, I have been affected with violent cough for the last eight

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the sole pro-

dors. CAUTION. Be particular to ask for Mather's Cough and Asthmatic Wafers; and bear in mind that each wafer is stamped with the mame. No others are Genuine.

CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR INFLUENZA. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CON-SUMPTION. AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS;

SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR.

tions: Of all complaints incident to the human frame, those of the Lungs appear to be most peculiar to this climate, giving effect to that opinion, especially in damp, foggy weather, and during the winter I send you forms of petitic months ; whilst persons of every age and station in life, are alike the subjects of attack. SPENCER'S PULMONIO

rightening the chest. The PULMONIC ELIXIB was originally prepared by the late Mr Spencer, whose signal success in dispension it can have the ready testimony of thousands, who have experi-enced its efficacy. The receipt is now solely known to the

present proprietors, who purchased it from the widow of anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be le-sirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr Innis has opened the above-named Dispensary at Hamp-stead street, Fizzoy-square. Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our Brown in the start of the s

Chap. 1.-- The influence of the excessive indulgence of French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere, and to throw the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental de. by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively off those insidious attacks which too often lay the groundcrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2. -Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self. indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indiges-tion, hysteria, insanity, meping melascholy, consump-tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriages and the serverations of the serverations of the serverating and estimation of the serverating and the serverating and destructive effects of the vice of self. to n. by steria, insanity, meping melascholy, consump-tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriages and the serverations of the serverati on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the un-happy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3... Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the ceived by the Proprietors of SPHNCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIE; Shortly will be published. the following is the most recent :--Messrs Morrership and Co., of Manchester, beg to hand A TREATISE ON SKIN DISEASES. the following testimonial, just received by them, ad-dressed to the Proprietors of SPENCER'S PULMONIC And all Cutaneous Affections, arising from functional derangement of the digestive organs, degenerated state of the blood, or other causes; ELIXIR. Sirs,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and the public to acknowledge the great benefit I have received by taking By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Com any's Service; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseass of the Skin, Hampstead St. Fitroy Square; With numerous cases showing the Author's succ 2 sful SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIE; I have been troubled for the last three years with a severe cough, and a disease on my lungs; I have consulted some of the ablest medical men in Manchestor and Nottingham, but without receiv-ing any but a temporary relief; for a short time, and altreatment of Cutaneous Diseases of the most inveterate Sold by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Mansell, 115, Fleet-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, High-street, Birmingham; Whit-more, 119, Market-street, Manchester; Howell, 54, Cburch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside. street, Edinburgh; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Dablin, and all booksellers. The tel of pranaing and design the mole time to four account of the skin may be re-moved, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated. Dr Innis may be consulted daily, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy Square, London. ways at a great expense. At the latter end of 1844, I had occasion to visit London ; before this time, I never heard perienced great relief from the first dose I took : I perse-vered, and one small battle of your Elixir, price 1s. 14d., did me more good than I have ever received for twenty NOTICE .- These Lozenges contain no Opium or any times the amount, for which I feel very grateful.-I remain, Sirs, yours thankfully, M.F. preparation of that Drug. As this person does not wish the name to appear in of the Ten Hours' Bill, and thereby prevent for a longer print, any one doubting the anthenticity of this, may period, that rise in wages of which you stand so much apply to Messrs Mottershead and Co., Chemists, Manches- in need.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

" The Creatures are at their dirty work again." TO THE FACTORY WORKERS OF MNGLAND, IRBLAND. AND SCOTLAND, -- MY FRIENDS -- The Ten Hours' Bill,

stitutionally been struggling to obtain at the hands of Parliament, was passed in the last session by overwhelm. ing majorities on every division, in both houses, and the noble ! Is the downfall of monopoly, then, to be royal assent of her most gracious majesty the Queen was attended with the deeper degradation of the producers of given to it on the 7th day of June, 1847. On the 28rd of wealth i Is the advent of commercial freedom to be July, 1847, the day of prorogation, the Speaker of the heralded by renewed and redoubled injuries on the House of Commons, surrounded by a vast number of the labourers ? Has freedom of trade, indeed, rendered the nembers of both Houses of Parliament, in his address to artisan unable to maintain even the questionable indethe Queen on the throne, when taking a retrospective pendence and doubtful comfort of his past position ? Has view of the business of the session, spoke of the Ten It armed the employers with power to inflict a new and

"We have found it necessary to place a further limitafactories, and by giving more time and opportunity for their religious and moral instruction, for healthful recreation, and the exercise of their domestic duties, we have elevated the character and condition of a large and indus.

rious class engaged in manufacturing operations. Will it be believed that this Ten Hours' Bill, so struggled for, so obtained, so approved, and so characterised by the highest authority in the House of Com-

righteous messure repealed ? Be on your guard, my friends ! Such is the fact !!! A opposed the Ten Hours' Bill, by every means, both fair hole and sorner meeting of the 'Associated Mill-owners' and foul, in their power; and even now they are getting (I should like to know who they are, in order that pub- up petitions for its repeal, by means which show that licity might be given to their names), was held in Man. they are anything but philanthropists. On the establishchester. on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at which the follow. ment of commercial freedom we were to be secured ing resolution was passed, a printed copy of which, as against future reductions ; moderate labour was to be annexed, I have to-day received from Mr William Herzn, rewarded by abundance; the destruction of monopoly Secretary.

(Copy.) ASSOCIATION OF MILL OWNERS.

SIB .--- I beg to inform you that the following resoluon Tuesday last,

'It having been reported to the meeting, that the oneratives, employed in some mills, had expressed their de. a heavier tax is to be put upon our labour. Commerce sire that the hours of labour in factories should not be is all but free, but labour still finds an inexorable enemy. hours as at present allowed by law.

'It was resolved : 'That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that some steps should be taken by the master spinners and manufacturers, for the purpose of correctly ascertaining the opinion of the operatives employed in the feetly uncalled for ; and it is an act which even necessity different mills, as to the expediency of endeavouring to limit the legislative restriction of the hours of labour in their voices against it ; they ought to have been the first factories to eleven hours-and it is therefore recommended that such steps be accordingly taken, but that | may at some future period require the assistance of the the time and the way in which it shall be done shall be working classes ; but if they do not abandon their pre-

left entirely to the discretion of each employer." If the opinion of the operatives should be in favour o the above limitation, a petition to the House of Com mons, praying for a Repeal of so much of the last Fac tory Act as restricts the hours of labour to ten hours per day, would probably be the best mode of expressing and

I send you forms of petition which may be easily al tered to their pleasure.

ELIXIB is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate fever, allay the tickling sensation which occasions the cough, without for presentation. In the latter case, I shall be obliged When the petition has been signed, it may be returned by your informing me of the number of hands who have signed

це	d. 16.	Tonis	, щозі	. O Degre	ntiy,	
		WI	LIAM	HEBON	, Secre	stary.
21,	Princes.stre	et, Manc	hester			, * .
	10th Dec	1847.		·		

I have also received information from other sources. on which implicit reliance may be placed, that some person attempt to reply to what I said. The fasts masters have themselves notified to their hands, that being these -- After the appeal from the Executive petitions for the Repeal of the Ten Hours' Bill wore in Council, and the defence from the Manchester Fourth preparation, and that they would all be expected to Branch, had been read, a member requested to read the sign them ;---that other masters had caused lookers to ask their hands this question, "Would you any person had spoken upon the subject, and before I rather work ten, eleven, or twelve hours at correspond. read anything from any public journal whatever. I obing wages ?' evidently intending to make the hands be. jected to recuive any extraneous communication as a lieve, that the rate of wages per hour must necessarily be communication ; but any members who were desirous of the same whatever number of hours per day they speaking in favour of Manchester Fourth Branch could worked. This is the trap that they have laid for you, quote from any paper to confirm the arguments they but I have not any fear that you will be caught in it. used. This was done, and this I did when I spoke by You know, by painful experience, that wages do not de- quoting three paragraphs from the MANCHESTER EXAM pend on the hours of work, but that they depend on the demand for labour. You know, that if your masters done so no person rose to read anything, nor did any can. by employing ten hands with an Eleven Hours' person attempt to reply to what I had said. Bill, do as much work as it would require eleven hands to do under a Ten Hours' Bill, the demand for your la- been led into error by paying attention; to what persons bour would be loss, and that your wages could not be say without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts of sustained. You know that your wages were reduced the case. If such necessary precaution had been taken, when you were working twelve hours, before the Eleven his trouble of writing had been saved; your trouble, and Hours' Clause in the Factory Act came into operation; I may say, annoyance at printing personal statements and you know that they have been more recently and only to insert their contradiction, would have been more generally reduced since the Eleven Hours' Clause saved. I may not occupy your columns with answering has been in force. This plainly shows you that your la. | the rest of D. Morrison's letter, but I may be allowed to of your invaluable Elixir. A friend of minerecommended me to try it. As I found the London air made my cough worse than it had ever been before. I did try it, and ex-the opportunity, and your wages were reduced. And now, ment. Our members are 'ignorant'; our officers are forsooth, when there is some appearance of your labour becoming more valuable, these associated hole and It is the concluding word of almost every sentence. corner gentlemen, with unblashing and indecent effron. | Then there is the 'would be dictator,' the 'unconstitutery, set to work to compel you to petition for a Repeal tional interferences,' the 'prejudiced and ignorant,' and of the Ten Hours' Bill, and thereby prevent for a longer | 'aristocratic dandies.'

DECEMBER 25, 1847.

FREE TRADE IN BOLFON.

The Pewer Loom Weavers of Bolton (whom Dr Bowring, the M.P. for that town, says he represents !) have issued a lengthy address from which we which, for thirty-two years, you and the public had con. | give the following extracts :--

'Inhabitants of Bolton ! are the triumphs of Free Trade, once so lendly vaunted, to end in a result so igcapricious, because uncalled for, injury ? Have our fiscal fetters been removed, only that we may be bound with a tion on the hours of labour of young persons employed in heavier chain ? Has the loaf been untaxed only that we may be subjected to a heavier impost ? And has the

power of the aristocracy been overthrown that we may submit to the double-thenged scourge of commercial des potism ?

Inhabitants of Bolton ! the promises of ' high wages, cheap bread, and plenty to do,' made by the advocates and supporters of the Lesgue, are still fresh in your memory. They also promised that if the working classes mons in his address to the Queen, - will it be believed, I would but assist them, that they in return would join with say, that an insidious attempt is now being made to cause them, the working classes, for the attainment of the Suf. you, the 'Operatives,' to be the instruments to get that frage, the Ten Hours' Bill, doc. But how have these promises been fulfilled ? Instead of supporting, they

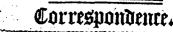
was to be the destruction of every form of oppression ; independence and comfort were to be the common let: but how miserably we are disappointed! You heard the promises-you see the result. The period of commercial depression is nearly past, and the work of oppression is tion was passed at a meeting of the association, held already begun. The combination of the aristocracy has been broken ; but is succeeded by a combination of mas nufacturers. The tax has been taken from our loaf, but

restricted to ten hours, but should be continued at eleven The advocates of Free Trade are foremost in proposing to take from us a large portion more of the little we have ofti

* These lines are written more in sorrow than in anges The character of the advocates of Free Trade is deeply involved in this question of reduction : it is an act perwould scarcely justify. Therefore, they ought to raise to expess its existence and denounce its objects. They sent course they will find, instead of support, their stern opposition.

By order of the Committee of the Power-loom Weavers' Association,

Lord Collingwood, Bolton, Bec. 16th, 1847.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEEN STAR.

Sis,-In your paper of December 4th, appeared a etter addressed to the members of the Journeymen Steam Engine Machine Makers and Millwrights Friendly Society, signed, D. Morrison, of Swindon, in which the conduct of Mr Selsby and myself are animadverted upon at great length. That portion which professes to state proceedings that took place at the London branch is an entire misrepresentation, for I did not read two or three columns of the MANCHESTER EXAMINER, nor did any etter of Mr O'Connor, in that week's STAB, this before MINER, all of which are not half a column. After I had Your correspondent will no doubt see that he has 'ignorant ;' all are 'ignorant,' but your correspondent. If D. Morrison will condescend to use argument instead of abuse, and thereby evince the great intellectumust possess, he might de himself credit and us a service. You know the anecdote of the attorney, who themselves take abuse for anything but abuse, the mat-

Hours' Bill as follows :---

Dropsy Dysentery l'iles` Rhematism Weakness, from Ervsipelas Retention of Urine whatever cause Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel &c., &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civi-lized world, at the following prices :- 1s. 13d., 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.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Riustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on

Steel. On Physical Dispealifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage. A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 3s. 6d. ; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. ia postage stamps,

THE SILENT FRIEND; A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifier tions which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured en gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L PERRY and Co. 19, Berners street, Oxford street, Lon don. 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, Arcriticizet Chargens, H. Beinether Lad. Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; it. II. 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 pro-duced by over-indulgence of the passions, and by the prac-tice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion 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 dir ctions 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, secondary symptoms, cruptions of the sain, sore throat, inflammation of theeyes, 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 unrealence of the 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 effspring. Advice for the treat ment of all these diseases and their consequences is ten. dered in this section, which if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. The part is illustrated by seven teen 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 erendiclearly explained.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead tothe 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 imperfeetions 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 infelisitous and unproductive unions shown to be the neces. sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM 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 ner-ous and sexual debility, obstinata gleets, mpotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases . To those persons who are prevented en-fring the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is malashle. 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 sec Carvsymptoms, such on the skin, blotches on the ! cad and face, enlargement of the throat, tossils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the ::ose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable Price 11s. and Sis, per bottle. The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11, 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 54. for a packet. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 25. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11z. 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

Worms, all kinds crepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. performance of the principal vital function consequent a mal-practices, the treatment of the diseases of the nind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. -Gouorrhoea, its symptoms, complications and treat nent, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate.

Garp. 5.—Syphilis, its complications and treatment, Gases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c.
By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 69, Newman-street, Oxford-street, iLondon.
Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sold by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and

The task of preparing and producing the work entitled Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimat acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not sayin too much; and being written by a duly qualified medica practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great researches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work kas merits which deve-lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most

earnestly recommends it for general perusal.-Weekly Chronicle. The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi-

cine and the professors of the art curative abound ; but the march, that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Control of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, The awfal consequences of depraved habits, early ac-quired, are set forth in language that met are to perused the unpretending but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, are set forth in language to the value of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the per-fect safety of their use for they contain wo for the value of the safety of the sa quired, are set forth in language that must come home quired, are set forth in language that must come home ices saidly of their discuss they are preparation of that Drug; so that they may be given to regard this publication as one of a class that is most pro. females of the most delicate constitution, and children with harrowing force to the parent and the victum. We regard this publication as one of a class that is most pro-ductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly im-portant and delicate, aretreated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is hardly analysis of the most delicate constitution, and children of the tenderest years, without hesitation. Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KRATING, Che-mist, &c., No. 79, St Paul's Church Y ard, London. Sold by Sangar, 150, and Districhsen and Hannay, 63, mmend it .- Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not dilly; and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors wishing to apply to a bookselier for them, may, to en-sure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing Wholesale 35. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount.

At home from ten till two, and from five till eight ; immediate replies sent to all letters, it containing the fee of 61. for advice, &c. ; 60, Newman-street Uxford-street, London.



MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM. EVERY family ought to keep a constant supply of the medicine, which is prepared from ingredients of this most healing, softening, and expectorating qualities, is a rich and plesant pectoral balsam, and has been given in ner and preside pector at barsam, and and been arrandi-nary power which it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate coughs, colds.

hoarseness, asthma, and all complaints of the breath, is almost incredible, but will be fally proved on trial. In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable,

as it instantly allays the irritation, a single dose affording immediate relief, and in most cases a single bottle effects a permanent cure.

For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable remedy, depriving those harrassing spasmodic paroxysms of their violence, and from its powerful expectorant and healing qualities, speedily effecting a complete cure. During the periodical attacks of the influenza, which have so often occurred during the winter, many indi-

viduals h we expressed to the proprietors that they have received material relief from its use, and it may be recommended as a remedy of the first importance in that lisease.

Its effects in dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing a free expectoration, is truly woaderful, and to persons afflicted with asthma, and chronic coughs, which render it difficult for them to breathe in a recumbent posture, a single dose has been found to enable them to rest with comfort. If given in the early stage of consumption, it will speedily arrest and ultimately entirely remove the most dreadfol malady. A single bottle will effectually establish its superiority

over every other kind of cough medicine in repute. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE.

Dewsbury, Dec., 1845. Messrs Brooke, Gent.,-In consequence of the decided benefit which my family have experienced from the use of your ' Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to its excellence. My son Frederick, after an attack of measles was left with a most distressing and severe cough, which was left with a most unstressing and server coupt, which almost deprived him of rest. His appetite forsook him, his breathing became very difficult, and many friends considered his recovery perfectly hopeless. After using a great variety of medicines without any relief, we were induced to make a trial of your invaluable Balsam, which produced a change very speedily, and eventually effected

COUGHS. HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Upwards of Forty Years' experience has proved the in-fallibility of these I organize in the fallibility of these Lozenges in the Cure of Winter Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia and fect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any

Sold by Sangar, 150, and Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Blake, Sandford, and Blake, 47, Picca-Wholesale Agents-Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-

street ; Edwards, 67 ; and Newberry, 45, St Paul's Church Yard ; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words 'Keating's Cough Lozenges' are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Copy of a Letter from ' Colonel Hawker' (the well-know Author on 'Guns and Shooting')

SIR,-I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect that I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got

Letter from Mr Wain, Druggist, Listergate, Nottingham, SIB,-I feel it my duty to inform you of a wonderful cure performed by your Lozenges upon Lydia Beardsley, serv.nt to a relative of mine. About five or six months ince, I happened to send one of your circulars to Mr Ford, of Stapleford, near Nottingham : after Mrs Ford had read it, she said to the servant, who had had a had cough for many months, and had tried various remedies, but all in vain, 'Here is something that will cure you.' Mrs Ford sent to me for a box of your Cough Lozenges for her, and by the time she had taken it, the cough left her and has not yet returned, which is now nearly five month since You are at liberty to make the above fact known in the most public manner you think proper. I am sir, yours respectfully, W. WAIN .- Nottingham, Oct. 12, 184£.

Restoration of Voice by Keating's Cough Lozenges. SIB,-I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles. one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not of December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they skins I got more than the sheep cost me.' 'In that were of no avail. I was then advised to try your ease you are indemnified.' 'By no means, for my

ter, who will youch for its genuineness. CAUTION.

Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medi-tine, must observe that on each bottle are the words SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR,' and that each wrapper has a fac-simile of the Proprietors' signature. T. ROBERTS and Co.'

Prepared only by T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court Fleet street, London; and Sold Wholesale by Edwards, 67 St Paul's Churchyard ; Barelsy and Sons, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sanger and Co., Oxford-street, London; Nottershead and Roberts Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and Noble, Boston ; an.³ Retail by all respectable Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. In bottles, at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The bottles at 2s: 9d. contain nearly three small.

THE DIRTINESS OF DEPTFORD has long been notorious, and now that influenza has been so fatal and cholera is expected, a few of the medical men of the locality have partially succeeded in attracting the attention of the townsfolk to the necessity of sanitary reform. One mode adopted for drawing notice to the question has been the exhibition on the walls of the following joke on a serious subject : ' At the annual general meeting of the Fever Club, 1847, the grand prize for filthy streets and sanitary neglect was presented to the successful candidates, the parochial officers of St Nickolas and St Paul's, Deptford : Malig. nant Typhus, Esq., the chairman. on presenting the

prizes, expressed his admiration of the misconduct of the recipient, who, he declared, had reached the acme of parochial uncleanliness, and were therefore entitled to the best thanks of himself and all other diseases .-- Messre Scarletina, Intermittent Fever. completely rid of it by taking about half a box of your Consumption, Influenza, Small Pox, and a number of Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve other opidemics and diseases, also warmly eulogised the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs. I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. MAWKER.-Lorgparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants, October I construction of the prizes, and bore strong testimony to their merits.- The Chairman then read a letter from Asiatie Cholera, Esq., in which that gentleman to their merits .- The Chairman then read a letter from Asiatie Cholera, Esq., in which that gentleman expressed his sorrow at not being able to be present

at the meeting, having been delayed longer than he expected on his journey, but promising to pay his respects to the successful gentlemen immediately on his airival. This announcement was received with loud cheers.-A deputation of undertakers who were in waiting then presented an address to the fortunate parochial functionaries, thanking them for their exertions in behalf of their trade, and begging a continuance thereof. The proceedings then terminated WHATEVER 15, 18 RIGHT .- A Jeu d'Esprit .- Two friends, who had not seen each other for a long time met one day by accident. ' How do you do ?' says one. 'So, so,' replied the other ; 'and yet I was married since you and I were together.' 'That is one. good news.' 'Not very good, for it was my lot to hoose a termagant.' 'It's a pity.' 'I hardly think so, for she brought me two thousand pounds.' ' Well. there is comfort.' 'Not much, for with her fortune I purchased a quantity of sheep and they all died of the rot.' 'This is indeed distressing.' 'Not so speak above a whisper from that time until the beginning distressing as you imagine, for by the sale of their

case you are indemnified.' 'By no means, for my

Be not deceived by them. Letleach, one and all, of you ality which a person so censorious upon others ignorance refuse either to use pen, ink, or paper, to sign your masters', or any other petition for a repeal of the Ten Hours' Clause. Tell them that you will hold to the law; and having nothing to offer in defence of his client, instructed if you are dismissed for doing so, the public will support counsel to abuse plaintiff's attorney. If fear this is D. you. If you do this with firmness, you will be safe, the Morrison's position, and as your readers may not of Ten Hours' Bill will be safe, and no one will have the hardihood to ask for leave to bring in a bill into the | ter may be safely left with them,

House of Commons to repeal it. But if you be timid and submissive, your masters may triumph, and rivet the chains of slavery on you and your children for gene. rations to come.

These associated millowners might seem to think that there had been no public mind created on this subject, Have they forgotten the numberless petitions that have been presented in support of the Ten Hours' Bill ? If they have forgotten them, and dare venture to introduce a bill into the House of Commons to repeal the Ten Hours' Clause, I promise you and them that that public which supported you in obtaining the Ten Hours' Bill, shall, if you be firm, give you their support again. But I am anxious to save you and the public the trouble, the loss of time, and the expense of agitation, and I there. fore again urge on you, one and all, not to sign one single petition for the repeal of the Ten Hours' Bill, Should any of you, from fear of offending your employer, have already signed such a petition, go to him and say

that you withdraw your name. Is not a lack of wisdom on the part of these hidden associators quite as conspicuous as is their disposition to enslave the women and children to support them? Do they not know that their oracle, Mr Cobden, said at Stockport, on Friday last, that they, the manufacturers, had been suffering in the cotton districts, quite as much from a famine in cotton as in corn during the last year; and if corn were ever so cheap, and if the demand for cotton goods were ever so great, they could not have employment, their mills and machinery could not go, if there was not cotton to keep the mills employed.' A pretty hard hit, this, at the long hour men, considering the quarter from whence it came. Have not your body, too, through your Short Time Committees, been impor tuning the masters to close their works for a month, in order to prevent a rise in the price of sotion, and in order to prevent a reduction in the rate of wages, but without success? although the Free Trade press lauded you for your patient endurance of severe privations, and for manifesting so sound a view of what ought to be done. Would the famine in cotton be over if these men were allowed to have their way ? Certainly not, for no one believes them when they allege, in their form of petition which they wish you to sign, 'that both the employers and the operatives would take a limitation of eleven hours, as a final sottlement of the question. When did they say this before ? They are gifted with short memories, and might appear to have forgotten that when the Ten Hours' Bill was passing through the Commons, a deputation from their body presented a most audacious protest to the first Minister of the Crown against any alteration of the Twelve Hours' Bill, and said in their protest that they would throw the whole responsibility on her Majesty's advisers, if they suffered any reduction of hours to be conceded by the legislature ! Depend were of no avail. I was then auvised to try your Lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but be-fere I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my veice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever. I am, Sir, your's respect fully, JAMES MARTIN. -Glasgow, January 12, 1847. county was compelled to desert his comfortable car-In the year 1847, the mills on the average have not riage, and to cross the water in the old-fashioned worked eight hours per day, and the consumption of Welch coracle. made of willows covered with tarpawlcotton has been only about 20,000 bales per week, against ing. Messrs Brigstocke's brickyard suffered severely upwards of 30,000 bales per week in each of the years 1845 and 1846, when twelve hours were worked; and the stock in Liverpool, as reported on Saturday last, was only \$65.660 bales against 420,810 bales in the corresponding week in 1846 ; that is, 54,650 bales less on Saturday last. and it cannot be disproved, that the increase of mills and machinery, since 1844, has been so great, that were they venice. The Swansea mail, for the first time dusumed in 1848, the factories only working ten hours a day. than there was consumed in 1845, or in 1846, when twelve hours were worked. Let these wiseacres, then, show, if they can, that the cotton famine would not be experienced next year, if they could succeed in obtaining a repeal of the Ten Hours' Bill, and that they, as well as you, would not be great sufferers by working either eleven or twelve hours per day. Be resolved, then, in order to save your masters as well as yourselves, not to petition for a repeal of the Ten Hours' Clause I am, factory workers, With respect for you all. Your faithful friend and servent, Centre-vale, Todmorden, JOHN FIELDEN. 14th December, 1847.

ly left with turn, 1 am, yours obsdiently, WM, NEWTON, 12, White Horse-terrace, Stepney,

December 14th, 1847.

CAPABILITIES OF THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MOBTHERN STAR. Sin,---If you have room you will insert the following without my urging you to it. It is from the PENNY CICLOPEDIA, article, 'Garden Husbandry,' My own remarks shall be few.

The value of the produce in one year from an acre of garden ground, in the most favourable situation, as stated by Mr Middleton, from the account which he received from a market-gardener is almost incredible. It is as follows :----

Radishes .			£10
Cauliflowers		***	60
Celery, first cr	op		50
Celery, second	crop		40
Cabbages		•••	30
Endive		••	30

Total from one acre ... £220

I will not, need not, make any comment, further than to point to the source from whence this information is taken, to prove what the land can do, has done, and will do, when under proper management. Lodge Mill, near Durham, FRANCIS SMITH, December 13th, 1847,.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOODS IN SOUTH WALES.-The periodical recurrence of extensive floods in the valleys of South Wales, more especially in the agricultural districts, at this period of the year is by an means uncommon, and, perhaps, usually expected. But we were quite unprepared for the extraordinary deluge which manifested itself in the valley of the lowy during the whole of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last. In consequence of the heavy rains the various mountain streams had become swollen and turgid, and rushing down with great impetuosity speedily causing the placid streams of the valley to assume a similar appearance, and to burst their banks in every direction. The prospect from Carmarthenbridge on Saturday last was truly but awfully grand. A vast sheet of angry rushing water spread itself out far beyond the ken of human eye, leaving the village of Abergwilly, with the Bishop of St David's palace, standing prominently out from the centre of the liquid plain. The various roads on the southern side of the Towy and in close proximity to the river were almost

Instant Relisf and speedy

Country. Consultation fee, if by letter, 1L-Patients are re-quested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance dails, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

wards, 57, St. Paul's Church Yard ; Barclay and Sons, Parringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingaton; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greeawich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford, of whom may be had the "SILENT FRIEND."

The Irish members are beginning to abus: Eng-18 d a: bad as ever. This really hoks as if they intended making application for an ther loan.-Punch.

his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my family have been afflicted with a cough or cold, a dase or I two of the medicine has never failed to effect a cure; and I can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy in such cases. You are quite at liberty to publish this case,

Yours respectfully, W. Hainsworth.

INFLUENZA CURED.

Gentlemen,-The great benefit I have received from the use of your Mellifluous Cough Balsam for the Influenza induces me to add my testimonial, so that, should another universal visitation of that complaiat occur, mankind may know the best remedy. I can assert what per-haps no other individual can, that of being witness to the Attendance daily, at 19, berners street, values to eight; on 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. Ed-Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed-

3, Essex Chambers, Manchester, Sept. 8th, 1847. DEAF BIRS,—Several of my family have derived much benefit from the use of your valuable Mellifluous Cough Balsam; and you will I think do good service to society, by making the medicine more generally known. Yours very faithfully, To Messrs T. M. and G. Brooke, W. P. ROBERS.

Dewsbury.

There are fifty-two lighthouses on the Irish c » st,

Sig.-I have been afflicted with a sovere cough and shortness of breath, for nearly eight years, and after try-ing various remedice, did not find myself any better. I nurchased a small box of Keating's Lozenres of you. purchased a small box of Keating's Lozenges of you, from which I found great benefit. The second box, 28.9d. 'Notice to young girls! Four young carpenters, size, completely cured me, and I can now breath more who have arrived from Havre, and are employed at freely, and am as free from cough as ever I was in more freely, and am as free from cough as ever I was in my the Moling that others, similarly afflicted, will arail themselves of so certain and safe a remedy, I remain, Sir, your's faithfully, WILLIAM ANDERSON.—Birkenhead, near Liverpool, Jan. 8, 1847. the molina the their names and ages were given,) being tired of a single life, wish to get mar-ried. To see them, apply to M. Soin, innkeeper, Rue du Chantier,' Two of the would be husbands

accompanied the drummer, who, in showing them

to the crowd, cried-' Here, young ladies, is a speci-SIR,-In justice to yourself and duty to the public, I am induced to bear testimony to the efficacy of Keating's Cough Lozenges, which I am in the constant habit of men of the young men who want to get married.' A REWARD OF £50 HAS BEEN OFFERED FOR THE

Cough Lozenges, which I aim in the obstants induct of taking, being troubled with a cough and difficulty of breathing, often arising from indigestion, &c. I have also that a true bill was found by the grand jury, at the commended them to many persons who have been suf-formation coughs, and in no instance have I known

fering from coughs, and in no instance have I known them to fail. In one in particular, where the lady had obtained the best advice, these Lezenges were found suc-cessful. I shall beglad to testify to their merit to any one who may feel dis osed to make a tried. I am, Sir, yours lodge, or cause to be apprehended and lodged, in any gratefully, SUSAN PILKINGTON.-Manchester, St Peter's of her Majesty's gaols in England, the said Lord

N.B - To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words 'KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES' are engraved on the Government Stamp of each.

William Paget, who was lately M.P. for ;Andover. His personal appearance is described. The solicitors to the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade are announced as the parties seeking his

apprehension. TYPHUS FEVER .- The typhus fever is carrying off

A FIRE SUPPECTED TO BE THE ACT OF AN INCENDIARY the people rapidly at Todmorden, there is scarce a occurred on Wottons farm, in Minster, Isle of Shep- house but that has one or more in the influenza. The pey, about midnight on Friday last. The property mills are all running either ten or eleven hours per hand-loom weavers, and factory operatives, are going lowlands. -. Welshman of Friday. destroyed consisted of a wheat stack, and a stack of day now, and it is expected the works on the branch the round of the town and neighbourceod soliciting straw, valued at £200. The occupier of the farm, line of railway to Burnley will be commenced again alms, and giving pitiful statements of their distresses.

| required for the formation of this park.

WIGAN .- DISTRESS.-Numerous groups of colliers, | derable damage must necessarily have accrued on the CRIME IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- Al-

though trade throughout the whole of Lancashire situated in a field at some distance from the farm- ROYAL PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The Commissioners the district—not less than from two to three thou- yet, to the credit of the whole community, but parand the annual expenditure for the'r maintenance is buildings, otherwise the destruction of property of Woods have now commenced the purchase of land eand persons-and part of those engaged in the mills | the unarried and half-starved working poare only on about half-work. Julation, crime sensibly diminishes.

from the inundation-no less than seventy thousand bricks being speilt by the flood. Belle Vue-house, the residence of the Rev. David Evans, curate of St David's, had its lower apartments completely inundated ; the furniture receiving considerable damage, ring sixteen years, had to desert the usual route, and, with six horses, had great difficulty in making its way along Pensarn, and thence to the Crocsllwydroad-the inside of the vehicle being completely filled with water. The Lampeter mail-cart and driver were in great danger on Friday morning, in conse-quence of the flooded state of the roads, and the Lampeter and Aberystwith letters and newspapers were not, therefore, forwarded through their usual channel, but were transmitted through Llandovery by the northern mail on Saturday morning. The flood continued with scarcely any abatement until Monday, when it in a great measure subsided, one time fears were entertained for the safety of the Carmarthen-bridge, but the old structure stood firmly amidst the warring elements. We are happy to say that no loss of life occurred, notwithstanding consi-

So here we are once more face to face with jolly ed Christmas, the King of Winter-the only king we Democrats consent to acknowledge, always excepting that many headed sovereign, THE PROPIE.

Alas! to thousands Christmas will this year bring mether jollity nor delight, neither uproarious mirth. nor the more sober pleasures of calm enjoyment. The malifitude of wretched outcasts who with cracked med not be here more clearly specified-will add to the long list of the unfortunate sons of Parnassus, the veices, emitted from skeleton frames, annually re- the long list of the mind us that Christmas ' brings tidings of comfort name of Thom. and joy,' and at the same time exhibit in their own persons the mockery of their ' carol,' will this year be fearfully increased. Numbers of the middle-class in a state of inselvency, and still greater numbers of the working class in a state of bergary will for the state of the the working class in a state of beggary, will find the Obristmas of 1847 a cheerless return of that anniver-Bary on which, in other and happier days, they feasted, laughed, danced, and kissed beneath the mistletoe ; and gathered from each others happy hearts and eyes balm for the sorrows that had been, and hope and energy to arm them against the troubles of the future.

The Marylebone Vestry has published a state ment to the effect that there are at present in the metropolis sixty thousand destitute persons, who chiefly support themselves by begging or thieving. The revelations of the state of the unhappy peer now publishing in that useful periodical the Peon MAN's GEARDIAN, proclaim the existence of a state of things which reflects the greatest dishonour upon our rulers and the privileged classes generally. Hundreds of the homeless lie nightly huddled together upon the floors of the 'casual wards,'glad to obtain even that shelter from the wintry blast, but others not so forsurate are doomed to pass the night shivering in their rags outside the workhouse gate, with no resting place bat the hard, celd pavement, and no shelter whatever from the bitter inclemency of the nightair Oh ! that the rich were but for one night dragged down to this level of misery to teach them sympathy for their suffering fellow-creatures! The selfish miscreants who, 'clothed in purple and fine linen,' and 'faring sumptuously every day,' have not a thought for the woes of their fellow creatures, would make heaven's arch crack with the screech-howl of their complaints, if but for one night they were made to feel a tithe of the wretchedness borne by thousands in this metropolis. The Queen expresses her ' concern' for the sufferings of 'her people,' and her 'ad-miration' of their patience, and there her sympathy ends. Statesmen talk load and long of 'currency,' 'over-production,' speculation,' trade righting it-self,' &c., but do nothing to assist the destitute. The rich go to church and yawn in their well-cushioned pews, while the parson tells in routine tashion the story of Dives and Lazarus, and then drive home in their carriages to feast and revel, utterly regard. ress of the beggars at their doors. As Burns says :-

> " It's hardly in a body's power. To keep at times frae being seur. To see how things are shared How best o' chiels are whiles in want, While coofs on countless thousands rant. And ken na how to wair't. Alas! how apt in haughty mood. God's creatures they oppress ! Or else, neglecting a' that guid, They riot in excess! Baith careless and fearless, Of either heaven or hell ! Esteeming and deeming, Its a' an idle tale!'

and noble instances of pure benevolence and life sus-

not realised; if they now coldly turn away from the man whose shipwreak their ill-advised words and deeds helped to effect, they will prove how little sin-ocrity there was in their 'patronage' and countenance of the Weaver-Bard. If, on the other hand, they were and are sincerally desirons of helpings talented were and are sincerely desirous of helping a talented and deserving man, they cannot render their help too soon. Yet a little time and help will be too late; that worst fate—the doom of too many poets, which

OLD FATHER FROST AND HIS FAMILY.

Grim father Frost, he hath children twain, The cloud-born daughters of Lady Rain ; The elder, a coquettish pattering thing, Would woo yeu in winter, and pelt you in spring ! At times you might scarce feel her feathery fall, Anon she will beard you with icicle ball; When the warrings of heaven roll higher and higher She, coward-like, flees from the conflict of fire-Yet beightens the havoc, for her feeble power, The' scathless the oak, how it fells the frail flower ! And the bud of the berry, the bloom of the bean, Are foundered to earth by the merciless quean ; E'en the stout stams of summer full often must quail To this ratiling, brattling, head-breaking hail, I'll not say a word of how rudely she breaks On the dream of the garret-doomed maid, and awakes A thousand regrets in the marrowless lass, And cruelly mimies the 'touch on the glass,' With her cold little pearls, that dance, bound and play,

Like our ain bonnie bairns on Candlemas day. You know her meek sister ! Oh, soft is the fall Of her fairy footsteps on hut and on hall ! To hide her old father's bleak doings below, In pity she cometh, the ministring snow. With her mantle she covers the shelterless trees, As they groan to the kowl of the Borran breeze And baffles the search of the subtle wind, Guarding each crevice lest it should find Its meaning way to the fireless fold Of the trembling young and the weeping old. When through her white bosom the daisy appears, She greets the fair stranger with motherly tears ! And they mingle so sweet with the golden ray Of the struggling beam that chides her away. But where's the last speek of her brightness seen, Mid the bursting spring and its saucy green ? In the coldest side of yon lone churchyard, Neglected graves she loveth to ward ; But not where gergeous marble pleads. And frequent foot of mourner treads; But down by the stranger's noteless lair, Where sighs are few and footsteps rare, She loveth, she loveth to linger there ! O'er hearts forgotten that sleep below, There is none to weep but the friendly snow.

The Christmas gambols of our forefathers have sadly degenerated, and beyond good eating and drinking, by those who can command the good things of this life, there are scarcely any of the revelries of the olden time indulged in by the present generation. For our part, we should not regret the change, pro-vided all classes were in a position to indulge in the enjoyments sanctioned by custom and the spirit of our times. There is one custom of the past yet main tained, and which we trust will long be honoursdthe decorating of our churches and houses with ever-greens. We trust that our readers will not lack the Our 'noble' and 'respectable' Christians do not seem to be particularly impressed with the fate of Dives. Satisfied with the good things of this world they leave the next for after consideration. If we had our way we would give them a foretaste of retri-bative instites that according to ancient tradition, the maid who is Of course we are aware that there are numerous not kissed under the mistletee at Christmas, will not

DECEMBER 25, 1847.

Flesh, oh ! flesh to feed the vulture,-Haman cattle, very low ! Droves of skeletons to whiten On the plains of Mexico ! They are passing by the chapel.

And their measured foot-falls say 'Toll the passing bell, good Sexton, We are passing quito away ! Toll the bell-from this long journey Few who go shall e'er come back ! Toll, oh tell, so those who mourn us May put on their weeds of black !' Flesh, oh! flesh to feed the vulture,-Human cattle, very low! Droves of skeletons to whiten On the plains of Mexico!

In the east a nation crieth-We are starving-send us bread !

In the South, red War replieth-"I am hungry for the dead!" Saxon herds for foreign markets

- They are bought and sent away ; But the ox upon the shambles
- Brings a higher price than they ! Flesh, oh ! flesh to feed the vulture,-Human cattle, very low ! Droves of skeletons to whiten On the plains of Mexico !

But we shall cure this murderous gore-and-glory system, if the friends of true progress only act upon the following advice by another American poet -

GO AHEAD.

BY GEORGE W. LIGHT. When your plans of life are clear,

Go ahead-But no faster than your brains : Haste is always in the rear ; If dame Prudence has the reins,

Go ahead. Do not ask too broad a test, Go ahead.

Lagging never clears the sight. When you de your duty best, You will best know what is right,

Go abcad. Never doubt a righteous cause :

Go ahead ; Throw your self completely in : Conscience shaping all your laws, Manfully, through thick and thin,

Go ahead. Do not ask who'll go with you ; Go shead 1

Numbers! spurn the cowards ples! If there be but one or two, Single-handed though it be,

Go ahead ! Though before you mountains rise, Go shead :

Scale them !--certainly you can : Let them proudly dare the skies : What are mountains to a man !

Go ahead. Though fierce waters round you dash.

So shead : Let no hardship baffle you : Though the heavens roar and flash,

Still, undaunted, firm and true, Go shead.

Heed not Mammon's golden bell: Go ahead ; Make no compromise with sin :

Tell the serpent he looks well, But you cannot let him in.

Go ahead. Better days are drawing nigh ;

Go ahead : Making duty all your pride. You must prosper, live or die,

THE LONDON CONFEDERALISTS.

The letter of Mr O'Connor ' To the Itish People,' in the last number of the STAR, appears to give gene-ral satisfaction to the lovers of nationality. The late futile attempt of a section of the Conciliation patriots, for an amalgamation with the Confederation, turns for they are thoroughly disgusted by the sorry exhibi-tion of the 'self-dubbed leader' in the House of Commons. There remains net a doubt, that from the late conduct of John O'Connell, that it has been intimated to him, if he wishes to retain the patronage of the paternal government,' he must shape his policy in accordance to its views, or else that the government, seeing that the O'Connell party being now quite pos-trate, has intimated to 'the leader,' that he must consider their patronage as withdrawn-which of the two alternatives it may be, time alone will show. Mr Miles M'Sweeney in the chair, who opened the

a lengthy and interesting address, in reply to several questions put to him with respect to their secession from Conciliation Hall.—Mr P. Nolan, in an argumentative speech, hailed with delight the accession of but he hoped that the Confederation would have none of him. (Cheers.) - Mr T. R. Reading then addressed the meeting at some length, upon the Coercion Bill, and said it would be ineffectual in Ireland, for as soon as a district was proclaimed under it, the assassin would shoulder his musket and go into a peaceable district; in fact, the famine had commenced a revolution in that country, and the poor law was carrying it out. Mr Reading, in reference to the late Repeal debate, said, that the speech of Mr Walter was an emanation from the brain of the 'Fat summary man of the TIMES;' or, as Sir R. Peel called him, the 'deaf bleeding side of Ireland, and they had assisted them Wakley, and last, not least, Feargus O'Connor-the 2nd, 1848.

tirely from her mistaken loyalty for that rascally plainant's violent drunken resistance, and to procure would have come along the viaduct next. Here is a song for Democrats from the pen of Ire-land's great poet, Moore, every line of which 'stirs he wished it had fell into more able hands than his, in arrear of rent, and he had taken possession of the for he felt inadequate to do justice to the resolution. It had been said, that Mr O'Conner had brought for-who had no right to be on the premises, forced his way ward his motion for the purpose of gaining popularity -why, was that not the aim of the late Mr O'Con- Witness was assaulted by the complainant, and applied nell? But, in his humble opinion, instead of popularity, as regards Mr O'Connor, it was love of country | violence, -J. Bramwell said he went into the house in -and, as that gentleman had stated, he had brought it forward to test the sincerity of those Irish M.P.s was on the ground, as if he had been thrown down. who pledged themselves to Repeal on the hustings, to desert it in the house. He had read the account of the last meeting of the Association in Dublin, in that the constables had done no more than their duty, which report he was disgusted to find that Mr N. and the case was dismissed. Maher had stated that he refused to stay in London to support Repeal, because it was Mr O'Connor's gardens, was summoned before Mr Bingham, to show motion. It had been as well if he and young Dan cause against an order of affiliation applied for by Ellen had been in their places in Parliament, and supported that motion. They would yet have to answer mate twins .-- Ellen Quirk, single woman, said she at for their base conduct to their constituents. They were told that we were not to do justice to a man because he was the leader of the Chartists. He at once repudiated such dootrine. He wished that a fine bond of union would spring up between the English and the Irish people, and that Mr O'Connor would be long spared to his suffering and oppressed country. men. He had great pleasure to meye the following resolution:— That the thanks of this (Davis Confederate) Club be given to F. O'Connor, E:q., M.P., for his suttiring men. He had great pleasure to move the following conduct in the present Parliament on the sercion and ant all night, but no intercourse had on these occasions Repeal discussions, (Loud cheers.)-Mr F. Looney seconded the resolution. He said he was one that did not like to see the people humbugged. It was proper that they her once as to make him the father of the children. The should have the mist knocked from their eyes. He complainant called Maria Parsley, who said that she did not know whether he was a Chartist or not, but went to the defendant's lodgings and saw the defendant he had no doubt, if he tried, he should go for the principles of the Charter. (Cheers.)-C. G. Rosen-but the defendant said he could do nothing for the children, berg, editor of the LONDON AND LIVERBOOL ADVER TISER, said : we simply thank Mr O'Connor for doing that what others ought to have done. He had stretched out his finger to stay coercion-and. to country, as he could not think of robbing his wife and the eternal shame of those, whose duty it was to resist coercion and had shrunk from their duty. It did not matter to him what Mr O'Conner was-whether in the family way, and taxed her with it, and complain. he was a Chartist or anything else-he deserved the thanks of all Irishmen, and he heartily gave it his support. (Loud cheers.)-Mr J. Lindsey said, as he wished her to say it was a young man who had left say, had nothing elso induced him to have done so. the letter of Mr O'Connor in this week's NoRTHERN STAR, (which ought to be read by every Irishman), would have done so. It appeared that the Norring-HAM REVIEW had stated that Mr O'Connor ' was not sent to the British Parliament to waste his time in the discussion of such grievances-but to aid in English legislation.' The answer of Mr O'Connor to this un English tirade, was as follows :- 'If such were the conditions, take back the trust-which I passive observer of my country's ruin.' (Loud and protracted cheering followed the reading of this passage.) He (the chairman) was glad to find the men of Dub lin were before them, for last week the members of the

Police Report.

plasterer, was charged by J. Simmons, aged about 16, intentions towards Mr Prescott, and that he should not with robbing him of £1. 12s. Cd. The prosecutor, whose take any notice whatever of him in future. Upon this out to be, on inquiry, nothing more than an astempt to throat was bandaged up with adhesive plaster, said he assurance the warrant was dismissed, and the parties get up a public demonstration in the metropolis to was an errand boy in the employ of a travelling stationer then left the court, ratify the 'self-election of John O'Connell to the of the name of Smith. On Saturday night his master paid HAMMERSMITH leadership of the Itish people, and to denounce Mr him 80s. for six weeks salary. He went through Hyde-O'Connor.' The Confederalists will have none of it, park on his way home, and on the path leading to the were summoned at the instance of the parochial officers Serpentine he passed the prisoner. When he had got of St Mary Abbott's, Kensingson, to show cause why about 20 yards further on, the prisoner walked up to they neglected to maintain their father and mother .-- R. him, and putting his arms round his neck said, 'Now West, sen., deposed that he was the father of the defenyou can say good by.' The prisoner then put one of his dants ; he was a bricklayer, but had not for five years hands round witness's throat and the other before his mouth, so that he could not call out, and took a razor from his pecket & Witness put his left hand to his throat and had done nothing since April last. His wife was in to save himself, and the prisoner drew the razor across a very indifferent state of health. He had applied to his the back of witness's hand, and cut it slightly. Witness son, Cornelius, who was a master builder, for employ-took away his hand, when the prisoner drew the razor ment, but he refused to do anything for him.--Mr Madacross witness's throat three or four times, and slightly don, the reliaving officer, said Mr West was a man of THE CURRAN CONFEDERATE CLUB.—A meeting of cut him. The prisoner then tried to suffocate kim by inst., at the Blue Anchor, York-street, Westminster. could now say Amen.' The prisoner held him so till he defendent's coulding land he had taken. The could now say Amen.' The prisoner held him so till he defendant's parents were in the receipt of six shillings was nearly insensible, and he felt the prisoner take per wetk from the parish .- The defendant Cornellus business of the evening, by calling the attention of the meeting to the rapid extension of Confederate princi-of the prisoner, and after running as far as Ansley House. Finter His two brothers were able to do something as of the prisoner, and after running as far as Apsley House, winter. His two brothers were able to do something as still increase from the treackerous conduct of these he met a constable and told him what had occurred. The well as he was. He wanted to know what they would she had sent to parliament to represent her. Several constable went with him down Piccadilly, and near do, and he would then do something more, although he articles were then read from the Irish journals and the Northern Star.—Mr Richard Hussey delivered tody. Witness had found the razor that morning.— only thirteen years old.—The defendant Robert said he Police-constable Fraser, 124 C, said that on being told the nature of the charge, the prisoner said, 'If the boy has four children to support and owed arrears of rent, and sworn falsely, what redress can I have ?' Eleven shillings in silver, and some pieces of paper, were found upon him. the town of Ardfert, county of Kerry, to the Confe-deration. He bore out the former speaker in his de-produced in court, and the latter was identified by the work for some time owing to rheumatism, and had two children to support,—The defendant Cornelius said that deration. He bore out the former speaker in his de-nunciation of the Conciliation Hall policy. The late debates in the House of Commons had shivered to pieces the last remnant of the Hall of Corruption. Derk stall on Saturday night. He 'never saw the pro-

> CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THEEE POLICEMEN .----Angels and Crown public house, West street, where he allow \$5. 6d. found defendant Hoils and a person named Eales, his mother's landlord. Some words occurred between

Eales and the complainant, and the latter soon afterwards left the house. When he got to his mother's reporter, under whose tuition Mr Walter had placed himself, and a very forward pupil he had shown him-self upon that occasion. — Mr Hannon, in an able speech, condemned the conduct of those Irish mem-bers in the House of Commons, who were pledged to Repeal, and had voted against it. They had allowed the ministers to place the wedge of Coercion in the sistance, and Hoile struck and kicked him repeatedly. the ministers to place the wedge of Coercion in the assistance, and Holle struck and kicked him repeatedly. that, for the purpose of secrecy, the jury were all Bales opened the door and let in other policemen, selected from the persons who were at work at Aldento drive it home, while the liberties of Ireland were left in the hands of English members, such as Ireland ought to be proud of Messrs Schofield, Crawford, Wokley and last not here the the the serchoke him. West also pushed his knee against his (complainant's) stomach several times. Complainant was made by a reporter to be present, but he was redenounced, but yes honest lover of his oppressed was taken to the station-house, and charged with being fused admission, with a message directing him 'to denounced, but yet honest lover of his oppressed was taken to the station-nouse, and charged with the station, with a lacestage directing then adjourned to Sunday evening. January- said he saw Hoile striking the complainant, and kneel- dence returned a verdict of 'Wilful murder' against ing on his chest. Interfered to prevent further ill-usage, the mother.

THE 'DAVIS' CONFEDERATE CLEB.—A meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, in their Lec-ture Room, Dean-street, Soho. Mr Thomas Daly, the son leave to go into the house.—The defence of the rollog was that they had been requested by Rales to ture Room, Dean-street, Soho. Mr Thomas Daly, vice-president, in the chair. The chairman read from the LONDON AND LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER a poeti-cal sketch on Ireland, 'A Parable for a People,' by Charles G. Rosenberg, which elicited much applause. A betwee reag then delivered by Mr Ettraibles to the house in West-street, though the landlord had A lecture was then delivered by Mr Fitzgibbon, 'The Loyalty of the Irish People towards the Stuart Family.' The lecturer went to show that a great many of the evils that existed in Ireland arose en-time to be a leave to be a

Dillon Browne, when he waited upon Mr Prescott, said that matters could not be arranged without a meeting at the club before named. Other particulars were gone MABLE (OUGH-STREET.-CRAKES OF ROBBERY into, and much warmth of feeling was exhibited on AND ATTEMPTE. MUBDEB IN HTDE-PARK. -J. Robins, a either side. - The defendant said that he had no hostile

3

HAMMERSMITH, _LIABILITY OF SONS TO MAINTAIN was anxious to assist as soon as he was able, but he had expected a broker to be put in pessession of his house. Park at all on Saturday night. He never saw the pro- five shillings, while they were at present receiving six secutor before he made the charge against him.-Mr shillings from the parish. He thought the least Mr Corneilus would have offered would have been half-a-trown. -The defendant, Cornelius, however, refused to give J. Hoile, F. 95, T. Whitchurch, F 42, and T. West, C more than two shillings, saying his father had paid rent 56, were charged with assault, - The complainant, J. and taxes in the parish for so many years that the parish Wood, No. 3, West-street, Soho, said, between one and ought to allow him something .- Upon Mr Beaden's retwo o'clock on Tuesday merning he went into the Two commendation it was agreed that Mr Cornelius should

CHILD MURDHR,-On Tuesday week last a report gained circulation at Aldenham that a child had been murdered by its mother, which unfortunately proved

have been most serious to the mail train LAMBETH.-TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN NEWINGTON ANISH.-Herring, the relieving officer of the parish of St Mary's, Newington, and Bradley, his assistant, attended before Mr Elliott, at the request of that magistrate, to give some explanation of their conduct -of their manner of treating the poor of their exten-Witness was assaulted by the complainant, and applied sive parish. Mr Elliott complained that day after for assistance to the police, who did not use improper day numerous applications were made at this court. and, in fact, much of the time of the magistrate was West-street, and saw West holding complainant. Holle occupied in hearing the statements of poer people whose cases it was the duty of the relieving officer Complainant was very violent, and the constables acted of the parish of Newington to inquire into and with great forbearance. Mr Bingham was of opinion relieve. Instead of having their cases properly attended to, the poor people were, upon the slightest A DOUBLE BLESSING .- John Fountain, of Sussexpretext, sont from one to another, and if they made the least complaint, were told to go before a magis-trate. On Tuesday morning several persons had complained of the treatmont they had received, and Quirk, who declared him to be the father of her illegiti. he. Mr Elliott, determined that some proper understanding should be come to with the board of present filled the place of wet-nurse in a family in Old guardians of the parish on the subject. He had sent for him, the relieving officer, to hear his expla-Bond-street. In September last she gave birth to twing. of which the defendant was the father. The infants nation for sending persons before the magistrates at were male and female. The defendant had never contrithis court, instead of attending to their respective cases himself, as it was his duty.—Herring, whose inted anything towards the support of the children. The lefendant was footman in the family where she was nousemaid. The intercourse took place in their masmanner appeared very pompous, replied that in all he had done he had only complied with the order of the board of guardians, and in two or three cases men-tioned he had, he said, exceeded the board's order, inasmuch as he had taken persons, whose cases were dispessed of, a second time before it. Mr Elliott remarked that at no other court in the metropolis ever taken place,-Mr Bingham said this might be true, were there one-fourth of the applications from perbut it appeared incredible to him .- The young woman sons complaining of parish officers as at this, yet the magistrates were in the habit of hearing them patiently, and in most cases they sent a constable with the applicant to request that his case might be properly considered by the board of guardians. See-ing the constables now present he (Mr Elliott) would ask them how such messages from the magistrates dren. Witness said that something must be done and were received .- Saunders, one of the constables, rewould be dono. The defendant replied that if the complied that a short time since, on going to Mr Herplainant swore the children to him he would leave the ring with a poor family, and delivering his worship's message, his reply was, 'It's a pity the magistrate has not something else to do.' Mr Herring made no reply to this, and Mr Elliott said he should child to support these children. The defendant told her that her mistress had discovered that complainant was communicate with the board of guardians on the ant had come to him in her distress, and asked him subject. what she was to do ? He told her to tell the truth, and WEST LONDON CENTRAL ANTI-ENCLOSURE ASSOCI he oppssed the vote of thanks in committee, and it the family, and was very angry that the complainant had ATION. -At the last week's meeting of this Association be oppssed the vote of thanks in committee, and it not done so, but had exposed him before his mistress ______ at Clark's Rooms, 114, Edgeware-road, Mr Beacon be bould offer no further apposition to it ______ The chair. The husband of the last witness said the defendant called in the chair, a vote of thanks was accorded to Lord should offer no further opposition to it.—The chair-man said, he certainly should have moved the vote of this, and said two children at once was a serious Dudley Coutts Stuart for his liberal gift of books, thanks, had he not been in the chair-but he must thing, and he wished to know what he would recommend and a sovereign, towards purchasing an extensive him to do. Witness told him to allow what he could beokcase for the library of the association. He was towards their support, and defendant said he was too also elected honorary member for the same. In repoor to allow anything out of £30 a year, Witness said ference to the enclosure of Holland Park, the secreif there had been only one child the complainant would tary stated there was another legal objection to the not have troubled him, but, as there were two, she must proceedings of Lord Holland, which would prove apply to a magistrate. The defendant said that if she | fatal, his lordship having recommenced proceedings did he would leave the country, for he neither could nor without convening the vestry meeting of the inhabiwould pay anything; defendant further said, that when the tants, which cannot be dispensed with. Mr Beacon family were out of town, on going to bed in his room, stated that he had heard, on what he believed to be adjoining the complainant's and the cook's room, he good authority, that persons in Kensington had acwill resign to-morrow, rather than hold it upon so bear a knocking at the wainscoat, when he went into tually had offers of payment of their rates if they base a tenure as the stipulation that I am to be a nassive observer of payment of the rates if were always 'worriting' him, and he winhed to make it business being to make the business being to be a was always 'worriting' him. and he winhed to make it business being to make the business being to be a business being the business being the business being to be a business being the business was always ' worritting' him, and he wished to make it business being transacted, the meeting was adjourned appear that he had been the deluded victim -- Mr Bing. till the first Monday in the new year, at half-past ham said he would consider the whole case well, as there seven for eight. Since the above meeting, Sir Benwas one part of the woman's statement which it was jamin Hall has contributed £1 towards the library rather difficult to credit, and he would give his desision of this association, regretting that all the books which he possibly could spare have been given by him to other societies. Jones and Rachael Levy were charged with uttering base TIDAL PHENOMBNON .- The Bridgewater Times recoin .- The shopman of Mr Pursell, of Cornhill, pastry. lates a remarkable tidal phenomenon :- ' During the cook, stated that the prisoners bought half a dozen puffs. gale on Sunday merning a phenomenon, which has been before noticed with respect to the river Parrott, occurred here on the return of the tide with bore on and asked for change of a £5. note. Witness served them and gave the change into the hand of Jones, who had handed him the note. Levy, upon hearing that the puffs head, after an ebb of three hours. About four o'clock, only cost a shilling, desired witness to give back the note the wind blowing a strong gale from the W.S.W. to the lady, and she would give him the shilling. Jones and after the tide had ebbed for about three feet; then handed back the change, and he at once saw that leaving the vessels in the river aground, a trementhere was one bad sovereign substituted for the genuine dous roaring of the sea was heard. All doubt wag money he had supplied.-Wm. Johnson, the son of the soon removed by the approach of the bore head, a landlady of the George Inn, in SmithGeld, sold the pri- large wave nearly eight feet high bearing up, carrysoners went into his mother's shop and called for two ing everything before it, and nearly swamping all glasses of wine, and change for a £5, note. As the land- the laden vestels in the river, many of which were ing committee-whose time of service had expired lady had not change, the witness went into the parlour seriously damaged. The storm lasted a quarter of A VORACIOUS COD. - A gentleman residing in Fortrose, in walking through the fish-market the olared duly elected, to serve for the ensuing three one. The prisoners were committed for trial. Bail of girth, exceeded all, the specimens he had ever seen of girth, exceeded all, the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth exceeded all the specimens he had ever seen of girth every second the specimens he had ever seen of girth every second the specimens he had ever seen of girth every second the specimens he had ever seen of girth every second the specimens he had ever seen of girth every second the specimens he had ever second t

rich: Henour to those who perform their duty, but they are but the few and cannot, of themselves, remove or even perceptibly reduce the 'mountain of misery' which gloomily rears its head in this land of abundance. That the mass of the privileged classes are shamelessly indifferent to the fate of the many has been sufficiently proved by the conduct of parliament in adjourning its sittings without making any attempt in the least to alleviate the sufferings of the 1123565

Must we not 'blush for the patience of humanity,' when we contemplate the wretched state of society, so powerfally described by Coleridge in the following Ines :--

'0! ye numberless,

Whom foul Oppression's ruffien gluttony, Drives from life's plenteous feast! O! thou poor

wretch Who nurs'd in darkness and made wild by want, Roamest for prey, yes, thy unnatural hand Dost lift to deeds of blood ! O pale-eyed form, The victim of seduction, doo.n'd to know Polluted nights and days of blasphemy ! Who in loath'd orgies, with lewd wassailers, Must gaily laugh, while thy remember'd home Gnaws like a viper at thy secret heart ! O! aged women! ye who weekly catch The morsel toss'd by law-forc'd Charity, And die so slowly, that none call it murder ! Q! loathly suppliants I ye that unreceived. Totter heart-broken from the closing gates Of the full lazar-house ; or, gasping, stand Sick with despair ! O ye to glory's field Forc'd or ensnar'd, who, as ye gasp in death, Bleed with new wounds beneath the vulture's beak ! Q thou poor widow, who in dreams dost view Thy husbaud's mangled corse, and from short doze, Start'st with a shrick ; or, in thy half thatch'd cot, Waked by the wintry night-storm, wet and cold. Cower'st o'er thy screaming baby! , Rest awhile, Children of wretchodness! More groans must rise, More blood must stream ere yet your wrongs be full. Yet is the Day of Retribution nigh !'

From our excellent contemporary, Young AMERICA we give the following translation of a French hallad-we think one of Beranger's pieces-appropriate to the subject under discussion :-

. THE COTTAGE AND THE PALACE.

There comes a cry of thousands, A wailing, piteous moan; From every dampen'd hearth-side. I hear the stifled groan.

The scared babe tightly clinging Its mother's neck around, lose to her bosom nestles With terror at the sound.

The mother fondly clasping That pale child to her breast, Seeks, vainly sceks, while weeping, For food and little rest.

The father, gaunt with hunger, Digs strangely in the earth. Alas, though once prolific, The soil no more gives birth.

There are cots upon the hill-side. There are cets within the glan, All are mournful in their stillness

For the want of stirring men. Their forms are crowded in them.

Sunken eyes look from the door, They are all unheeded, starving, For none will help the poor.

Yet there's plenty in yon palace, Loud the revels in its hall, Where the rich are gaily feasting Careless of Famine's call.

There is beauty proudly flashing Withits dark and haughty eye; In the cottage meek and scanty Hundreds this moment die.

There is jesting in the palace, O'er rich wines and groaning board; In the cabin men are striving For a crust-their pitcous hoard!

There are nobles lightly laughing, In robes of sheen and gold; Here wan forms in rags are cowering,

Sad protection from the cold! There are smooth-tongued priests expounding

and hoole instances of part benevice of and the take the fore, do well to be on the look out for kisses, and the young men will do well, and gallantly, not to let them look out,' in vain.' From a neat little publication just commenced, en-

titled ' Tracts for the People,' we extract :-

A SONG YOR CHRISTMAS.

Some love the Spring,-its voice of mirth, Its tones of love from bird and bee : Its smiling sun, its flower-gemmed earth, The music of its melody; The marmuring of the laughing rill Through many a blossomed way, While wandering at its own sweet will Through field and valley gay ; But though pleasant the voice of Spring may be Bring me a branch of the holly tree ! Some love the Summer's pleasant sky, Its laughing tone of joy and love, The music of its memory, The cooing of the gentle dove : The moonlit bowers, the opening flowers, The song, the shout of mirth !---The perfume of its very showers Fall softly on the earth; But though pleasant the voice of Summer be, Bring me a branch of the holly tree ! And some love Autumn's sunny corn, Waved gently by the passing breezes The hunter's hern, o'er meadows berne, Re-echoed through the opening trees ; The harvest moon that looketh down In bright and placid glory, On smiling eyes, and love-breathed sighs, Telling love's ancient story; But though Autumn bepleasant, bring, bring to me A branch from old Christmas' holly tree ! Yes. give me Christmas, with its cheer,

Around the happy, household hearth, While burns the fire-light bright and clear, With song. and voice, and shout of mirth ; While, smiling on, look glad, young brows ; And aged cheeks are bright ;. As underneath the holly's boughs Young eyes gleam gay and light ; So a branch of the holly bring to me,

A brauch from the good old Christmas tree! One of the honest songs of honest-hearted Rober Nicoll, may worthily find a place in our 'Garland ;

it is a song to make a poor man proud of himself, hi order,' and that ' order's' poet :---STEADPASTNESS: Folk sillerless may ca' us,-We ha'e unco little gear ; Our wealth is gatherin' gey an' slow, -'Twill ne'er be great, I fear. But, though our lot be laigh encuch, An' though our life be wae, We never yet ha'e fail'd a friend And never fear'd a fae! Although our parritch-cap be sma', To him who needs it yet Wo'll spare a sup, an' wi' the lave A blessin' we will get. We've foudit aye in Cays gane by-

We'll fend through monie mac-An' never fail a trustin' friend An' never fear a fae!

Though some folk think that a' thing gude In palaces doth dwell---An' though the poor, to tempt an' ver, Ha'e mair than I may tell; There's as thing yet-there's twa things yet-

To brag o' that we ha'c---We never, never fail'd a friend, An' never fear'd a fae!

Folk shon'dna mind the ragged coat, Nor yet the horny han',-'Tis by the heart his breast doth hap That they should judge the man.

Ye ken there are in cottages, Where poor folk plackless gae True hearts that never fail'd a friend,

An' never fear'd a fas! We must positively have another from the same

rich store. Here is a song which will delight our friends the 'Fraternal Democrats:'--THE HONEST AND TRUE.

Your soldier is bloody, your statesman a knave; Frae the true heart use honour they ever shall have : Their glitter an' fauseness may gar our hearts grue ;

Go ahead.

the blood like the sound of a trumpet :'--**OH, THE SIGHT ENTRANCING !** Oh, the sight entrancing, When morning's beam is glancing O'er files, array'd With helm and blade, And plumes in the gay wind dancing ! When hearts are all high beating ! And the trumpet's voice repeating That song, whose breath May lead to death, But never to retreating ! Oh, the sight entrancing, When morning's beam is glancing O'er files array'd With helm and blade, And plumes in the gay wind dancing ! Yet 'tis not helm or feather-For ask yon despot, whether His plumed bands Could bring such hands And hearts as ours together. Leave pomp to those who need 'em ... Adorn but Man with freedom, .And proud he braves The gaudiest slaves That crawl where monarchs lead 'em, The falchion's blade may shiver, Stone walls in time may sever ; 'Tis heart alone,

Worth steel and stone. That keeps men free for ever Oh, the sight entrancing When the morning's beam is glancing O'er files, array'd With helm and blade, And in Freedom's cause advancing.

And now 'Fast by an ingle bleezing finely,'

we drink to the healths of friends far and near, friends in merrie England, bonnie Scotland, and beautiful, but unhappy Ireland ; friends throughout this seagirt isle, and friends beyond the ocean wave ; friends who must be nameless, and friends with whose imperishable names we are proud to link our own. Wherever their home, in hut or in hall, may health and happiness, fertune, freedom, and fame, be theirs. To all our readers we wish ' A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.' In conclusion, we must draw once again upon Ireland's bard for-

ONE BUMPER AT PARTING.

One bumper at parting !- though many Have circled the board since we met, The fullest, the saddest of any Remains to be crowned by us yet.

The sweetness that pleasure has in it,

Is always so slow to come forth, That seldom; alas ! till the minute

It dies, do we know half its worth ; But, ob, may our life's happy measure

Be all of such moments made np; They're born on the bosom of Pleasure

They die midst the tears of the cop. As onward we journey, how pleasant

To pause and inhabit awhile Those few sunny spots, like the present

That 'mid the dull wilderness smile! But Time, like a pitiless master,

Cries 'Oaward !' and spurs the gay hours-Ab, never does Time travel faster

Than when his way lies among flowers. But come-may our life's happy measure

Be all of such moments made up; They're born on the bosom of Pleasure,

They die midst the tears of the cup. How brilliant the sun look'd in sinking! The waters beneath him how bright! Oh ! trust me, the farewell of drinking

Should be like the farewell of light, You saw how he finished, by darting His beam o'er a deep billow's brim-

So fill up, let's shine at our parting In full liquid glory like him. And, oh, may our life's happy measure Of moments like this be made up; Twas born on the bosom of Pleasure,

Douteunte Our

It dies mid the tears of the cup,

Dr Doyle' Club, in that city, had passed a vote of thanks to Mr O'Connor. The chairman here read the resolution from the NATION, which was received with loud cheers. The resolution having been put from the chair, was carried unanimously amidst loud cheering. The meeting then separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening. Confederate meetings were also held in Marylebone and Chelses.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

The Democrats met on Sunday evening, Mr Sullivan in the chair. The early part of the evening was occupied in balloting for vice president and managwith the first committee. Mr Murray was unani- and was accommodated by a customer there. One of the an hour. mously elected vice-president. Eight candidates prisoners objected to one of the sovereigns, and finally the were then put in nomination, when the following five £5, note was returned to them, and they substituted, in members, having a majority of white beans, were de- returning the change, a counterfeit severeign for a good months-Messrs M'Carthy, Tucker, Sullivan, Joyce, refused.

The hard-hearted Dives'fate,	Their glitter an' fauseness may gar our nearts grue ; But honeur to him wha is honest and true!	Bankrupts, &c.	and Dezer. Messrs M'Carthy and Bezer were an.	MARYLEBONEALLEGED CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A	He charged the fishwoman with having stuffed it with
Yet at costly feasts they're sitting,	Will we how to the coof wha has nasthing but gear ?			DUEL -Mr C. Coghlin, a sporting gentleman, attended.	otherguts, in order to give it additional plumpness. This being indignantly denied, the fish was opened,
HUMBLEDE BERLANE TORNO ener Pare.	Or the fool whom a college has fitted wi' lear ?	(From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 21.)	Several members addressed the meeting in formail	by firedo of a Hallane opeding a Sames und On Tudis.	when six entire full-grown herrings, in a state of in-
Un, are ye men : to invisu	Ke, troth ! we'll gi's honour where honour is duc-		Language of annihistion of Mr O'Connor's conduct	day iasi, charging unin mith maring sent a nosthe mes-	choated decomposition, were found in its inner'regiona.
On your hounds God's richest stores; While your brother man is dying	To the Man wha has ever been honest and true!	George Cellom Manohometer showl manufacturer-	both in and out of Parliament after which Mr	A C Descett bush and Stowney Million Descett bush	They had been swallowed tails foremost, and some
With hunger at your doors?	We'll ne'er speer if he be come frae France, Holland,	Thomas Channle, Borough, road tailer-Joseph Fielding,	Dezer very ably introduced the following resolu-	in-law to Lord Rendlesham, and late a lieutenant in the	of them, feeling uncomfortable in their new habita-
Has the widow's mite no moral,	or Spain.	Middleton, Lancashire, corn dealer-William Gimson, Leicester, builder-George Hargreaves, Manchester and	That the heartfalt creation of this Carded methods	Queen's Bays. The dispute arose from a turf transaction.	tion, were endeavouring to turn their heads down.
Have Christ's teachings lost their power?	Erewepledge manly friendship wi'him to maintala-	Liverpool. merchant-James Harper, Dudley, WORCES-	due, and hereby given to our noble minded president for	Mr Prescott's solicitor read a letter, in which Mr Coghlin	ward, but died in the attempt, as they were com- pletely doubled. Notwithstanding this material
That what would save a thousand lives !	Bo he Mussulman, Christian, Pagan, or Jew, 'Tis a' ane to us ifhe's honest and true!		his manly, determined, and consistent conduct in Por-	declared that if Mr Prescott did not arrange matters with	deduction the and moved a word and and Internation
Ye squander in an hour ?		vey. Sidmonth, Devonshire, printer-Frederick Nevill, Little Leve-lane, City, commission agent-William Nor-	liament-but especially for his opposition to the Minister	nim by a certain day, he muse itear him as a detautter.	Journal.
Oh, rise ye trampled bondsmen !	His skin may be black, or his skin may be white,	man, Gislingham, Suffolk, coal merchants-Thomas Urp-	rial voercion measure for Ireland-and on his motion	ant had antered into this area ha should not with at	FIRE IN THE MINORIES On Menday evening a fire
Tear the palace to the earth,	Though his class be in rags, an' the wind blawin'	wood Bear streat. Leicester square, coach currier-	for the Repeal of the Union between the two countries;	sanction of the court, saya few words, and show how	of a vory alarming character, nearly attended with
Down with lordly hall and titles, Give their place to honest worth.	through,	thyr Tydyil, Glamorganshire, woollen draper-William	and this Confederation is further of opinion that the honourable member for Nottingham is pre-eminently en-	badly he had been treated by Mr PrescottThe magia.	fatal consequences to an aged female, broke out upon
Let the lord and marquis perish.	We'll honour the man wha is honest and true !	Sandilands, SonthiLambeth, nianoforte maker-George	titled to the zealous support and active co-operation of	stard another succes and remark of successful SDOAU	the promises in the occupation of Mr Foulkes, a wholesale and retail obsessmonger, earrying on bu-
And the monarch feel your tread.	While the sun's in the heavens, the stars in the sky,-	Hobson Steer, Sheffield, commission agent-James Stephenson, West Kirby, Cheshire, cowkeeper-Samuel Time	QVery man in the United Wingdom - he wently to the	Teletter in the contracte worming shouth which indicated)	siness at No. 59, Minories, near the Blackwall Rail-
Let the subtle priesthood tremble	Till the earth be a sea, till the opean run dry	namer and Locoph Timperlay Ashton, under-Lyne, linen	de tree.	an intention to commit a breach of the peace. Mr Cogh- lin was at liberty to put any questions to Mr Prescott	way station. The flames were first discovered by
And man rise up instead!	We'll honour but him to whom honour is due, The MAN wha kas ever been honest and true!	I Justices Williams Wost Landan tareges Hausury Tuduy	I THIG ICOULLION WAS SPRONARD BY MY Williams in a		the police-constable on the beat, who raised an im-
Our readers are conversant with the poetry of Wil-		linen draper – John Wilcox, Birmingham, provision dealer – Thomas Woods, Gambridge and Mildenhall, Suf-	very able address, in reference to the exertions of Mr O'Connor. Mr M'Carthy also addressed the meeting	being interrogated by Mr Coghlin, admitted that he had	mediate alarm and knocked violently at the street door, and in the course of a minute or two a female
liam Thom, the Weaver Poet of Inverory. Wild	Nicoll's doctrine that—	folk. draper-George Hargreaves and Joseph Harbreaves,	in support of the resolution, which was put from	some years ago ridden a steeple-chase with Mr Coghlin,	answered from one of the upper windows that the
sincera corrow we announce the fact that Mr 1000.	Theon's dooring that	Manchester and Liverpool, merchants.	the chair, and adopted unanimously-after which the	and that the latter won a sum of money upon the occa-	flames were ascending the staircase and that she was
after suffering in the metropolis all 'the stings and	'Your soldier is bloody, your statesman a knave.'	SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.	meeting broke up.	sion; he (Mr Prescott) had agreed to pay a portion of	unable to descend. The constable advised her to
arrows of outrageous fortune, has been driven to seek a refuge in Scotland once more. We will not risk the	FLOUR IN IRELAND TEN DOLS. PER BARREL	Alexander Alison jun., Glasgov, ironmaster-James Allan, Glasgow, grain merchant-George Brown, Edia-		last, when he expected to receive £2,000, due to him from	make for the roof of the house, and, having des-
causing of pain to Mr Them's feelings by any un-	SOLDIERS IN MEXICO SEVEN DOLS. PER MONTH.	E INFOR WINA MANANANA Charles ('ATADDELL, UIA-50')	I INCOMES OF MISDICAL MISS		patched a messenger for the engines, he got upon
Decessary revealment of his present circumscances,		Spinner-William Campbell Glasgow, Spint mercuanter			
but we think it a duty to state, that his position is		Hugh Clark, Edinburgh, merchant-John Ferguson and Thomas Watson, Glasgow, silk merchants - Gilbert		hour on Tuesday night last, Mr Prescott went to ms (Mr Coghlin's) residence, and asked, with an oath, if Mr Coghlin were in the house, for that he would break every	supply of water having been obtained from the fire.
such as to command the sympathies of all who have	and need and prove by cheap ; mettyup,	I LENTIN FITTION CONTINUES CONTACT THE ALLIUV AND CASE	physicians made returns varying from £15,000 to	hone is his hody Mr GORDIN SUMMERY MALVILLIS DEST-	braps we and another and anergic acto proto a did to
hearts 'that can feel for another.' We are surprised	Tis the rolling drum and fife	bald Fyfe, Glasgow, victualler-Walter Jollie, Edinburgh, banker-Allan M'Nicol and John Wyper, Glasgow,	£5 000 non ennum	ing of this he requested his friend. Mr Dillon Browne 1	and the names in the shop, having been partially got
that the wealthy and popular men who made Mr Thom the 'lion' of their parties-public and private	• • •	I wrights-John Neilson, Rutherglen, haker-James and	Of the 256,509 'navvies' who were at work in	to welt upon Mr Prescott, to demand an explanation of	out, the nremen worked their way up the staircase.
-when first he came before the public should have	Martial caravans of life!	I Notthew Parkar Nowton grans of Ave engliceration	this country in May last, it is heliaved that 198 000	such conduct. Mr Browne accordingly saw him, when	and, after considerable trouble, the fire was totally
allowed him to fall into utter neglect and despair.	TITTE A MERCE SITTE ALLE SOLEMD,	Stevenson, Edinburgh, commission agent-James Stirrat, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, merchant-Thomas Strong, Edin-		it was agreed upon that Mr Prescott should send a friend, to Mr Browne that day at five o'clock to the Reform	every room in the house destroying in its not
If the men who brought Mr Thom to London, and	How the plumed host departs!	[hurgh, iron master-Robert Swan, Coatbridge, Dauara-	The corn mill and hat manufactory of Mr Mason, London-road, Newcastle-under-Lyne, have been des-	Club,-It may here be observed that the information	gress a deal of valuable property. The origin of the
fed him with hopes and expectations of obtaining a	There's a blood scent in their nostrils, 'Tis the blood of their own hearts!	shire, ironmonger-William Whitehead, Bdinburgh, mer- chant.	troyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £3,000.	upon which the warrant was granted, set forth that Mr	fire is unknown.
respectable living in the capital, which hopes were		el control de la control de			
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EW.	LONDON DAILY PAPER_PRICE	THRE
	PENCB.	

TTHE LONDON TELEGRAPH, PRICE THBEEPENCE, WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR, 1848.

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	To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind.
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pause preceding it be one of thought and It is time that the landlords and the labourers W. Hostow, Worksop. It is not imperative upon mem. P Chapman . 0 2 0 preparation. In that year the rising elements of England were looking this subject I MENT, situate at MINSTER LOVEL; the success, ful Allottee having an unexpired lease on the property where he now resides prevents his taking possession for some years of the Allotment. For Particulars apply to Kr J. Elms, Perfumer, Newton Abbott. All letters must be post-paid. In that year the rising elements of England were looking themselves with the falling phalanxes of faction—it is a a year of promise—but for its promise to be all that constitutes the heart and life realised, discretion, union, and energy, are alike a nation is to be destroyed, and a year of promise-but for its promise to be all that constitutes the heart and life' realised, discretion, union, and energy, are alike a nation is to be destroyed, and i requisite. Let the fruits of this season there- business and relations of society is to EMIGRATION. PERSONS Emigrating can obtain a FREE GIFT of 40 healthy and productive portion of the United States, also halthy and productive portion of the United States, also shipped to all parts of the world, and supplied with bonded stores, previsions, &c., on the lowest terms. Ap-ply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs Toulmin and Co., 15, Eastcheap, London. Just Published Price 1d able to attend effectively to its duties,-corre- virtue, and 'patriotism enough rem spondence with the Central Executive, and the country to demand, and to enfo through them with the country, has flagged, and from such small beginning, by such triffing increased wealth may be made to m obstructions, the stream of progression has the increased enjoyment of every been stayed on its course. No more of this. society, we would fain hope this warn Let past dissensions be buried with the passing will urge that intelligence, virtue, a year, and let us take new hope, new heart, otism, to the rescue of our country

On Monday night the Royal Assent was given to the few Bills passed during the extra Session, and, after a sharp critique upon its discovered, or acted upon by the Lev doings-or rather the littleness of its doingsin the Upper House, by Lord Ellenborough, and a few hours talk in the Commons-compounded somewhat upon the "hotch-potch" system-Parliament adjourned for six weeks. The short time it has sat has been sufficient, however, to give a taste of its quality, and the upon the narrowest and most sectaria however, to give a taste of its quality, and the spirit in which it is likely to legislate in future. Judging from its inaugural session, we are inclined to look upon it as a transi-did not bear the hurdens or discharge the we are inclined to look upon it as a transi- did not bear the burdens or discharge the money to any amount, on demand, it is found tional rather than a positively reforming Parliament. Whatever elements it may con-tain favourable to those organic and Radical reforms which are absolutely indispensable to the improvement of the condition of the the improvement of the condition of the Industrious Classes will, to a considerable determined and consistent efforts of the up- all Deposits to be received after the date extent, be neutralised by the position of the holders of this system of religious domination The same rule applies to all Deposits made three great parties towards each other. From the construction of these parties, it is quite evident that Peel and Russell can do anything evident that Peel and Russell can do anything they please to set about unitedly, or prevent, hy the like union. anything from being done have capitulated, and at length one may al- which, they will be held to have acceded by the like union, anything from being done have capitulated, and at length one may al- which which they please to oppose. The Proteewho is for the nonce his powerful supporter. Under such circumstances, no great immethe masses. But the character of both of the ruling Statesmen of the day, while forbidding any expectations of radical measures primarily originated by them

discovered, or acted upon by the Le those of Religious Equality have ma detable progress. On looking bac twenty years, it is truly gratifying to strides we have made in this direction Statute Book was crammed with la

tionist party, besides being numerically too small to produce any decided effect upon the combined former of Line Frotee-small to produce any decided effect upon the Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities, demand; combined forces of the Ministerialists.-" In on account of creed, was an able and a forcible and Out"-are evidently at daggers-drawn exposition of the great constitutional prinand Out"—are evidently at daggers-drawn among themselves, upon some most essential principles of national policy. In fact, Peel possesses, by the relative position of parties, all the real power of the Government. Lord of religious freedom had it triumphantly their John has the duties and the responsibility, and of religious freedom had it triumphantly their London, and the money will be paid or rem he will retain official power only so long as suits the purposes of his great political rival, speaker, the boldest on the Opposition side date. spoke more in obedience to sense of duty, and A copy of this notice will be sent to each of what was expected from them by their having made any deposit since 2nd October diate changes can be looked for in the insti-tutions which affect the actual daily lives of they should succeed, or deserved to do so. In Persons not having received printed cer

t fairly in	bers to pay any sum weekly, or at any other stated periods. After the payment of expenses, and one shill
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lf, indeed,	members may take as long a period as they like for the payment of their money. T. CLARK.
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to be re-	tropelitan Delegate Committee; will convene a Publio
wealth, no	Meeting in the National School Rooms, Couper-street
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telligence,	Mr R. BURKELL, Edinburgh We have. The answer
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THE NORTHERN STAR.

from. At the price of Threepence, the Public will h secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelli gence; in every respect up to that standard of excellence which the wealth, the actively varied wants, of a great Commercial Country has established.

To all possessing or speculating in Funded Property, Bailway Shares. &c., &c., 'The London Telegraph' will be indispensable; on this head it will contain full and late

exclusive intelligence. 'The London Telegraph' will be essentially a FAMILY NEWSPAFEB; it will exclude all Advertisements and Paragraphs of an immoral nature, and, in this respect, wi stand alone in the Daily Press.

stand alone in the Daily Press. 'The London Telegraph' will be strictly independent in Politics-fearlessly asserting the Rights of the People at large, in Politics and Religion, and will be totally unin-fluenced by the 'Powers that be.' 'The London Telegraph' will also contain amusing ar-ticles of interest to the D mestic Circle, with full Intelli-gence of the DRAMA, MUSIC, FINE ARTS, &c., &c., LAW COURTS, POLICE, &c., &c. 'The London Telegraph' First Edition, will be published at Twelve o'Clock- and be a Mid-day paper for the Me-tropolis - and forwarded the same day by the various Railways to reach mest parts of the Country the same evening. An Edition for Post, with News to Five o'Clock every afternoon, will also be printed.

evening. An Edition for Post, with News to Five o'Clock every afternoon, will also be printed. *4* 'The London Telegraph,' PRICE THREEPENCE, or NINETEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Quarter, will be published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the paper should state to their Newsagent the EDITION RE-QUIRED.

communications are requested to be addressed. Orders for a single Copy, or for a Quarter, or longer period, by Post office Order, or otherwise, to be remitted to M SAMUEL COLLINS, Publisher of the 'London Telegraph,' of 185, Fleet-street, aforesaid.



WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. CHRISTMAS SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CHRISTMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York, will be opened at Knaresborough, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and by adjourn-ment from thence will be holden at Wakefield, on WEDNES-Day, the 5th day of the same month of Lavager of the ment from thence will be holden at Wakenead, on WEDNES-DAY, the 5th day of the same month of January, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and also, by further ad-journment from thence, will be holden at Shefield, on MoxDaY, the 19th day of the same month of January, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, when all jurors, suitors, persons bound by recognizance, and others having busi-

Olerk of the Peace on the entry of the appeal:-And that no appeals, against remeval orders can be heard unless the chairman is also furnished by the amellants with a of my brow do I - starge. Was it not said,the chairman is also furnished by the appellants with a copy of the order of removal, of the notice of chargeabi-lity, of the examination of the pauper, and of the notice

And notice examination of the pauper, and of the notice and grounds of a, peal. And notice is also hereby given, that at the said Gene-ral Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Knares-borough aforesaid, an assessment for the necessary ex-penses of the said riding for the half-year commencing the first day of April next, will be laid at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon

twelve o'clock at noon. And notice is also hereby farther given, that at _heses sions to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, at the honr of twelve o'cloc-at noon, a COMNITTEE OF JUSTICES of the said Riding, pursuant to the 8th and 9th Vic., chap. 126, sec. 12

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, December, 10th 1847.

PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esc., M.P. MARTIN informs his friends and the Chartist body generally, that he has reduced the price of his lithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrions Chief to the following price :-Prints, 1s; coloured ditto, 2s.6d.

TO TAILORS.

mill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

THE PORTBAIT OF ERNEST JONES .- Agents and subinquire the charge, we beg to say, that THE PRICE OF THE PLATE (INCLUDING THE 'STAR) WILL issue at the latter end of January.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1847

CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS !- The very word brings visions f plenteous boards,-of full bowls and blazing logs; faces of merriment and hearts of joy. Plenteous boards and their accompaniments there will be-but not for the poor. Festivity OFFICE 185, FLEET STREET, LONDON, where all and merriment there will be-but not for the

teacher of universal brotherhood-the incarnation of love, mercy, and charity. He will hear the lewd laugh of the wealthy-and the hunger of his children. He will see the lights of the festival,-and the darkness of his prospects. curse of industry. And then, unbidden thoughts will come pressing on his heart; "Why is this ?" " Is it for this their God lived and died ?' " Is it for this, that I, the creature of

an unnatural destiny, am to live and die ?" And then the words of the parson will ring come dawning on his soul : Is slavery a qualifiness at the said several sessions, are required to attend cation for paradise ? Is fear of man a proof the court on the several days, and at the several hours of the love of God? Is suffering hore the the court on the several days, and at the several hours above-mentioned. Solicitors are required to take notice, that all appeals must be entered before the sitting of the court on the first day of the sessions at each of the above-mentioned places; and that the list of such appeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at the expiration of half an hour from the opening of the court; and that all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed, so as to be ready to proceed immediately (if called upon so to do), will be struck ont.

china? Was not Eden first given man to en-Solicitors are also required to take notice, that the order of removal, copies of the notice of appeal, and ex-amination of the papper, are required to be filed with the Was man not told afterwards-- by the sweat 'They shall not build and another inhabit ; they shall not plant and another eat?" And again, 'Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right reality, the most terrible tyranny ever infatherless.

> And does not the Apostle say: ' Brethren! ye have been called unto liberty

Thus the very sword wielded by the Church around he hears, he reads, the gospel of free- enormously augmented mass of exports and thistles." dom; and he feels that those who preach imports, as a proof of the success of their sysoutcast staggers down the street-past the We admit, that in contemplating the colossal

favourable to the people. Both of them are decided. The Government for the time being BE SEVENPENCE. The Plates will be ready for are merely the instruments for carrying out its behests. What shall be the nature of these behests ? Mr Bright tells us, in fact, that they are to

majority in Parliament is composed of the

enced in its general policy by the middle important bearing on the future. When the classes; and he confidently predicts, that in young race of statesmen, of whom Gladstone

will not the less affect its future destinies. because it has not been accompanied by the horrors of civil war; but is owing solely to the influence of the wealth, the activity, and the classes upon the rest of the community. He will-feel the triumph of idleness, - and the Henceforward the Landlord and the Labourer, who formerly constituted, in one shape or another, the people of England, and in some fashion or other shared in its powers and worked out its destiny, are to be subjugated to a third middle class, of comparatively in his ear: 'suffer in patience-agonise in hope -be a slave !-be an abject slave on earth !--be a slave !--be an abject slave on earth !---product of both---its floating Capital, which by kingdom of heaven.'-And then the truth will of that class, and which has been made an some means or other has fallen into the hands instrument by them to coerce at once the of the love of God? Is suffering here the into subjection to their policy. The balance portal to bliss hereafter ? If so-why plant an of power is destroyed-the nice checks and counter-checks upon which theoretical writers on the British Constitution used to pride themselves, have vanished, and the country is

delivered over to the rule of an enterprising, active, wealthy, but selfish class, who are more likely to resemble King Stork than King Log, in their future dealings with the labour of the country. If the policy to come be judged of by the

past, the sons of Industry have but little to be thankful for in this change of virtual rulers. Notwithstanding the speciousness of the system they have carried to such a height in the course of the last half century, it is, in from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the By the aid of the steam-engine, mechanical inventions, and chemical discoveries, the power of producing wealth has been increased, in a manner unparalleled at any former period of a system; and injustice and tyranny have their

leaders of the party, deserted their followers, originated by them, is, in another aspect, and fought side by side with Peel and Glad-HE PORTRAIT OF ERREST JONES.—Agents and sub. scribers who do not receive their papers direct from this office, will obtain their plates from the party by with public opinion. That is the great arbiter with public opinion. That is the great arbiter scribers are to be platitudes so old, so threadbare, that one can- 1848. Members, to be not help pitying the worthy baronet for being have paid all demand compelled " to march through Coventry with 10th, 1848.

them." In Mr Gladstone, the same University supplied a crushing, argumentative, and eloemanate from the middle classes. He asserts, quent reply to these platitudes, delivered with we believe with truth, that the preponderating an earnestness of manner, and, including so bold and comprehensive a view of constitutional and middle classes—that the Government, in all religious progress, as made, not only a strong RECEIPTS OF T its bearings, inclines to, and is mainly influ- impression at the moment, but is pregnant with

future every Government in this country must become more and more dependent upon the middle classes. Now if this be a fact—and a glance at the late, and probable future Com-mercial, Financial, and Social Policy of the such conclusions, there is a tolerable guarantee Holytown Country, goes far to support the statement— the Constitution of the country has undergone a profound and momentous revolution, which inquire how far the liberalism, either of the Wrstminster mover of the bill, or of many of its supporters, Gawaldtwistle ... was influenced by the wealth, and the peculiar Gassop financial powers of Baron Rothschild, and the Gilling influences brought to bear by the middle cognate fact, that the Jews, as a body, are Chester wealthy. We shall not ask whether, if the Sir Walter Scott broad constitutional doctrines laid down by Ledbury Salisbury many of the speakers were applied, as they Northampton might legitimately be, by an advocate of politi. J. Irving, sen. J. Irving, jun. calemancipation for the masses-the application J would not be denied, because the parties to be G. Leach emancipated were not rich or powerful. Nor B. Baile shall we ask whether the propounders of broad w. Crows principles, which would admit the Devil or the R. Crowe Atheist, as well as the Jew to sit in Parliament and fulfil all civil duties, are prepared to carry T. Collins these principles out to their legitimate conclu- H. Brazier sions or not. We are content to take the facts E. Sambro as they stand, in the meantime, and to rest in G. Arkenstall the belief that in the ever onward progress of W. Trewith society, the great principle will be universally T. Morris acknowledged and acted upon ; that there is W. Worster no merit in believing any set of dectrines ; no J. Hammond demerit in disbelief, and that consequently all T. Crabb temporal rewards or punishments for belief or W. Bennett disbelief are unjust. When a man can, by the T. Jones exercise of his own will, believe or disbelieve as P. E. Denney he pleases, it will then be time enough to visit J. Cooper him with punishment or proscription ; but so A long as belief is compulsory, and dependent, not D on the will, but on the amount of evidence pre- J. sented to the mind, it is evident that all legislation based upon the opposite principles must $|\frac{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{F}}|$ be erroneous. All error is prejudicial to society. J. Bedwell In this case, it raises men to honours, emolu-H. Long E. Stocks ments, fame, and power, for no merit of their

own; and in the other, it deprives masses of W. Hillier the community of the inalienable rights of J Robertson humanity, for no fault of their own. Injustice J Woolford and tyranny are stamped on the forehead of such C Mowl J E Bannell the history of the world, and political econo- natural reaction in discontent, discord, and H Dall J Adams Militant cuts the hands that wield it; all mists and statists point with exultation to the rebellion. We "cannot gather grapes from M Kennedy W Hill dom; and ne reers that those who preach imports, as a proof of the success of the interval which must chapter occurrent R Hudspit slavery can never be the ministers of God. tem, and the absolute dependence of the the present period and the re-assembling of T Martin T Martin In the interval which must elapse between G Anderson be present period and the re-presentling of B Hudspith Houseless — shelterless — foodless — the very country upon commerce and manufactures. The present period and the research the repeated to T Kesbrook W Crowe lighted mansion, thronged with joyous guests --past the magnificent State Church, the key-stone of op; sison-past the Barrack, and the Gaol, and the Union, and the Almshouse, where ostentatious charity has graven its own praise on stone-and he recollects the lauda-tion so often repeated of England's "charitable to construct the only true oritorion by which to tot the state and magnitude of the public we admit, that in contemplating the colossal proportions of the commercial system of this country, it is impossible to help feelings of admiration at its rapid progress and extensive influence; but if the condition of the toiling mensurate progress there, and that is, after all, to the weight and magnitude of the public we construct the only true oritorion by which to tot the origin of the only true oritorion by which to tot the state the opinion brought to bear upon any question is a state or the state the only true oritorion by the progress there are the state to be only true oritorion by which to the weight and magnitude of the public to the state the only true oritorion by which to tot the state the only true oritorion by which to tot the state the only true oritorion by which to tot the state the only true oritorion by which to the state the only true oritorion by which to the state the state the only true oritorion by which the tot the state the only true oritorion by which the tot tot the state the only true oritorion by which the tot tot the state the only true oritorion by the state the state the state the state the state the only true oritorion by the state the state the state the state the state the only true oritorion by the state the state

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	A hallat	۰.			-	ha Marri		£014 7
•			-		or 300 acres of the on Monday, Janus		• • •	REPAIMENTS TO MR O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT
-					ible to the ball			OF DEST DEE BY DEFENCE FUND. Elgin, per Fragier 0.4 @ Manchester 2 16 0
		•			n or before Mond		1	£3 • 0
	10th, 1848.	÷			•	•		
	Byo	rde			Board of Director	8,	1	FOR THE PROSEQUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.
			T		AS CLARK,		-	Lowbands 0 2 8 Whittington and
	Corresponding Secretary.							Nottingham, Sweet 0 10 0 Cat 0 3 6
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ł	Ashton		8 18	8Å1	stourbridge	£ s. d 8 0 1	οł	FOR MES DOBSON.
	Seaham		1 2	3	Abingdon	10 8	0	Mr Forley, Sheffield
	Jersey Peterborough	1	1 6	0	St Helen's	4 10 0	Ō	C. Doulz, Secretary.
	Holytown Walsall		1 6	1	Mells Mansfield, Walker	2 12 (		NOTICE.
	Barhead Butterley		3 18	0	Aberdeen	8 18	2	The Manager has received another remittance of £10 from Edmund Stallwood, on account of 'The Co-opera-
I	Chelsea .	•	7 14	6	Chorley		21	ive Benefit Society in the deposit department of the Lanp and Labour Bank.
	Ovenden		<b>\$</b> 0.	. 0	Worsborough Common	4 10		Received by the Manager of National Land and Labour
Į	Gassop		3 9	0		4 13 0 4		Bank (from the Trustees of the Rechabites Tent. No. 233.
١	Great Glen Gilling	•	1675	6			0	Clitherce, name, Valiant for the Truth) the sum of £15.
1	Chester Sir Walter Scot	•	8 7 5 16	9	Barhead	8 0	6	
	Salisbury .		5 4	0	Haswell "	0 8	ō	Chartist Intelligence.
	Ledbury Northampton	•	• 6 1 8	8	Rouen	819 711	6	Norman and a second and a second s
	J. 1rving, sen J. Irving, jun.	•		0	Whittington and Cat			MANYLIBONE A very numerous and highly re- spectable meeting attended the assembly room, at
	J. Cutriss	•	0.2	ğ	Stratford	0 11	ŝ	the Coach Painters' Arms. Circus street. New-road.
	W. Bailey	•	0 1	6	Clackmannan 🔐	2 15	3	on Sunday, December 19th, to hear an address from Mr E. Stallwood. Mr Aldons was unanimously
	E. Baker W. Crowe		01	0	Modbury Wolverhampton	10 0	0	called to the chair, and briefly introduced Mr Stall-
	R. Crowe	•	01	0	Norwich, Wells Easington Lane	1 0	8	wood to the meeting, who, in a lucid and earnest speech, pointed out the great and growing progress
	W. Thatcher . T. Collins	•	0 1 0 6		Crieff Choltenham	1 3 516	0	of democracy during the last twenty years ; embrac-
	H. Brazier	-	02	Ŏ	<b>James Patterton</b>	1 6	0	ing the Combination Act—the struggle for Reform in Parliament—the war of the Unstamped Press—the
	E. Sambrouk	•	54	-	P Chapman A Poole	0 5	2	starting and establishment of the NORTHERN STAR-
F	C. Reynolds	14 14	0 19 0 13	9	T Bennett	01	0 0	the improvements as regards the employment of women in mines and collieries—the establishment of
7	W. Trewith	••	017 01		G T Praslin T Cleydon	0154	Ö	the right of the people to hold public meetings-the
3	Wonston	••	0 1	0	J Lorridge J Nichols	02	Õ	many triumphs of the people at the recent general elections, and pointed out the means of proceeding
) 1	J. Hammond	10 20	1 15	Ō	R E Shaw	0 5	000	for the future-the utility of an efficient Nationa
1	W. Bennett		0 3	Ō	Chichester E Boyer	0601	6 0	Registration and Central Election Committee-
Ð	J. Frost	••	0 2 12		W J Mathews J Fuller	02	0	by national and local petitions, also for support to a
5	P. E. Denney	••	2 12	2 0	W Kemp	02 816	0	ten thousand pound funds, as a means for returning two hundred members pledged to the Charter at the
t	J. Richards	••	02	e e	Derby	4 17 27 0	6	next general election. He then with great clearness and much fervour showed the practicability of the
t	D. Hick	•• . ••	0 2	Ŏ	Stockport Worksop	8 17	6	Land Plan, and defended it from the assaults of its
•	J. Cooke	**	5	Ō	Tillicoultry Merihyr, Jones	14 5 11 0	9 7	enemies, and demonstrated the means of carrying out the principles of the National Land Company in
+	E. Crompton	••		Ŏ	Minster Lovel	$\begin{array}{c}1 17\\2 8\end{array}$	0	113 entirety. In glancing at the National Land and
	J. Withiman J. Bedwell	••	0 1 2 12		Banbury Lower Warley	31 1 9 2	0	Labour Bank, the lecturer showed that the working classes had the means in their own hands, did they
-	H. Long	**	01	· 0	Perth Bilston	1 19 20 0	0	but will it, of raising it to great eminence, and thus
r f	S. Rees	••	0 2	6	Clitheros	10 0	Ō	this trinity of universal politics, currency and com merce, would-and must work out the political and
f	J Robertson	••	0 1	. 0	Chelmsford	19 14 4 11	0 6	social redemption of the toil worn masses of our
e	J Woolford	47 44	01	-	Devonport	16 8 5 4	Ŏ	great community. Mr Stallwood resumed his seat amidst loud applause. An interesting and instruc-
h	C Mowl	••	0 1		Belper, Gregory New Radford	18	ě	tive discussion then ensued, in which Messra Packer.
r d	J Adams	**	0	Ĩ	Kennilworth	0 8	0	Trebilcock, P. J. O'Brien, of Eleter. (who was
n	W Inchie	++ +1	2 1	0 0	Lambeth	6 11 2 0	0	greeted with loud applause, and ably illustrated the several points of Mr Stalwood's lecture, James
	M Kennedy W Hill	47 44	5	L : 0 B 6	Bridport Newport, J W	4186	Ó	Millwood, GodwinW. Kirby, Stallwood and others
-	R Parr G Anderson	11 11	0	3 0 8 0	Birkenhead	18	2	favour of spade over plough culture largely prepon-
n of	R Hudspith		0	i - G	Edinburgh	1 17	8 6	derated. At the close of which a vote of thanks was
0	T Kesbrook	** **	31	8 6	Accrington	29 11	1	
n	IL CLUND	++ =1	0		Ashton Mansfield, Wood	. 81	10	I trations of the same, which having been reaponded
e	MLF	••	5	4	house	12 109	3	I man and meeting dissolved.
e y	E Camnedy	••	5	4 0	Rotherham	9 2	Ő	Tower HAMLETS The following resolution was
n	J Brown	**	Ō	2 6	Glasgow .	8 10	0	Friends locality :
ic	W Roustic	**	-	3 ( 1 (	Middleton	8 12	9	Resolved-That, it is with deep and heartfelt sorrow
Į	T Cripps	**	5	i (		10 17	6	and regret, we learn that the enemies of Progression and Freedom have prepared a petition to the House of

until he is fully satisfied.

has brought 8,357 boxes and 416 casks of cheese. It has been suggested that the public lamps i means of electricity.

TO TAILORS. Now Ready, by approbation of her Majesty, Queen Vic-toria, and H. R.H. Primee Albert, THE LONDON and PARIS AUTUMN and WINTER THE LONDON and PARIS AUTUMN and WINTER and Co., 12, Hartstreet, Bloomshury-square, London, and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand London, a most magnificent and superbly-coloured Pfint, surpass-ing ererything of the kind previously published, accom-panied with the most fashionable full size Dress, Riding, Prock, Hunting, and Wrapper Coat-patterns, with every innable and newest style Waistcoat Pattern, including the manner of Cutting and making up the whole, with information respecting the new scientific system of Cutting, which will be published Jan..., 1848, and will cut persede everything of the kind before conceived. Frice Is or, postfree, to all patts of the king dom, il. Read the same of cutting ant making up the whole, with information respecting the new scientific system of Cutting, which will be published Jan..., 1848, and will cut persede everything of the king dom, il. Read the same of cutting and making up the whole, with information respecting the new scientific system of Cutting, which will be published Jan..., 1848, and will cut persede everything of the king dom, il. Read the same of cut and the tore conceived. Frice is and the state. Determine the sing dom, il. Read the same of the system in the tradel. Petterns to the same of the system in the tradel. Petterns to the same of the system in the trade. Petterns to the same of the system in the trade. Petterns to the same of the system in the tradel. Petterns to the same of the system in the trade. Petterns to the system site of the system in the tent Measures, with full explanation, as the set (the great cries -- ne has no comfort to bestow, and then he do this, has produced the very opposite re est improvement ever known in the trade). Patterns to be hard but for his own is sults, and will continue to do so, as far as the measure sent post free to all parts of the kingdom, 1s board, but for his own !- not for Charity, but actual workers are concerned. The principle

each. NEW PATENT INDICATOR, for ascertaining pro-partion and disproportion is all systems of cutting, the method of using it, and manner of variation clearly illus-cold, hunger, and despair hold festival in his wealth, can only lead with the existing ar method of using it, and manner of variation clearly illus-trated—Caveat granted to B. Bead for the same, April 22, 1847, signed by Messrs l'oole and Capmael, Patent Office, 4, Oid-square, Lincolo³-inn, Londou, —Declaration signed by the Right Honour-able Sir G. Carroll, Lord Mayor of Londou, May 1st, 1817. Price, with diagrams elearly explained, 7s; or, post free, 7s 6d. Sold by Messrs Bead and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, Lon-den; G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London; and all booksellers in the kingdom. Post-office orders and pest stamps taken as cash. Eabits H.H.L. performed for the trade. Bustfor fitting Coats on Boys' figures,—For all men provided—Instructions in Cutting complete, for all men provided — Instructions in Cutting complete, for all tianity, by a class-government that violates its distress. The cry for extended markets, whi hinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time, but the pupil may centinue every law and precept. But may the lesson our own population is suffering for the want afforded by the misery and the splendour, the those very commodities which we complain

luxury and the squalor, contrasting with having a superabundance of, is sufficient A ship, which arrived in London from New York, each other on every side, not be show the rotten and empirical character of the lost on us at this crisis. It is an op- system under which the two incompatible cris abould be simultaneously lighted at nightfall by Portune preparation for the coming year. That of " over-production and over-population" ca Year must be one of action-let this short co-exist.

an, j	aninian la	W Roustic		0 1	Ō	Yeovil	••	199		Tresoured Thus, to is with deab and Beatmers Bollow
the	optimon brought to bear upon any duestion, 1.	T Outers		ĸ i	ŏ	Molton	••	10 17 6	1	and regret, we learn that the enemies of Progression
11		TOWNER	**	5.4	ŏ	Loughborough.		4 17 8		and Freedom have prepared a petition to the House of
tle	disposed of the data is and enciently	A Woodham	••	0 1	•	Middlesborough		4 6 0		Commons, with a view of ousting our adored champion
ers	disposed of. "A word to the wise is enough."	T Loveless	••	<b>n</b> 0	ĕ	Market Rasen		a 8 6	1	and talented demosratic member, Feargus O'Connor, Esq.,
fit	- 1	D Colmit		5 4	-	Dimphase				and talented demogratic memoeris cargue O Connor, Leg.
			tı		0		**	0 10 0		from the representation of Nottingham. We are, there-
ver	To Robling on Tourson	W Bannister	••	0 15	-			106	51	fore, of opinion that it ought to be the determination of
mel	To Readers & Correspondents.	M Cruikshank		0 3		Norwich		6 9 8		the labouring population of the United Kingdom to im-
			**	30	-	Norwich, Clark	K	8190		mediately rally to the aid and support of that gentleman,
st-		W Howell	••	0 0	6	Chepstow		2 7 10	) [	
ind	MISCELLANEOUS,	Charles Frost J Wakins		0 7	9	Northampton	**	40 0 (	D	by subscriptions, levies, or otherwise, to enable him to
ies.	H. S., HolmfirthThe papers ars posted every Friday		<b>*</b>		2	Bacup	48	7 14 (		defend himself and the People's cause, from the machi-
נכסי	evening and ought to marsh train out friday	C Moore	H	0 1	v	Leieester, Asti	ш	15 0 (	0	nations of designing knaves; a vile and factious crew,
to	evening, and ought to reach Holmfirth on Saturday	S Salmond	**			Welton		84 (	01	whose sole object is to defeat the sincere endeavours of
re-	morning. We wrote to our agent on the subject the	HJ	•	2 12		Teignmouth	**	10 0 (	0	those seeking the political enfranchisewent of the work-
	day previous to receiving yours, he having complained of the late delivery.	J Watkins	••	0 2	•	Hammersmith	1	0 12 (	0	ing closes and puttical withducation on the meters of
the	A SUBSCRIPTE PROV MUN DEPART Department	E Adney A Johns	••	0 9	•	Exning	**	28 16	۱.	ing classes, and perpetuate the abominable system of
les	A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST, Pontypool No. 1 of the LABOUREE was presented gratis with No. 6.	J Rope	••	5 4		Nottingham	••	89 4 1	0	corruption, on which subsistour tyrannical rulers.
on-	J. SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. 10d.	G E Darby	••	0 5		Bradford		18 0	0	We hereby earnestly call on all land members, asso-
	from Mr Birgin, for the O'Connor Defence Fund.	R E Shaw	**		E 0	Manchester	30	41 7	8 İ	ciated trades, the Irish Confederates, the various Char-
ing	D. R. MORGAN, Merthyr Tydvil, will be highly obliged if	Alnwick	**	0 8		Oxford		1 16	0	tist localities, and all who desire political liberty, to aid
ar.	some person will inform him where the . Tracts to the	Salford	¢s	5 4	0	Giggleswick			0 (	in defeating the old piece of Whig policy, and speedily
rsal	Fustian Jackets,' by the Rev. B. Parsons, can be had.	Thornley	64	21 1				20 0	0	convince our foes, that our beloved Chief shall not be
the	1 118V WERE REVIEWED IN THE STAR OF CLOSODOW 9-3 (m)	Luorniey	te -	8 7	r o					'ruined by expenses.' Up, then, working men, and
	Would be very useful to mand to our 'reverande' heren i					Goodwin		80	0	tottle for superset, Up, then, we may and
)m.	We introduce the Mational Patition to them						-		-	battle for your own order sgainst the common op-
ose	TO AGENTS We her to inform our country American I						·	985 1 1	1	pressor.
" is							7		Ð	A subscription was commenced.
		T 117		AXL		E FUND.				Porranias Mr H. Foster attends at Yate's Tem-
the	day, we have this week confined ourselves to a first and second edition. The whole of their status	JWARINE	49	0		C Gaynor		0 2	0[	perance Hotel, Miles Bank, Shelton, every Monday,
uce	and second edition. The whole of their orders are therefore supplied of the latter.	J Pulham			S Ö		**		0	fuesday, and Soturday evening, from seven until
-	therefore supplied of the latter.	E Stephenson	**	0 1	20 20		**		9	nine o'clock, to enrol members, and give every infor-
ana	SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS are upoweld 1	T FAULKS	**	•		Stourbridge Abingden	**	1 18	<u>9</u> ]	mation relative to (the National C
hile	As next week we shall escape the speech-making of the collective windom, we will be her her be the speech waking of the	U Keynolus	••				•	94	9	mation relative to 'the National Co-operative Bens'
t of		W Trewitt	11 -	. 0			60			fit Society.'
	correspondence.	W G Paingle J Clayton	••	ŏ		Mells, Corpe Manafield			0	NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND CENTRAL ELECTION
of	DE M'DOUALL was totally unable to be at Weintless	W Clayfon	**		20		**	0 3	91	CONMITTERAt a meeting of this body held at the
to		D Clayton	**		20			0 14	8	Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday
the	I THE THE AND LUCIUL STORAG THAT HA has been were	W Slater	••	-	οŏ	Common				evening December OI Ma TIZ Cuffer in the chell.
-		T Slotan	•		Ō		•••	0 10	õ	evening, December 21, Mr W. Cuffay in the chair,
ries	R. BURBELL, Greeneck The namphlet shall be noticed	G Bishop	••	ŏ				07	0	it was unanimously resolved- That William Cuffsy
can		Δ 119 71 D	••	ŏ	iš	Rochdale	•3	04	0	and John Milne be the trustees, in whose names the
UNIL	J. M'CRIE Dundee The money orden was received	T Jones		ŏ	īŏ		<b>,*</b>		10	committee's funds shall be deposited in the Land and
	G. J. H. will write in a week or two's time.	PE Denney	••	0	iŏ		,44	05	0	Labour Bank.' 'The secretary (Mr J. Grassby) brough
	The second re is those of site p stards	- fre mountal	••	v.	• •	Treaterff'	••	0 2	0	
		•								•

### DECEMBER 25. 1847.

up the report of the sub-committee on the address. The address was unanimously adopted, and ordered

wood, on benan or the count i stry, submittee a fine position to place in the hands of the committee a fine piece of workmanship in fancy and rare marble, re-piece of workmanship in fancy and rare marble, re-that the savings of this society be transmitted by our presenting the Tuscan order of Architecture, to be secretary to the National Land and Labour Bank. submitted to a national ballot for the benefit of the After a few words from Mr George Candelet, the

submitted to a nitional ballot for the benefit of the sense words from Mr George Candelet the information obtained from Mr George Candelet the server at the server Iscturer's plan, be rescinded, and that the Observation Committee carry out the same, both financial and otherwise.' That the minutes and accounts, as sudited, be received. 'That we strongly urge upon sudited, be received. That we strongly urge upon all members of the Land Company, to draw their monies out of the various banks, and invest the same in the Land and Labour Bank; as also the propriety of forming money clubs, and the appointing an agent in accordance with the 19th rule of said Bank, for the transmission of small weekly instalments ; we also call spon all the members to endeavour to raise a fund, by co-operative deposits, to establish the Bank on a firm footing, and by every means in their power, aid it in working out their political and social salvation. That a local lecturer's plan be the one adopted." "That each locality pay travelling expenses, and 2s. 6d. to each lecturer for his visit." That we reelect the Observation Committee.' 'That we recom mend to the country the urgent necessity of paying 6d. each member within one month from this period, to the O'Connor Defence Fund.' 'That the Observation Committee be empowered to enquire into Mr Barrow's case ; to take charge of all monies for him, and ase their best exertions to liquidate his just claims.' 'That the best thanks of the delegates be given to Mr John Sutton, for his impartial conduct in the chair.'

MIXENDEN STORES .- Mr G. Webber of Halifax, lectured at this place, on Sunday, December 19. Subject: 'The Rights and Duties of the People.' Mr Webber entered into an historical review of the progress of tyranny and despotism, showing how the that we establish a Money Club, for the purpose of people had been robbed of their legitimate rights, and assisting the Land and Labour Bank, which was gress of tyranny and despotism, showing how the

WORCESTER .- A delegate meeting was held on Sunday, December 19, at the City Arms. Delegates were present from Cheltenham, Pershore, Kidderminster, Malvern, Ledbury, and Worcester. Mr George Young was unanimonsly elected chairman. Letters were now taken its place, which gives a far more brilliant read by the secretary from the following places:- light. Bromsgrove, Dadley, Stourbridge, Tewkesbury, and STRATFORD.-On Saturday evening last, Mr the other parts of the district, all approving of the this place in the Machening' Lettinities of the other parts of the delement of the this place in the Machening' Lettinities of the secretary from the following places:object of the meeting. The delegates present then gave in the reports of their districts, which reports were very satisfactory. Resolutions of confidence in Mr O'Connor and the other directors ; recommending the establishment of money clubs in support of the Land Bank ; resolving to re-organise the Chartist

# Bational Land Company.

The address was unanihoduly scopied, and ordered to be inserted in the Noarneau STAR. It was also resolved—'That one thousand copies of the address be printed and published for circulation.' That the committed's balance sheet also be inserted in the NorrHER STAR.' NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTER.—This body met at the Assembly Rooma,83, Dean-street, Soho, on Tues-day evening, December 21, Mr Antill in the chair, when £1. each was voted to John Richards, and Mesdames Duffy and Booker, and 10s, to Mrs Jones, she having received £1. since the last acknowledg.

M. P., Father of the Land Plan. At the close we received subscriptions amounting to £28.63.6d. BETHNAL GREEN.—At a meeting of the members of the National Land Company, held at Mr Le May's, Barley Mow. Old Bethnal Green Road, on Sunday, December 19, Mr King in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried :---Proposed by Mr King, seconded by Mr Emmins---That this meeting consider it to be their duty as members of the National Land Company, to become members of the Charter Association, that association being the cause of the glorious plan being in existence. 2nd. That Alfred Service be sub-secretary to this locality of the Charter Associa-Association.' A public discussion will take place on Sunday, December 26th. Chair taken at eight be paid.

BARNALEY. - Dr M'Douall gave us a lecture on the 9th inst., and explained the National Land and Labour Bank in such a masterly manner that he gave universal satisfaction. P.S.—All paid up mem-bers of No. 1 branch of the National Land Company bers of No. 1 branch of the National Land Company are requested to pay their general and local expenses on or before the 10th of January, 1848, or they will not be returned for ballot.

CHRITENHAN .- At our weekly meeting on Monday evening last, at the Temperance hotel, Chester-walk, Mr Willey in the chair, it was unanimously resolved people had been robbed of their regimmate right, and a code of rules drawn up; and a number proving to demonstration, the right of the people to done, and a code of rules drawn up; and a number the elective franchise. A vote of thanks was awarded of members joined, and paid in their first instal ment by shares of 3d. each. After which we illuminated the room, by barning that base, lyingland calumniating paper, called the WEEELY DISPATCH, which is being dispatched very fast; we dispatched

it from the above hotel, where it has been fostered

this place in the Mechanics' Institution, on the Charter and the Land.

KENNINGTON.-A meeting was held at the Temperance Hotel, Hanover-place, on Thursday evening,

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

Medames Duffy and Booker, and 105. to Mars Jones, she having received £1. since the last acknowledg-mant; also 103. to the veteran present. Mr Stall-wood, on behalf of Mr John Perry, submitted a pro-that their savings were turned to labour's account. We should therefore proved. ence. It is of no use that men write against Mr

MANCHESTER. - A meeting of the balloted members | good work, and press forward to the consummation of Manchester, Stockport, Droylsden, Ashton, Staly-bridge, Mottram, and Oldham, will be held at Mr Whittaker's, (late Dixon), Temperance Hotel, Great Ancoats, on Sunday, January 2nd, at ten o'clock in the morning. Paid up shareholders will

MANCHESTER EXAMINER, and the 'Sleaford Murder other cases they have now on hand.

ing, at eight o'clock. MONCETON DEVERILL. - The members of this

branch of the National Land Company are requested it from the above hotel, where it has been fostered for the last eight years. The Nonrigens Star has now taken its place, which gives a far more brilliant light. shareholders will please to observe that the levies for | warded with the order. the year 1848 ought to be paid up to insure for the

next drawing. The SOMERS TOWN branch of the Land Company will meet for the future on Sunday evenings, for the receipt of monies, at Mr Duddridge's. Bricklayers' the precaution to take one of them to the post-office, when an address was delivered by Mr M'Grath on the Rise and Progress of the Land Company.' Se-weral members were enrolled. Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at eight o'clock. to inquire whether they would pass, and were informed

## Plational Association of United Trades.

" Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of the above association met on Monday and following days, for dispatch of business. Correspondence has been received from Manchester, Bolton, Bacup, Doncaster, Keighley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Halifax, Stockport, Macclesfield Hanley, Leek, Congleton, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, Camelon, St Ninien's, Paisley, Holytown, Whitehaven,

forencon, to adopt Bye Laws for the year 1848, when members in arrear with local levies are requested to pay the same; also the present year's expenses for from the miners. This is an important district; and infuence of your delegate, has been

of labour's redemption.

ChorLET.—The shareholders of this locality have Central Committee to conduct to an honourable justice of the case, the Central Committee have makers. entered into a subscription for the prosecution of the and successful termination, both the Camelon and clearly shown in their address, that they were in-

The first number of the Central Committee's Report power to grant them pecuniary assistance. Then, is published, and a copy has been forwarded to the secre- in reference to the ' want of promptitude,' Mr Gardwith the Land and the Bank, can be obtained. All are requested to give their orders through their local on their application, and upon every subsequent oc-

cation must be made.

The committee very much regret to find that some copies of the Report, which had been circulated through the post, have been surcharged for overweight. The committee, besides testing them in the office scales, took

Communications upon the general business of

Barratt, will abundantly prove; and further, that the against him; failing to do this, Mr Gardner wil National Trades' Association is entitled to better stand justly entitled in every honest man's opinion treatment from the agents of the London block to be henceforth treated with silent contempt. printers, in return for the great services which they As the best proof of the effect produced upon the

have received through the exertions of the Central tinplate workers, upon whom Mr Gardner, in his own opinion, produced such an extraordinary effect, Committee. that at a full meeting of the trade, a resolution for

Mitcham, March 19th, 1847. DEAR SIR, -I am requested to inform you that the delegate you sent down among us, namely, Mr William-son was obliged to stay with us on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the unsettled state of the business that gentleman came down upon, for had we not de-tained him until the question was settled, we should have been in a far worse position than we were before. I can assure you it was Mr W.'s powerful and well-aimed dis-cussion that brought the battle to an early close without O'Connor and the Land Company, the confidence of other places. The following trades have sent in favour. It would be useless here for me to explain the result of the interview with Mr Campbell, and other busi-

we trust our friends will devote their energies to the amicably settled, with a few other points gained on our part.-H. H.

The points at issue between the Crayford Block Printers and the Central Committee have been suf-

eligible, therefore the Central Committee had no receive subscriptions for shares, and the above pur-poses, where rules and other information, connected with the lend and the Bork in the backtering of the perusal of Mr Gardner's letter

with the Land and the Bank, can be obtained. All paid-up members, in arrears for local levy, will not be eligible for the ballot, if not paid on or before the 10th of January next. Lowar WARLEY.—The members of this branch and it the accounts, and transact other important see, be rather beavy, it may be requisite for such additional charge as may be necessary to cover the extra expenses. National Land Company will in future meet at the Burton ale house, Orchard-lane, every Tuesday even-ing, at eight of Clock. Moxekrox Devenue. M Holytown, to whom, as also for cards and rules, appli-Lancashire, but it was the duty of the Committee to noint out to Mr Evans's men, the true position they South in the casion there is planty that has the point out to Mr Evans's men, the true position they as faith in the society there is plenty that has; the stood in with upwards of one thousand starving committee we can change any year if they do not do man comple of supplying men's places in Cray.

sent there as it often had been before. Were the Committee wrong upon Mr Gardner's own showing Thirteen men were found, at all events, in Lancashire, though rough effusion, for the sake of the valuable ready to fill their places, and eleven of them to kernel contained in it, which is strongly recomswallow a document into the bargain.

But the chief object of the Central Committee in their future guidance, if they are desirous of seeing

voting a sum of money from the box was negatived. but in consideration of the block printers' position. they were allowed to send subscription sheets through the various shops for the voluntary contributions of the members, I am, Sir,

In behalf of the Central Committee

Yours, &c., Thos. Lavendes, Sec. 29, Pinstone-street, Sheffield. Dec. 15th, 1847.

DEAR SIR,-In answer to yours of the 13th inst. I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 28th Nov. which con-tuing the decision of the district committee on the case of Mr Claughan has attended several meetings in Whitehaven, Carlisle, &c., of which meetings we will emport more fully next week. At the district meet-Whitehavers, take I Diron, Temperance Hotel, Great Ancoats, on Sunday, January 2nd, at ten o'clock in the morning. Paid up shareholders will be admitted. Hyps.-The guarterly meeting of the members of this branch will be held at the house of Mr Thomas in the evening, when all paid members are desired to succeed, would have seriously affected the these members neglecting to pay their next year's general levies. These members neglecting to pay the same, will not have their names placed in the ballet until such sums the contral Committee to conduct to an honourable the contral Committee to conduct to an honourable

Yours, &c., JAMES THOMAS, district sec.

The following extract from a letter from the bobbin twiners of Keswick, dated, Dec. 14th, 1847, shows the opinions of a totally disinterested body of

Sir, I remain, yours truly, and a lover of fair play,

BENJAMIN BOWLEY, Sec. The Central Committee publish this hone ... mended to the deep attention of the members for

body : requesting the Directors to send a lecturer to veral members were enrolled. the district ; recommending the formation of a Library and Tract Society ; and appointing the next delegate

chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and day evening, at eight o'clock. confirmed. A gentleman, and a sincere friend to gression, gave two shillings-one for the Executive Fund, and one for the local. Mr Sweetlove was elected secretary to the O'Connor Tartan Club, and Mr Trier, treasurer. An interesting discussion took place on the probable consequences of the enactment of the ings. on the average, have been numerous and truty People's Charter, which was continued until half-past intelligent. I left Glasgow for Alexandria, Vale of ten, when it was adjourned till next Sunday evening. at seven o'clock.

Intent coffee house, Back Hill, Hatton-garden, on discourse, favoured the audience with a few select Sunday evening, Mr Wilson in the chair, Mr Wm. readings from the letters of Mr Alexander Somerville, Salmon gave in his resignation as delegate to the The quotation principally related to the legal points Metropolitan Delegate Committee. Mr Allnutt, de- and security of the property to the members. He inlegate to the Metropolitan Delegate Committee, gave A committee was appointed to carry out the plan ; also respecting the proposal to hold a Democratic be derived from the possession of small plots of land, Congress at Brussels. Report received. Mr Alfred Fennell moved, and Mr T. Salmon seconded, the fol-Fennell moved, and Mr T. Salmon seconded, the fol-lowing resolution :- "That this meeting hail with himself disatisfied ; assured his hearers of the high ballot. on the Repeal motion of Mr F. O'Connnor; and conceive their conduct merits our severest consure, and and join us in our glorious struggle for the Charter. Let London be once more the centre 'f a great agitaamount of subscription will not press heavily on your pockets; one penny per week is all we ask of you.

ALFRED FERNELL, Sub. Secretary. M'Grath lectured in the Temperance Hall on Mon-M rherson, the reaction to propheter to the manimously appointed to preside, and after a brief speech, intro-duced Mr M'Grath, who was very warmly received. He rapidly reviewed the rise and progress of the Na-the speech by Mr Sectt, and seconded by Mr Clark, se-the clark divide a seconded by Mr Clark divide a seconde di seconde divide a seconde div woollen drapery establishment, was unanimously appointed to preside, and after a brief speech, introcareer to its present proud position, and proved it to Newcastle, and will lecture here to night. be factious, frivolous, and groundless. Mr M'Grath concluded an address of upwards of two hours, by a is there so much that is really interesting as in Ayrjustice, necessity, and expediency of each point, - and the womb of Scottish patriotism. The unfortu-the evil that it would correct, and the amendment nate, but brave Radicals of 1819, were recruited that it would effect. Mr M'Grath proved, in the from this county, and here live many men to whom

LLANGLIX.—A meeting of this branch was held at the house of Mr George Jenkins, at Potters Row, this branch for the General and Local Expense this branch for the General and Local Expense meeting to be held at the same place on the last Convertence on Monday evening, the 20th of December, when Mr Fonds, are requested to pay up all demands for the George Jeakins was appointed secretary ; Mr John

GERENWICH AND DEPTFORD .- Chartist meeting Winkle, treausrer; and Mr William Arthur, room, 39, Butcher-row, Deptford. Mr Knight in the scrutineer. The committee will meet every Satur-

#### MR KYDD'S TGUR.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,

DEAR SIR,-During the past fortnight, I have leetared every night,-Sundays excepted. The meet-Leven, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and leo-tured in the United Presbyterian Chapel. The Rev. CITY AND FINSBURY .- At a meeting at the Good Mr Wallace was present, and at the conclusion of my troduced the subject by declaration of his pure intenin his report respecting the new Democratic Hall. tions, assuring the meeting that his only object was to be taken at nine o'clock. protect the public: He admitted the advantages to be derived from the possession of small plots of land, Democratic Congress at Brussels, and pledge them. respectability of Mr M'Kerrow, editor of the Man. NEWTON' HEATH. The members of this branch Democratic Congress at Brussels, and pledge them-selves to use every effort to cause the Democracy of the Whistler's' letters, so as to enable them to up-2nd, 1848, at the house of Mr Brundret, Church-England to be efficiently represented therein.' Sup-ported by Messrs Nobbs, Gover, Allnutt, and Salmon. enough asked my reverend friend to unite example two e'clock: Fennell seconded, the following resolution :-- 'That the members of this locality view with feelings of deep regret the base and unmanly conduct of some of the Teish Reneal members, with regard to their conduct

the subject a due share of consideration. I proceeded ceive their conduct merits our severest censure, and we consider them unfit to sit as Repeal members, since their conduct proves them to be nothing more than mere Whigs.' Supported by Messrs Gover and Antill. mere Whigs.' Supported by Messrs Gover and Antill. Carried unanimously. Mr Antill moved, and Mr need by a gentleman whose name I toward he are op-Carried unanimously. Mr Antill moved, and Mr posed by a gentlemen whose name I torget, he is, and local expenses for 1848 before the 10th Jan. 1848, Gover seconded, the following resolution :- 'That however, the village surgeon, and in his way, a man otherwise, they will be excluded from the coming the members of this locality recommend their Chartist she members of this locality recommend their Chartist brethren throughout the country to use every ever-Scheme was based on the assumption, 'That it would secretary will sit every night during the ensuing week year.' In order, however, to show that they were tion to press the sale of the NORTHERN STAR.' Carried reduce the population to a level with the clod hoppers from seven till half-past eight o'clock in the evening, nnanimonaly. Mr Coleman resigned as conneillor of the locality. Mr Nobbs moved—'That Mr G. Fox be councillor in the room of Mr Coleman.' Carried. had no trouble with my medical friend; he stamped in the intervention of King-street, to give an oppertunity to those who had no trouble with my medical friend; he stamped may wish to join the Land Company. councillor in the room of bit offenant. Outputs, and the resting adjourned to mous with fury, froth, and sound, the medical gentle-their subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned to mous with fury, froth, and sound, the medical gentle-rington branch of the National Land Company will man is quite a prodigy. Really we have a state doc- be held on Sunday next, at six o' clock in the evening, ter among us, but I dare say the Dervill weavers will at the New Ina, Carrington. All those that are in even prefer his pills to his legislation. It is annoying arrears with the Expense Fund must pay up at the Let London be once more the centre 'I a great again, to meet a man, who professes by education to be a until they grant us our Charter. Rally and join us; is to meet a man, who professes by education to be a gentleman, speaking with haughty authority to others, insulting an injured race, and charging the wish to see your country regenerated, and become in wish to see your country regenerated, and the adof continued wrongs, over which the parties have no begs to inform the members who may wish to pay miration of the world. Come, then, and join us, the guidance. The working classes of this country are their subscriptions or expenses, or any person wieb guilty of no such injustice. It is the instinct in their ing to become members, that he will attend at their nature to feel for the unfortunate; and the injured place of meeting, viz., The Good Intent Coffee house, Irishman finds in the oppressed Scotchman, a true Back-hill, Hatton Garden, on Monday, the 27th, on IPSWICH.-THE CHARTER AND THE LAND. - Mr heart, and a generous friend. The meeting was Wednesday, the 29th, and on Friday, the Sist of Dec. satisfied with my replies to the 'doctor,' and some after which, no person can be enrolled, from eight day night. The body of the hall was filled with a of the youths of the village, threw their bonnets to till half past nine each evening. most attentive audience. On the motion of Mr M'Pherson, Mr Frazer, the proprietor of a wholesale woollen drapery establishment, was unanimously converted to preside, and after a brief snearb intro. Model of the source of the rights of labour. I con-woollen drapery establishment, was unanimously woollen drapery establishment, was unanimously converted to preside, and after a brief snearb intro. Woollen drapery establishment, was unanimously converted to preside and after a brief snearb intro. BANBURY.--This branch of the Land Company will meet on Tuesday evening next, instead of Mon-I remain, dear Sir, yours, most respectfully. To Mr Barratt.

tional Land Company. He then entered into an ex- cretary of the branch, supported by the writer, and the close of the year; and all those members whe tional Land Company. He then entered has an ex-position of its principles, demonstrating clearly their efficiency to realise its noble objects. Mr M'Grath. in the course of his address, adverted to the opposi-the occasion. I returned from Ayrshire to Glasgow. of January, 1848. tion which the Company had encountered in its and lectured in Ardrie on Friday last; came by rail to In no county of Scotland that I have ever visited.

forcible appeal to the meeting not to let the few days shire. The inhabitants of the weaving villages are of the present year pass without causing their names the most intelligent men with whom I ever conversed; to be inscribed on the roll of the Company. The they are readers and thinkers. In those districts most hearty cheers followed the conclusion of the lec- is many a well thumbed pile of pamphlets.—Cobbett's ture. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting dissolved. The meeting of Tuesday was even more numerous than the one abovc-reported; the subject for elucidation being the 'People's Charter.' Mr Gosling, a sterling Demo-'People's Charter.' Mr Gosling, a sterling Demoorat, was elected to fill the chair. Mr M'Grath rose the weaving population ; they are the best critics I months, are earnestly requested to attend. amid the heartiest plaudits, and commenced a lucid ever heard, their taste is refined ; and they, in their PORTSEA. — The members of this branch are re-

n future. present year, on or before Monday the 27th inst. SHOREDITCH, -On Sunday evening next Mr Dowl-ing will lecture at the Green Gate, Hackney-road. Subject: 'The Land.' Chair to be taken at halfthe Association to be addressed to the general secretary, Mr Barratt, and not, under any circumstances, to individual members of the Central Committe; and upon past seven o'clock. Persons can join the Land Com-

pany by applying at Mr Hancock's, No. 9, Globestreet, Bethnal-green, NorringHAM.—The next meeting of the Land mem bers will be held at the Loggerheads, Narrow Marsh' secretary.

on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. UPTON-ON-SEVERN, -- The members of the National the interest of the Land and Labour Bank, Chair to

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE .- The Land members of this branch are requested to attend a meeting, to be held at the house of Richard Hamer, on Sunday, Jan. perative duty of the Central Committee to prove

BARNSLEY .- All members of branch No. 1, are requested to attend at Mr George Uttleg's, at seven

STOCKPORT .--- All paid-up members of this branch a perfectly legitimate manner, and promised to give of the Land Company who received their certificates before the 1st Dec. must take the same immediately BLACKBURN .- Notice is hereby given that the paid

BIRMINGHAM, 111, Rea-street .-- The paid-up members belonging to this branch are requested to send next letter shall at all events be more conclusive. in immediately the numbers of their certificates. MARYLEBONE.-Mr Guest will attend at the Coach-

ainters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road. every Sunday evening, to enrol members in the National Ceoperative Benefit Society.

Inn, on Friday, December 31st, at six o'clock in the evening, on very important business. Those mem.

damp when made up, or some sheets of paper somewhat trade, and the utter hopelessness with such an amount decision at the next Conference, or before a special thicker, may have caused the unpleasant circumstance. of surplus labour, of any assistance being at that Great care will be taken to prevent such an occurrence time practicable.

The next wilful mis-statement of Mr Gardner, is in his assertion that not one word was recorded on the Committee's minutes of the proceedings of a deputation, consisting of Messrs Gardner, Fairman, and

pecuniary matters to Mr James. Webb, the financial M. Vickers, who attended the Central Committee, certary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—The Central Committee deeply regret that the truth being, the names only of the deputies, in one or two instances, were omitted; but the sub-stance of the statements, made by the several depu-Messrs R. and W., such would I think have been otherthey are compelled again to vindicate themselves tations, are carefully recorded. The Central Comagainst the unmerited attacks of the Crayford Block mittee will pass over, as utterly beneath notice, all UPTOM-ON-SAVERN.—The members of the National Land Company are requested to meet at the house of Mr Thomas Clarke, Old street, on Monday, January Srd, 1848, to pay their general and local levies. MANCHESTER.—An adjourned meeting of the mem-bers of the Manchester branch of the National Land Company will be held on Sunday the 26th inst., to take into consideration the best means of promoting take into consideration the best means of promoting statements of W. H. Gardner as facts, without the of a document that was ever offered to man, woman, strictest investigation. The Central Committee or child, or any evidence of a collusion between Mr

contented themselves on that occasion, by stating Swaisland and Mr Evans, both of which statements that 'gross misrepresentation' had been propagated had been broadly made by Mr Gardner, and as by the Crayford deputies. It now becomes the im- broadly denied by one of the Crayford block-printers. Ample testimony was adduced, to show that Mr that the most wilful untruths have been, and are Swaisland was too honourable a man to Icud himself still in the course of circulation. by W. H. Cardnor, and other deputies from the same body, for no other to so dishonourable an arrangement; on the contrary, he had kindly consented to become a medipurpose as it would appear, than to destroy the Naator in the affairs; neither was any proof offered to tional Trades' Association. The Central Committee Mr Peel that the works had been closed for seven do not conceive it necessary to follow W. H. Gardner weeks, for the purpose of taking stock, but great through the whole of his flippant epistle, but simply regret was expressed that such conflicting statements to grapple with a few of its most prominent points. had been made by the various deputations who had Passing over for a moment the wonderful victories attended the Central Committee. Mr Gardner then W. H. Gardner declares he has gained in discussion admits, for the first time, that the reason assigned with members of the Central Committee, before vaby the Central Committee, for refusing their claims, rious trades' bodies, we will proceed to the first as stated in the ninth paragraph of their address, point charged against the Central Committee as a namely-the pecuniary ineligibility of the Crayford falsehood, namely, that they (the Crayford Block | block-printers, No. 2, is ' a tenable ground ;' and Printers) were members of the Association before

' if taken up in the first instance, would have prethe present year. Mr Gardner states in answer to vented the present unpleasant feeling.' If this is so-and that it is, we have at length Mr Gardner's reluctant admission-we ask, why, in the name of all year.' In order, however, to show that they were that is honest, does not Mr Gardner cease to charge members previously, and considered themselves to the Central Committee with injustice, even, to use be so, we here give verbatim copies of letters, re- his own expression, at the risk of ' cutting the Asso- the School room of the Working Man's Hall. Mr ceived from their secretaries; the first of which. to Mr Barratt, is in naswer to an application made by mittee's endeavouring to injure them, is notoriously that gentleman for the payment of the levies due untrue ; as no public step was taken by the Comfrom the Crayford Block Printers up to that date. mittee to answer these gross misrepresentations, Crayford, Kent, Feb. 1st, 1845. DEAR SIR,-You will, no doubt, have come to the con until publicly called on by trades' bodies, whom they (the Cravford block-printers) had applied to for assistance, and even then the Committee never sought Gardner begins and ends his extraordinary letter with-the self-laudatory boast of the splendid victories he claims over sundry and all the members of the Central Committee he has had the great fortune to encounter. Deputations from the Central Committee have met Mr Gardner before the shoe-

The Central Committee offers, as another instance of the reckless disregard of the means taken by the deputations in the country to accomplish their and amidst loud cheers. deputations in the country to accomplish their ends, that one of these deputies stated to the nailmakers of Dudley, that the Crayford block.printers had paid £500 into the Association ; while the fact is, these men have never, from their first connexion with the

These letters speak for themselves and need but Central Committee. exposition of the principles of government. He took an able review of the social disorganisation of the people, tracing their numerous wrongs to one teem-ing source—irresponsible government. He then di-rected their attention to the Charter, showing the rected their attention to the Charter, showing the they that they ever were members until 1647. The next point we will refer to is the very imper-in another unqualified disclaimer. The deputation, by Mr A. Tomlinson, from Burnley, to a highly retinent attack on Mr Williamson, who, in the early as in duty bound, stated to that meeting the dif-Ashron-unders-Line -A lecture will be delivered part of March. 1847, having occasion to wait on ferent points upon which the Central Committee mously called to the chair. Mr Tomlinson com. clearest manner, the superiority of Chartism over experience hath taught wisdom; and whose every by Mr William Aitken, on Sunday next, at six Mr Swaislands, or the No. 1, Crayford block prin- grounded their decision, and the last in order, and menced his address by giving a lucid statement of having been given for the Charter, the meeting se-deed in men of middle age, and those advanced in liver addresses in the Working Man's Hall, on Sun-lowing extract from a 'letter of March 8th, 1847, served them right for sending such b----y muffs, our streets, a living monument of misery, wretched signed, Peter Hoy, and addressed to Mr Barratt; in which he says, 'sixteen of our men, and five of Mr Green, knows that he is perfectly incapable of using ner, elucidated the principles of the People's Charter, the says, 'sixteen of our men, and five of Mr Green, knows that he is perfectly incapable of using ner, elucidated the principles of the members of the Evans's, were appointed to wait on Mr Williamson, any such language under any circumstances, and and made an eloquent appeal to the members of the delegate from the Central Committee.' Mr Gardner | yet Mr Gardner, knowing that the man he gives as analgamate themselves with the menuers of the says, Mr Williamson was not sent for. Mr Williamson his authority distinctly denies it, has the baseness Charter Association, and once more arouse from their dicted: In the resenting. O'clock in the evening. Wakefile to as the value of this branch will says, with withanson was not construct so food. Wakefile to give the falsehood an extended currency, through the present apathy. He next directed their attention to the mest on Friday evening, December 31st, from eight to nine o'clock, in their room, Puller's Clese, Mur-clearly establishes, having business in Crayford, in the prostience and colors are worked to nine o'clock, in their room, Puller's Clese, Mur-clearly establishes, having business in Crayford, in the prostience are worked to nine o'clock, in their room, Puller's Clese, Mur-clearly establishes, having business in Crayford, in the prostience are worked to nine o'clock, in their room, Puller's Clese, Mur-clearly establishes, having business in Crayford, in the prostience are worked to nine o'clock, in the area of the state at five potatoes as fit food for swine—potatoes as fit land's and five of Mr Evans's men, (and not twelve, as Mr W. H. Gardner's erroneously asserts). He Committee to meet him before any trade in London. then refers to some promises made by Mr William. He knows that hitherto the Central Committee son upon that occasion, 'not one of which,' he says, have always been too happy to meet and expose his 'has ever been verified.' If these promises had re- misrepresentations, and they are still ready, if with ODDEAR.—On Sunday next, December 26th, Mr Thomas Jones, of Liverpool, will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. [Branar Gauss.—Mr William Dixon, of Man-chester, will lecture at the Sir Walter Scott, oppo-site Northampton-street, Cambridge-road, on Sunday. Bocember 26th, at seven o'clock. A meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Terpeated lower. A meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Terpeated lower. A meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Sir Walter Scott, oppo-site Northampton-street, Cambridge-road, on Sunday. Bocember 26th, at seven o'clock. A meeting of the shareholders. Bar requested to attend a quarterlygeneral meeting to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the stareholders are also to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the stareholders are also to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the stareholders are also to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the stareholders are also to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the stareholders are also to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road, on the capability of two acres of Laad matrice for the dispute between Mr Heath, at six and constant attention to domestic misery. The be held at the Exchange Room, in the Market-place, to elect officers. [When is not stated.] December 26th, at seven o'clock. A meeting of the shareholders will the shareholders will the held at the Exchange Room, in the Market-attender of a delighted audience. Numator, On Starday evening, 4th December the shareholders will the held at the Exchange Room, in the Market-attender of a delighted audience. Numator, On Starday evening, 4th December on the coasistic misery. The repeated lower. Cambridge-road, on Sunday. Bar requested to attend a quarterlygeneral and local expenses. A meeting of the shareholders will the held at the Exchange Room, in the Market-attender officers. [When is not stated.]

very close to the legal weight, and some, from being Printers, was to show the deplorable state of the Central Committe are fully prepared to defend the Conference, if Mr Gardner takes upon himself the responsibility of calling one in accordance with the rule.

19, Mount-street, Shaw's-Brow, Salford,

December 21st, 1847. DEAR SIR,-I have to acknowledge yours of yesterday and in reply can only state that no objections were raised to the reasons set forth by Messrs Robson and Williamwise, were a votecome to on the merits of the question. Let it be understood distinctly, that the Crayford their decisions upon that question.

I am, yours, truly, but in much haste, JAMES GOULDIN, district sec.

WINLATON NAIL MARBRS.-Received on behalf of the Horse Nail makers strike, Winlaton, the follow-

	ing subscriptions :			
	Stephenson's Manufactory, Newcastle		11	101
	Shield's Row Colliery		5	i
	South Moor Colliery	•••	11	2
	Hawk's Chain Mekers, Gateshead		6	ļ
	Hawk's Puddlers, Gateshead		3	Ċ
	Swallwell's Smiths		5	ē
	Winlaton Mills		5	ē
	Blaydon Smiths	•••	8	6
	St Peter's Quay Chain makers		5	1
	Folley Shop Nailors, Newcastle		1	Ē
	Bury Edge Colliery		8	0
i	North Shields Nailers,	•••	5	i
	Tyzick's Chain Makers, North Shields	•••	- 4	6
	Pow's Chain Makers, North Shields	•••	7	4
				_
	Total	- £3.	12	83
	ſ		-	. 4

Winlaton, Dec. 18th, 1847.

OLDHAM.-On Sunday evening Mr Leach, of Manchester, lectured on the Land and the Charter, in ciation toribbons?' The charge of the Central Com- Thos. Wild in the chair. Mr Leach commenced by commenting upon past and pending events. The people, he said, were frequently asking what will the Parliament do, instead of determining what they themselves ought to do. He reminded the meeting of the prophetic promites of the Free Traders in reference to high wages and good employment, as we should not have to pay money for foreign food. [At to prevent them obtaining that assistance they ap- this part of his speech the room was literally plied for. The Central Committee will, in conclu-sion, offer a few remarks upon the grand theme Mr obtain ad mission. The meeting was, therefore, ad journed to the large hall.] Mr Leach adverted to the progressing state of foreign manufactures. He stated that Mr Cobden, in his tour, had found machinery in the city of Moscow, in Russia, in a very advanced condition. The Chancellor of the Excheover had officially declared, that we had, during the past year, paid thirty five millions of money for fumakers, tinplate-workers, and the London District | reign food. Mr Leach said the higher and middle Committee. They also met a deputation before the classes displayed no disposition to improve the pre-Manchester District Committee, and Mr Williamson | sent deplorable state of affairs. Ireland, with all its was compelled, in Sheffield, to defend the Central grievances, received no consolation from its rulers. He said the people must make an universal effort in order to obtain the land; it was their only resource. Mr Williamson had the satisfaction of ' tearing to verting the people from this legitimate object-the atribbons,' (if Mr Gardner will pardon the use of the tainment of the land. He made a powerful appeal on phrase) to the perfect content of the assembled behalf of the Land Scheme, and deslared there never meeting. The subjoined documents are the best was such a noble effort displayed for the effectual emancipation of the people. It was, said he, a practical mode of enfranchisement. Ile concluded with

TODMORDEN.-The Land Company in this town have got the letter of John Neal, with some remarks of their own, printed and placarded, which has created a feeling of disgust against the mean and base hire. lings of the MANCHESTER EXAMINER, who, for a mess Association, paid three per cent. of that sum ; of pottage will pander to the prejudices of their emthough they would now force, by the most dishonour- ployers. The proprietors of that paper commenced able means, £500, or more, if they could, from the the attack upon Mr O'Connor, expecting thereby to increase the circulation of that paper, but they have

Last week I brought thequestion before our men again, and they paid up cheerfully; and if you will let me know which is the most convenient post-office, to be mude payable at, either myself or Mr Kenyon will send you a post office order by return of post. I have no doubt that as our men become acquainted with their own interest, they will benefit therefrom ? But as W. H. Gardner states, 'Many of our then members agreed among them-

selves to pay a weekly levy to assist the Central Committee in carrying out the plan.' However, the Crayford, June 9th, 1846. Sig, —I am directed by the men of Mr Evans's shop, to send the money which we have collected from the various members belonging to us, according to the instructions I have received; but it will be necessary to apologise for

the seeming neglect in not having sent it before e per Post MOSSLEY.-The members of this branch are re-uested to attend a general meeting, at the Fleece 8d. each, making £2 Is. 4d.; when writing this I could be the provider of the second secon Yours, respectfully, JOHN REDSALL, Clerk.

To Mr Barratt, secretary of the Trades' Union.

clusion that I have treated your several communications with disrespect, but I do assure you I was placed in a very peculiar situation-not that our men were unable or unwilling to pay the levy, but there were little incidents that caused it to be postponed from time to time. I will say no more upon this point at present, but will call at your office the first time I am in town.

Committee from the attack of a confidential corresvondent of Mr Gardner, who produced a letter which answers to Mr Gardner's bombastic egotism.

TODMORDER.—Thomas Tattersall will lecture in that indicates the internal struggle of mind that day, December 20th Instant, as the owning. The Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday, January 2nd, in civilization, so far as a cultivation of the social day their general and local levies on or indicates the internal struggle of mind that day becomes a cultivation of the social day. December 20th Instant, as the owning. 1848, on the present position of the people and their relations of life are a constituent element, and yet before January 3rd, 1848. duties. The lecture to commence at half-past six suffering so much from a continued scarcity of food. Dundres. The Commit

to address the meeting. WORCESTER --- A public meeting will be held at the

years ago Mr Harney asked me if I ever observed City Arms, on Monday next, at eight o'clock. OLDHAN. — On Sunday next, December 26th, Mr appeared, compared with the unmarried females. I to be held at the New Tanner's Arms, Grange-road,

rected their attention to the Charter, showing the Ayrshire. A county that is the very nurse of song, sons desirous of becoming members, are invited to deny that they ever were members until 1847.

ysars. There is a sadness in their serious demeanour day, December 26th instant, at aix o'clock in the

Dundry.- The Committee of this branch will

BERMONDSET .- The shareholders of this branch

spectable audience. Mr John Whiteley was unani-Land Company and working classes generally: to amalgamate themselves with the members of the present commercial system, and proved, to the satisfaction of every one present, that, the land was the only refuge for the surplus labourers to flee to, and concluded a most powerful and soul-stirring address, which occupied two hours in its delivory, amidst the cheers of a delighted audience.



# THE NORTHERN STAR

#### IVQUEST.

the result.—J. Brown, a labourer, said that decessed had lived with him as his wife for nine mouths. She died at three o'clock last Wednerday morning. She had been ill from the Wednerday morning. She had been ill from the Wednerday morning. had been ill from the Wednesday preceding. He went to Mr Dawson, at one e'clock, on Tuesday week, to see if he would come and see the deceased as there had been a parish order left for his attendance in the morning, but he was not at home. At five o'cl:ck Mr Dawson called and saw deceased, when he told her that he could do her no good. He Phillips, the landlady of the house deceased lodged in, said that on Wednesday week deceased complained Sunday morning, she being a great deal worce, witbut he refused to come without an order. The demedicine. She went at Bix o'clock for the medicine, but Mr Dawson was out, and his wife said he would refused to attend without an order. On the Monday morning a young noman came with a peremptory message from the workhouse that he was to attend. He refused to go, and told her if she would get a bottle he would give her some medicine, and if she When he was applied to at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, he did not go to see the deceased because he knew it was useless, as she was dving. The witnesses had greatly exaggerated the case, and having called witnesses to prove that he was generally attentive to his patients, he said that he always went without orders if the cases were very urgent .- The Ceroner summed up, and left the case in the hands of the jury, who returned the following verdict -- ' Natural death from influenza and abdominal disease. The jury regret that Mr Dawson did not see the deceased on Monday, understanding that application had been made to the poor-house for an order for his attendance, aithough too late to be obtained."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SOHO.—A fire, attended with should at once cut him down from the box. Some vicinity of the city. The commencement of the considerable damage, broke out at five o'clock on of the party then seized the horse by the head, when rising of the waters to an extent which occasioned so considerable damage, broke out at five o'clock on of the party then seized the horse by the head, when considerable damage, broke out at into o clock of the party then seized the norse by the nead, which a carriage door and presented any alarm was visible on Friday morning, and so flames were first noticed in the first floor, in which a pistol at Mr Houghton's head, and demanded his purse. It may be easily imagined that the ladies possible to save the whole of the property which benumber of new carts, caravans, and chaises were de-posited. The stock was of such an inflammable cha-posited. The stock was of such an inflammable cha-yielence on the one hand and the fear of the ledies violence on the one hand, and the fear of the ladies the waters rose still higher, and completely overracter, that before assistance could be obtained the on the other, Mr Houghton's situation was anything flowed that part of the district which is contiguous racter, that before assistance could be obtained the flames were pouring forth from the window so fiercely, as to threaten with destruction the entire kuilding. Engines of the London Brigade, with the West of England engine, quickly attended, and the firemen by great perseverance succeeded in confining the flames almost exclusively to the premises occurried by fames almost exclusively to the premises occupied by Mr Kingwell. Mr Kingwell was insured in the West state between the parties, when fortunately the West yards of Mr Follett and Mr Nicholas Tuckett, were Dorly emnibus drove up within hearing. No sooner

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING AN ONDER FOR THE PA-RISH SURGEON.-Before Mr W. Carter, at the Hero than all of them scampered off across the fields, and

MURDES AT CASILETOWN, NEAR HEYWOOD -A shocking murder was committed on Saturday evenshocking murder was committed on Baturday even-ing, upon a labouring man, named James Duck-worth, of this place, originating, it is believed, from revengeful feelings. It was committed upon the car-riage-drive leading from a newly-erceted hall, be-longing to Mr Richard Kay, cotton manufacturer, peared to be insurmountable, the trains, both loco-peared to be insurmountable, the trains, both locosent a powder, which was administered.-Sarah near Castletown. Dackworth was in the habit of motive and atmospheric, contrived to puch through sleeping at the hall. On Saturday evening, a few them, although, of course, with some loss of time. minutes after eight o'clock, as John Kay, a groom, The fires barely escaped extinction, and the pipes reof being sick. She went to bed, where she remained who lives close to the entrance gates, was coming till she died, retching almost incessan: ly. Witness down from the hall to go home for the night, and gave her some of the medicine which she had herself was about 180 yards from the gate, he distinctly taken for the influenza. About eleven o'clock on heard four blows struck in the direction leading to ness spoke to Mr Brown about a doctor, but he had and that some person was beating down the turf, them. Imagining that a cow had got upon the lawn, not a shilling to procure one. Witness said she be-lieved the parish doctor would always come at once he determined to take the trespasser, if he could in the the parish doctor would always come at once he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser, if he could he determined to take the trespasser is the determined to without an order. She sent to the parish surgeon, catch him, up to the house, and ran towards the which occurred on Monday morning se'nnight. The but he refused to come without an order. The de-ceased at that time was in dreadfal agony, and com-plained of the doctor not coming. and expressed her belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-belief that if he was there he could give hersomething to relieve the pain. On Menday morning applied to the sounds proceeded for that pur-the pain. There here the the time the could give her sounds proceeded for that pur-the pain. There here the the time the the time the could be the time the the time the the time the time the to the time the top the the time the time the top the to relieve the pain. On Menday morning appli-he perceived something lying on the ground in the hour for granting one, a message was sent to Mr Dawson to see the deceased. He still refused to go without an order. On Tursday merning an order was without an order. On Tuesday merning an order was He found Duckworth lying on the ground, with his Parkes, sons of John Parkes, sen., both single men ; precured which was left at ten o'clock in the morning face downwards and in a pool of blood. Ile lifted William James, who has left a widow and two chil. with Mr Dawson. He however did not come till five up his head, but it fell again to the ground, as if lifeo'clock that afternoon. When Mr Dawson came, he less. He ran home, told his father and mother, who raids he considered it a case of great neglect. Witness were there, and also a next door neighbour. named as if life two children; and Thomas Jones, a single man. Sandy,') and few or none of them will have the courses are even more base than murderers, two children; and Thomas Jones, a single man. Sandy,') and few or none of them will have the courses are even more base than murderers, two children; and Thomas Jones, a single man. Sandy,') and few or none of them will have the courses are even more base than murderers, two children; and Thomas Jones, a single man. Sandy,') and few or none of them will have the courses are even more of the man also who were more or less burnt. He was not to be made to do anything without an order. He probe made to do anything without an order. He pro-nounced deceased to be in great danger, and said he had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was procured, and the man taken to the Dog and had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was added to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was procured, and the man taken to the Dog and had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was added to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was added to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was added to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated if he was added to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to the ball to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell Mr Kay. Meantime a wheelbarrow had nodenbt it might have been argentiated to tell was argent had nodenbt it might have been prevented if she had little more than a hundred yards from where the journed until Wednesday, the 15th inst., to procure had proper attendance in time. He told witness to let him know if deceased was alive in the morning at 9 o'clock, and he would give her some medicine. She, however, died at three o'clock that morning. Take however, died at three o'clock that morning. Jane on the entered upon it that day, and this event caused it to if possible, to ascertain how the gas ignited. From Stimpson, a ledger in the same house, said that on he very full of company in the evening; so many as Sunday she went to the doctor between one and two. forty, we are told, being there at one time. Amengst She asked him if he would come ? He replied, 'No, the company was Duckwerth, a man named Tetler, the following morning and gat an order.' He told her to go a spademan, who was discharged from the hall the following morning and get an order, and then he four or five weeks since, another, Benjamin Garnett, would attend. She went to the workhouse the next who worked there twelve months since, and a third merning at a quarter past ten o'clock, but was refused named George Wolstenholme, who was at work there one, it being past the hour. The policeman at the till Monday, when he was apprehended on suspicion door recommended her to go and represent the ur- of being concerned in the murder. From what we it fortunate that the accident occured on the Mongency of the case to Mr Dawson, and he had no doubt he would attend. Witness told Mr Dawson the di-they had been there a considerable time, ever since sent; otherwise the sacrifice of life must have been they had been there a considerable time, ever since sent ; otherwise the sacrifice of life must have been the streets of Nenagh, or Ennis, or Killaloe. God rections she had received at the workhouse, when he dusk, when Dackworth said he must go home. told her to bring a bottle and he would give her some Wolstenholme induced him to stay a while longer, and, it is said, went out himself. Duckworth, at not be at home for three or four hours. No medicine Tetler (it is not positively ascertained whether Garlength went out, and was immediately followed by in a very short space of time ; and on his return made use of a vory remarkable expression to a man named John Stott, who is also employed by Mr Kay as foreman of the spademen, namely, 'I'll gan you summat, he'll not goo up yon got worse he would go. He saw deceased when he to neet. Almost immediately afterwards the went to see his other patients. She was suffering intelligence was brought of the finding of the body, cause of death. He was unable to go earlier than he except Tetler, Garnett, and Wolstenholme, were anxious to see the body, and saw it, and the two and baron gleams still more brightly in the Christmas latter eventually 'swore' that they would see it, and did accordingly, but Tetler did not see it, though he betrayed very great anxiety about the man, and frequently asked how he was going on. Mr Pickford, was quite insensible, and never rallied, even so much as to open his eyes, but died about eight o'cleck on Sunday morning. A police-officer was sent for, and on examining the spot where the body was found, pieces of oak about four inches thick, which had

FIREAND ROBERTY IN HOURBEDITCH.—On Theseay erealing, about four o'clock, a fire boke out on the pipt, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the heurs of is: and sereen o'clock, might, between the submet of the province, and is as with great difficulty that he es-caped burning. The simen succeed in confining the cab, which was hired from Mr Jackson The cab, which was hired from Mr J the fiames to that portion of the premises in which they originated. As soon as the flames were extin-guished, it was secretained that some ene, who had entered the house under the pretence of lending they only in the country for some time, and sus-volving the less of a very considerable amount of entered the house under the pretence of lending torily refused, when one of the party drew forth an of £400. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SCHO.—A fire, attended with

provide rate and a control bar, however op and by in only is in the greater and include in the great and include in the second and the second came thus suddenly jeopardised. Yesterday, (Sunday,) nies of Ireland. This law will prevent the Irish peasant from going about his business at certain hours, and under certain circumstances; but why should a famishing, half dead fellow, go out at all in the presence of well-fed soldiers and policemen ? IRELAND'S 'LEADER-THE CORRCION BILL-MISERY True, in all decency, he had better remain in his cold cabin, and starve till he gasps his last, in silence and in peace! His gun and his pistol will be forced from him, too; but of what value can such yards of Mr Follett and Mr Nicholas Tuckett, were articles be to a man whose last pig and cow, and under water, as was the case with many of the sheaf of corn-nay, his blanket and his pet, have dwellings of the more inhabitants considerable did the robbers know that assistance was likely to reach the spot before they had completed their work, number of the less wealthy portions of the citizens rate collector ? But, na bock lish ! The Munster Trons. Different rot Obrainse as Onder For HP Actes, as the fields, and the robbers know that assistance was likely to minute watch as was the ease with minuty of the porce inhabitant, considered with minuty of the raise alloft and point and the robbers know that assistance was likely to minute of Watcho Inn, Limbeth, on Tuesday, respecting the death of Maria Dowett, gas that on Saurday last he received a letter form Mr Ryman, a tradesman in the Watcho-road, in the police hay since been engaged investigating the inquired into by the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the has police harves, as one of the main cases of the case ought citters are not been areas of the coroner of the clurchwarders, he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the he, the coroner, had submitted the letter to the has been identicial and the whole of the nore exerced in a couching beast more degraded the has been necessarily as many cyces, as would had to be convey. The police haves since been engaged investigating the had submitted the letter to the had submitted the letter to the had been her friedds. In the 'hor diast the the ware of that class or with the ware noted to the coroner of the classes, as one of the has have for the fractories as mony cyces are submitted the ware submitted the letter to the had been her friedds. In the 'hor diast the the ware of that classe or with the ware noted that the case ought class the friedd and between the present proceeding were of the prise has the main loads a many arms as Briarous, they will nad t Argus, and as many arms as Briarous, they will not be able to keep the peasantry quiet, nor save the 'rack-renter,' and land jobber, and 'exterminator' from the punishment due to their crimes.

These marshes, which are very extensive, were com-But a truce ! talking in this strain reminds me pletely flooded; indeed, to such an extent was this the of something rather comical. It appears that some of the abottors of Irish Curfew Law, are already chuckling over the vast improvements it has even now effected in the 'manners' of these unruly gentlemen, Terry Alt and Captain Rock. According to those enthusiastic wiseacres, the very mention of Ceercion has frightened Tipperary into comparative tranquillity, and the 'veni, vidi, viol,' of the Roman conqueror was but a flea-bite compared with the coived almost as much water as air. peace-compelling prophecies of the Whig Coercien

## UMales.

Bill. Even some of our celculating neighbours north of the Tweed, have been 'feeding themselves with these fancies, and the following morceau, extracted from the GLASGOW EXAMINER of the 4th THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP .--- We instant, cannot but be amusing to any one knowing montioned last week a calamity of a most serious the condition, and feelings, and temperament of Irishmen at the present hour. nature, involving the loss of no less than seven lives, The penalties, we should say, are lenient enough. following are further particulars respecting the fatal What care these assassing for imprisonment ? The bill ought to allow transportation for life (' Och, Sawney, jewel, be aisy !') in desperate ('Och !') cases. It is not a little remarkable that the measures have already (' already !') taken partial (' very partial, indeed,') effect. Crime is on the decrease since the measures (' Faith, Sawney, honey, we have taken your measure already. Keep your four ugly bones out of Tipperary, and Lord love you !') were proposed. These murderers are cowards at heart, dren ; Lewis Morgan, who has left a widow and two

The Irish Coercion Bill is now all but the law of the land. What a pretty New-Year's gift for poor, ill-fated Paddy! But an additional bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's bucket of water can add little to the agonies of a take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's take effect. The sequence with a pretty new-Year's take effect. The sequence with the sequence with a pretty new pr bucket of water can aud inthe to the agoines of a take effect. The country is in the greatest alarm- anticipating the fun they will have by and by in bay measure suspended.

## A VOICE FROM TIPPERARY.

AND DESPAIR OF THE PEASANTRY .- EXTERMINATION OF THE TENANTRY.

were few. It was for being sincere, uncompromising he, power to enter our homes and violate the san

came forward with handfuls of professions, but little real sincerity ; she accepted their yows of sternal devotion to be inflicted, when the ruffian band pass devotion to her interests, and commissioned them to be and act as her representatives in the senate house of England. Well, of course, they went. The leader of the Irish people and Henry Grattan taking upon themselves to direct the movements of the neards of the direct the movements of the neards truth to to the induction of the pain of witnessing his sweet home's disgrace, h bearth's pollution. Crime is decreasing here now, and evictions dail going on as usual-twenty-eight persons were turned out the truth of the road side at Many pseudo Irish party. John O'Connell vowed—and of course, registered the vow in heaven—that he would die on the floor of the House of Commons before he would permit the people to be coerced. Pity he did not die somewhere before going to St Stephen's to disgrace his father's name. And he kept the vow he swore hy expressing his expression has a substantial the provided and he here the vow he And he kept the vow he swore by expressing his agreeable surprise that the 'Prevention of Crime Bill,' was'so mild. 'Oh!' as an eld woman said the other day, 'Och, then, mon ! die yee's ever hear the likes. Well, that beats Bannagher.' Well, all we say here is that Johnny will be our leader no longer. Paddy shan't purchase an estate for him as he did for Grattan's father. But, after all, is not it too bad that the man Ireland trusted.—the man she loved for his father's set trusted,—the man she loved for his father's sake,— the man she would honour for his father's services,— could thus be found to play the part of renegade ? Lock the man she would honour for his father's services,— could thus be found to play the part of renegade ? could thus be found to play the part of renegade ? I ask him, is he not convinced that he did what his father would sooner die than do ? He did. If all the remedial measures that England could give were offered along with a Coercion Bill, the late O'Con-nell would refuse to give the latter his support. And Grattan, too. Oh ? the descendant of the man who said, that he would never cease, so long as a link of the chain of British tyranny was elanking on Irish rage—the descendant of such a man to be found congratulate themselves on the way the tide of par the chain of British tyranny was clanking on Irish rags-the descendant of such a man to be found supporting an English Coercion Bill for Ireland. If the spirit of his father were to return and hear the son record a vote for the degradation of his country, I'm sure it would turn in disgust, and deny that he, Henry Grattan, was its offspring. Alas ! for Ireland, the acts of such men are blank spots in her history. It is bad enough to be persecuted and hunted like a wolf, but it is crushing, it is worse than agonising, to be betrayed and deserted by these we trusted. The week at Ballingarry for stealing cows. They were base servility, the slavish acquiescence of those men, are far too disgusting to be dwelt upon. They sicken one's soul, and almost cause him to hate his species. Little wonder that the English minister should say of them what Augustus Cresar said of his servile, crouching senators,—'Infandum es servile pecus !'-as, after all, the slave is despised even by

**G HEET DIDITION AND CONSERVERS** FIREAS RESERVE A DATABATES and Darszer, Bir broks out sons to fin the submrts of the same to fin the son which has taken place. They have reconnected and the sons finites from the falling of the sons to the sons finites from the falling of the sons to the sons to the sons to the sons finites from the falling of the sons to the sons finites from the falling of the sons to the sons to the sons finites from the falling of the sons to th

DECEMBER 25, 1847

named Connegan of 'Carrickbey,' in the county Waterford, took it into his head, last week, that I might with all due right immolate a young ma named Wall, to his drunken notions of peace-makind he stabbed him, and then, as a matter of course, in flicted a frightful gash on another young man, who name is Sheehan. This worthy preserver of the publ County Tipperary, 14th December. In a former letter to you I observed that Ireland was ever unfortunate. Patriots she had, but they were faw. It was for his in the ball of the ball of the public of Not long since she lauded to the skies the men who loves the other, would stand between both, and th

vict Almighty God of not being the author of th week at Ballingarry for stealing cows. They we legal thieves before, but now they are determined act decently. At Lorah last week, a case was tried before th magistrates, E. F. G. Ryan, Esq., R.M., and Joh Lalor, Esq., for illegal distraint and riot. In th latter case, a constable M'Kenzie swere he came t prosecute on speculation ; but yet informations were r ceived against the parties, though it was apparen to any one that the men were perfectly justified i resisting the bailiffs, who acted illegally, and agains whom informations were lodged for so doing. There magisterial cleverness for you-two decisions, or proving the other a nullity—a farce on the law. Bah Lord John, you would want to write to Lord Clarendo a billet de sante for the future guidance of the R.M. through the country. The weather for the last week has been dreadful Every part of the low grounds has been flooded wit the excessive rain that has been falling since Sunda last. The storm was also very severe; two boat were swamped by it. The O'Connell monument co lection amounts to £37. in Thurles, and in Clonm £150.

Home Rews. England.

DURHAM.

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING in Sunderland brow of the lawn, which outside forms a kind of was done by a flood on Sunday night. A correspondirections; the crash was dreadful, and as the the poor fellow's life. The murderer or murderers waters were rushing irresistibly to the mouth of the must have been close at Duckworth's heels after he said more than twenty vesse's are complete wrecks, over of the raised laws, for had they run down the and that about thirty more are greatly damaged. | carriage way Kay must have heard them, and if Four vessels are sunk near the pier, and one was they had gone down the opposite side of the lawn he driven to sea and went on shore near the north pier, the crew of which were taken out by means of the the crew of which were taken out by means of the the police officer came, Tetler and Garnett had left flood somewhat abated. It is said one man was seeing that the rails and make of Tetler's correskilled and several others dreadfully injured.

the evidence of those examined on Tuesday last it dowing of coercion has already wrought 'niracles in appears that the explosion occurred in the 'stall' or Munster, and subdued the spirit of insubordination heading,' where the parties were at work, and thus amongst the 'tall mountaineers ' of Tipperary. But in one instant, swept off a father and two sons. It now, Mr Examinen, listen for a moment whilst I appears that Mr Wightman, an agent lately come rehearse for your instruction a few 'facts' which iato the employ of the Messrs Bailey, had been into will, I deem, convince you that the southern peasan-the pit on the previous Friday, and had then cau- try are not so easily 'cowed' as you seem to think, sioned the men with respect to the gas. We think and that they are no more alarmed at vice-regal much greater. Freland.

#### (From our own Correspondent.)

OHRISTMAS AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS-THE GOVERNMENT'S 'NEW YEAR'S GIFT'-THE GLASGOW 'GAWK'-THE SPECIAL COMMISSION-THE YOUNG IRBLANDERS.

DUBLIN, DEC. 20. Old Christmas once more comes round, and light hearts throb joyfully, and bright eyes beam merrily, to welcome the advent of this happy day. In every Christian land, in every civilised country of the glebe, this holy festival comes fraught with hope, and gladness, and thanksgiving. The courtly hall of prince yule-log, whilst the peasant's hut, however poor its occupants, or however rude and unpromising its ex- | their gigantic stature, terior, is not shut out from the comforts and pleasures and sinless enjoyments of this glorious season. And man, named St John, was barbarously murdered in his look up to him as their future guide. surgeon, was sent for and attended Duckworth, who in no country of Europe were the usages and festivi- own house at Lismarrock, in the county of Tipperary. ties of Christmas more joyously observed than in Ire- The cause of this was some dispute with a younger land-to none did the approach of Christmas bring brother about the occupation of a farm. more fun, and frolic, and happiness, and solace, than No. 8 .- On Sunday, 12th instant, Mr Feltham Watson, to the Irish farmers and poor Irish peasant. How- a gentleman residing near Nenagh, was fired at in his several foot-marks were found, as were also two ever straitened he might be all the year previously- own avenue, on his return from prayers. The shot carhowever difficult hemight have found it to repel the ried away part of the cloth and buttons of his outside formed a cart-leg used for propping up the shait. It wolf' from his cabin-door, and 'keep body and soul had originally been more than four feet long; the together,' he never failed in securing a portion of the one. shorter piece, about seven inches in length, was comforts peculiar to Christmas, and in his own found just opposite where the body was found, simple enjoyments was as happy as the proudest 'rack-renter' in the land. 1 recellect well the time sticking in a perpendicular position in the soft soil to the left of the body, as if being broken by a viowhen the Irish 'scullogue,' or peasant farmer, was never without his 'pig or bacon' in the chimney at Christmas, besides making sure of having a turker in the same county, was fired at in his own that could be framed. Hear him speak of the Coerlent blow, it had risen to a considerable height, and fallen in the position in which it was found. The Christmas, besides making sure of having a turkey house. He received a desperate wound, but hopes of his cion Bill.' Musha bad luck to them-they let us lay 'crammed,' or a pair of geese 'fattened' for the recovery are entertained. other and longer piece was also found nearly close to it, but it had evidently been flung carelessly up the Christmas dinner. The poorest peasant, the wandering beggar, was not destitute in those days; for was done by a flood on Sunday night. A correspon-dent in that town says :--On Friday night it com-menced raining very beavily, and continued to do so all day on Saturday, to a late hour in the night bat about three e'clock on Sunday morning, com after the ebb of the tide, the fresh water from the higher parts of the river in Weardale came down in such torrents, and flooded the harbour to such an sloping terrace, and had rolled down again. This Each torrents, and nooded the harbour to such an pewas relied to the grownu by a sudded violent blow, treasures with a pienteous hand, the farmer dia not ineir object was to carry of arms, in miles, in miles, in miles, is one of the party have been below the bridge were form from their moorings, cast sioned the noise heard by Kay, the groom, who, it robber landlord could not clutch up ALL; the poor arrested. adrift, and hurled before the fury of the waters in all appears, was on the spot, but just too late to save man had a little left, and even with that little, he

was content, if not entirely happy. But now ! in 1847 ! what a change has come upon waters were rusning intensionly to the most of the must have been close at Duck were and and a new and the spin and the sp bowsprits, masts, bulwarks, were crushed, and it is the sides of the road, escaping back again under the spirit waxes furious, whilst the fingers wield the the gun was subsequently restored. pen to write about poor Ireland. Christmas ! The No. 9 .- On Wednesday, the 15th, Michael M'Donough Christmas of 1846 found us poor, and cheerless, and of Shrue, near Oughterard, in the county Galway, was Death was reaping a prolific harvest, and though of she was of swan-drops, some of which lodged in the but they, or their descendants, may yet show how rocket apparatus. The life-beat was also launched, the public-house and gone to the Farewell Inn, at 'the white snow lay' on plain and mountain, the Oughterard. The man is recovering. to be ready in case of emergency. This state of da-mage and direful alarm continued till daylight, when most of the remaining this were they were found about ten many day on plain and mountain, the oughtersto. The man is recovering. I have not heart or courage to write, God knows. Menery, Mr Brittain, and Mr Murphy, near Limerick, The wretched misery, the half-famished skeletons. Irishman did not despair. They fondly hoped that were visited by an armed party, who fired shots and

Well, now, is it not 'morry to hear,' as Sir Walter Scott would say-such poltroons as this Glasgow 'gawk' twaddling about matters of which they know no more than does the man in the meon. How ravished he is at the thought that the very foreshathose he serves. proclamations' than they would be at hearing the ballad of the 'Shan vhan vocht' chaunted through knows, nobody in Ireland, or even in moral and en-

about to cite are; to me, a source of the deepest regret, yet in order to show that coercion has not I will place on record the following calendar of Irish the last ten days, and, consequently, within the pe-riod which elapsed since the GLARGOW EXAMINER's peace-preservation 'measures' were proposed :---

No. 1 .- On the night of Thursday, the 16th instant,

No. 2 .- On the night of Tuesday, the 14th instant, a

coat. He was an 'exterminator,' or about to become

No. 4 .- On the night of Wednesday, the 15th instant, Samuel Wilkinson was shot dead at his kitchen fire in his house at Ballinalee, in the county Longford.

notices were found 'served' at the hall door of Bishop's. | then, by my soul, they may go to the devil and sbake

No. 8 .- On Tuesday, the 14th, a soldier on sentry at

However, amid this wreck of treachery and cursed deceit, it is somewhat consoling to turn another glance at the parliamentary proceedings, and feast oneself with the noble stand made by Feargus O'Connor and a few others for Ireland. Oh! If lightened Sectiand, can abhor outrage or murder more than I do. God knows the facts I am now that warms that noble fellow's bosom, it is given abundantly in his acts since he took his seat in parliament. The friend of the slave, whether he live in checked, and will not prevent crime in this country, Ireland or America, -- the friend of liberty through outrages and crimes, all of which occurred within the universe,-he knows but one object, that is, to give freedom to all. For that he battles in a foreign land : for that he sacrifices his brilliant prospects;

for that he braved the terrors of the dungeon ; for that he was calumniated ; for that he was hunted Thomas Murphy, a wealthy farmer, residing near Hos- from his country ; and for that his name will be repital, in the county Limerick, was shot dead in his par. vered by all posterity-and though I hate adulatior. lour, by an armed party, who entered the house about | though I scorn to give or receive it, I am compelled seven o'clock. They carried away £30 in each. Murphy to state my true convictions as to his character. Let was one of the finest men in the country, and one of him know it, and if it afford him gratification se seven brothers nickwamed the 'gorscons,' on account of much the better; his name is now in every man's mouth ; his patriotism is admired by his hereditary opposers, and his countrymen here are beginning to

Every word he uttered on the Coercion Bill finds an echo in every Irishman's bosom ; he 'stated facts, and predicted consequences, which will attend the introduction of the Coercion Bill, so sure as to morrow's sun shall rise.

I know the Irish peasant's feelings. I know his present unheard of misery. I know of his burned house, his starving children, his naked, wife-and I know he will despise the English government's power to coerce him. I know they have as much chance of forcing from him his arms, as they would of trying to stop the tide with a fork. His arms he will keep, No. 6.—On the merning of the 12th, three Rockite now they want us to lose money and all. Arrah food only fit for brutes-seeking to preserve life by raw turnips and herbs. In fact, the blood runs cold, the Union and thus effectually rid their country the heart shivers to think of the unheard of misery of an alien hierarchy, and a selfish, grasping, and un the people. It is truly alarming, and the prospects of the future are still more gloomy. They are causing every man who, atall, can make up a few pounds. O'Brien's Bridge, in the county Clare, was fired at in to emigrate to America. Whole neighbourhoods are going ; and entire towalands preparing to go. Little, England thinks what she is doing. She is exiling her best and bravest subjects. She is sending them out of the land Nature and Nature's God destined for

their habitation. She is parting with them, not in friendship, but in enmity. They go, and carry with them a pent-up reservoir of hatred, and who knows of Leith, Mr Cumming, Mr Ekings, Mr Alexande but they, or their descendants, may yet show how Grant, Mr J. Cockburn, and Dr Alexander Hunter

seeing that the sails and make of Tetler's corres-pended exactly with those near the body, took them ter: that the storm would soon blow ever; that ment, or prepare themselves to abide the consequences nature. I would wish to give some idea of it, but my

Mr Kemmis has been in Clonmel for the last wee investigating the late murder cases, and it is expecte that a Special Commission will be held in that tow immediately. Z. T. O.

IRELAND.-THE EDINBURGH CHARTISTS

An important public meeting was recently hold in Adam-square Hall, for the purpose of petitionin parliament to adopt the policy towards Ireland em bodied in Mr O'Connor's late motion. The report of the meeting is now out of date, but we give the reso lutions as evidence of the brotherly feeling of th Edinburgh Chartists towards the people of Ireland.

1. That this meeting deeply laments the amount severs and unparalleled distress that exists in the siste kingdom, Ireland, and further deplore that her Majesty government has not, as yet, introduced any measur breathing a just, benevolent, or a generous spirit.

2. That this meeting cannot allow the present opport tunity to pass without declaring it as their opinion t her Mojesty's government has deliberately betrayed th confidence the country reposed in them, in introduc at the present juncture, a coercion bill as a remedy f Ireland's grievance, seeing that scarcely two years ha elapsed since they gave it as their opinion that coerciv measures for Ireland had completely failed to restore the unhappy country to a state of peace and prosperity.

S. It is the opinion of this meeting that, from the in quitous and brutal treatment Ireland has ever exp rienced at the hands of successive governments since th period of the Union, it is the sacred duty of the peop of Ireland to demand and struggle for a Repcal principled executive; but, while recommending the Irish brethren to make strenuous efforts to attain th desirable end, they would, at the same time, in a spin of fraternal love, exhort them to aid their English a Scottish brethren in securing the enactment of t People's Charter as the law of the United Kingdom thus taking an efficient and secure step to annihilate th bane and curse of every country-class legislation.

Mr Archibald Walker presided ; and the speech were exceedingly talented and eloquent. The meet ing altogether reflected great credit on the Edinburg Chartists.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE .--- We extract the following killed and several others dreadfully injured. LINGENERS. COLLISION OF THE MEASURE. COLLISION OF THE MEASURE. COLLISION OF THE MEASURE. Collision. The Fiambeau stanser left her moorings to was at the same differences of further information, the same officer the place where the plac rom the HALIPAX MORNING POST of the 1st inst. ;-A CHARTIST FIG.-Mr Clewlow, butcher, of West street, Somers Town, on Tuesday last slaughtered and exposed to the view of many admirers, a ver fine fat pig, which had been fed by Mr John Hornby one of the allottees at O'Connorville. This splend animal, although not bred or fed by a certain paupe prince (whose fat productions have, of late, beet paraded before the public,) is in many respects equa to those exhibited at the Smithfied cattle show (w state ithis from personal inspection) and we true that our friends on the people's estates will strive to outvie and emulate cach other in this kind agricultural produce. GLASGOW-HONESTY ENCOURAGED.-A nico little begged to be allowed to remain silent, as 'he had a country. It is just as natural for him to right her which was well filled with something or other. Of very bad cold.' In the course of the proceedings, a wrongs. We, who are now young men, got the taste the man't that she thought had dramad it, the follow girl last week found a pocket book in the High-street tleman) that she thought had dropped it, the follow We are daily receiving lessons, and, I trust, are ing conversation took place :- 'Sir, here is you book, I think it was you who dropped it ?' 'O yes are taught to believe that it is incompatible with our my dear, it is very valuable, and I would not kave dignity, as men, to submit to seridom. We are catch- lost it for the world—you are really a good girl, and ing up a notion of self-reliance—and, if needs be, I think we are determined to be able to make it something more than a mere speculative theory. Something more than a mere speculative theory.

unscathed, it is difficult to reconcile with their state- | she had been paying the labourers in her service, and | many a year before. ment the little injury which the Wirral has sustained. The crew of the Flambsau, of course, maintain that the other party were entirely to blame.

MUSKETS FOR IRELAND .- A policeman at Manchester has been dismissed from the force, very pro perly, for buying fire-arms from the pawnbrokers for the purpose of sending them to Ireland.

DEATH FROM LEAVING THE PORCE IN THE FIRE. An inquest was held last week on the body of E.

the fine most stanted the sightest injury, attached a rope and towed the gister the past, and the lister also greatly dis-the pier, but did not succeed in converging the strange to take the most in converging the figure in the story' bafied, wearied, and brief the figure in the story' bafied, wearied, and broken. mechanics that, other things equal, the body which dissolution, which occurred in twenty-four hours viving remnant of her population, if not improved, at prostutions. has most velocity is the one most likely to escape after. It appears, in the former part of the evening, least, not more miserable than they had been for

#### STAFFOIDSHIRE,

ponent parts of one vast, 'monster' delusion. Christmas comes again, and finds us not only the ATTEMPTED MURDER - A very painful feeling has most wretched, but what is infinitely worse, the most prevailed as Wolverhampton during the present week, arising out of the following circumstances:-A person named John Griffith was brought before the bench of magistrates, and charged with before the bench of magistrates and charged with before the bench of the charged with before the bench of the bench of the bench of the charged with before the bench of the charged with before the bench of the bench of the bench of the charged with before the bench of the bench of the charged with before the bench of An inquest was held last week on the body of E. A person named John Grimth was brought before Terras, a child about five years old, whose father is living in Chorlton-upon-Medlock. On the Thursday morning previous the servant girl had put the poker in one workhouse, by stabbing him in the abdomen. than been anlrish serf frodden down and insulted by in the bench of magistrates, and charged with having in chorlton-upon-Medlock. On the Thursday morning previous the servant girl had put the poker in order to make the From Mr Cooper's statement it appeared, that on open foes: and what is far and away more heartbreak-in the a very enthusiaatie response. The meta the We are daily receiving lessons, and, I trust, are morning previous the servant girl had put the poker union workhouse, oy stabbing num in the abdomen. I etween the bars of the grate, in order to make the fire burn; after it became red hot it fell out at the feet of the deceased, the bottom of whose night-gown it immediately set on fire. The servant was unable the farmer is abdomen, saying, at the same time a knife at his abdomen, saying, at the same time it is incompatible with our the institut to retinguish the farmer having a fire are to see.' The point of the farmer is incompatible with our the institut to retinguish the farmer having a fire are to see.' The point of the farmer is incompatible with our dignity, as men, to submit to see from to see the the farmer is incompatible with our dignity, as men, to submit to see from. We are catchit immediately set on fire. The servant was unable on the instant to exting ish the flames, having a some trouble the knife at his abdomen, eaying, at the same time on the instant to servant was unable on the instant to exting ish the flames, having a the screams of the children ran down's stairs, and wrapping the cradle blanket round the deceased, or he must have been instantaneously killed. After some trouble the knife was taken from the prisoner, wrapping the cradle blanket round the deceased, wrapping the cradle blanket round the deceased, or he must have been instantaneously killed. After some trouble the knife was taken from the prisoner, wrapping the cradle blanket round the deceased, wrapping the cradle blanket round the deceased to

before she totally usappeared. At the time of the peakst care occurrence the tide was running in, and the broad to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent them falling off. In answer to inquiries to prevent the sad affair took place, she replied she have heard the most conflicting statements as to the had not the least idea. She did not appear to feel they looked forward hopefully, and though 'hungry' bird in the story' baffied, wearied, and broken' have heard the collicion. The crew of the Wirel affirm to the prevent the prevent the least have been expected to in short 'not prevent the length and hopefully, and though 'hungry' of the least here have been expected to in short. A few week and the chief they looked forward hopefully, and though 'hungry' of the least here have been expected to the least here here here expected to the least here here here expected to the least here the length and here the length and here the length and here the length and here the feel to the length and here the length and here the feel to the length have heard the must connecting statements as to the cause of the collision. The crew of the Wirral affirm that at the time their engine was stopped, and the helm put hard a port. As, however, it is a law of method which with a courred in twonty four hears in twonty four hears. Sin Michael Barring-the length and breadth of the helm put hard a port. As, however, it is a law of method which with a courred in twonty four hears.

after. It appears, in the former part of the evening, she had been paying the labourers in her service, and afterwards retired to the parlour to read the news-paper, where it is conjectured she was taken in a fit, held. Verdist.—'Accidental death.' Nonent parts of ene vast. 'monster' delusion. succeeds Mr Monahan, and Mr Baldwin, Q.C., is to volve her in their own destruction. To be sure. replace Mr Hatchell as Castle Adviser. they who rule England may laugh at the Irish, and

#### colonial and Foreian.

INDIA AND CHINA. fe have intelligence from India by the overland the appearance. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. (a are in receipt of advices from the Cape to the penas Italiana ! The last consume the Cape to the penas Italiana !

october. The last accounts (published in the Soih, announces that the troops had entered for various periods. imatols mountains, but the enemy had disapd and they were at a loss to conjecture in direction Sandilli had moved. This result was the inhabitants compelled to fly in every direc. In short, the tragical scenes of the past year be again expected in all their atrocities.

ITTR NEWS.-Intelligence from the Cape to the A October, brings news that Sandilli, the chief ter of the Kaffirs, has surrendered on the sole conthat his life shall be spared. The GRAHAW's JOUENAL of Wednesday. October 20th, an. this important fact as fellows :-

eder of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir G. teley, with the very important announcoment the proscribed chief Sandilli, with eighty of his series, had surrendered to the British troops. This ann was brought in by Captain Bissett, C.M.R. a sith Captain Hogg, quitted the Amatola the same ing, thus riding a distance which is estimated at Histhan 120 miles, swimming several rapid streams. but twelve hours.

FRANCE.

Te CONVERCE has calculated that during the last then years no less than 1,129 prosecutions had scirected against the journals in the name of Louis-Philippe, who had inaugurated his accesto the throne by a formal promise that no pro tion should be in future instituted against the During that period fitty-seven journals were ed to suspend their publication in consequence severity of the penalties. The writers were med to 3,141 years and eight months' imprison. and the Journals to 7,110.500f. fine. PATHIE contains the following, headed '

sizess of M. Guizot' :-the general meeting of the Polish emigrants which

indice at Paris in the evening of the 29th ult., M. amine, a Russian refugee, pronounced a speech the oppressor of their common country, the our Nicholas. M. Guizot has given orders to M. tanine, through the Prefect of Police, to quit Paris senty four hours, and France within the shortest diedelay. We denounce to the indignation of all

in reform banquet at Grenoble took place on Sun. A thousand guests are reported to have been t. The basquet at Morbihan is speedily to follow in be attended by MM. Odillon Barret, Laroche. En, de Lamartine, Berryer, Garnier Pages, Cre-Halfor the 25th inst.

dressed ladies formed part of the procession, and marched, preceded by the public, in a style to please the strictest disciplinarian. The clergy also took a prominent partin the proceedings of the day. It is now night, the city is but of no importance. India was generally illuminated, and the neighbouring coast presents to the and the state of things at Canton wore a ere a long line of light. The streets resound with the patriotic songs 'Sorgete Italiani,' and 'Seil barbero tente,' On every side is heard the cry of 'Viva l'inde-

Seventy insurgent prisoners have arrived at October Cheonicity of the 26th November) went Naples, from Reggio, in Calabria, sixteen of whom the 25th of September. At that date Co. have been been condemned to death, but their Somerset was expected to advance against the punishment was commuted to the galicys for life, for in a day or two. The ZUID-AFRICAN, of and the rest sentenced to hard labour at the hulks

Numerous and menacing troops surround the royal palace at Naples by night and by day. At Palermo, all the popular chiefs who were conspicuous alivanticipated. The apprehension that the Kaf. in the late manifestation have been cast into prison. ally anterment of the troops, would again pour notwithstanding the exemplary moderation which the question, not on the ground of any peculiar circumthe colony, has proved but too true. They inun. was the character of this movement. The people, the colonial boundaries in every quaster-the disconcerted, murmur : the arrest of their chiefs has ples. One danger was pointed out as likely to arise from has been ignited-dwellings have been fired- created great distrust towards those nobles and the its adoption, many years ago, by my hon, friend (Sir R. bourgeoisie, who had just been, apparently, acting in Inglis) who intends to oppose me on the present occasion, concert with them, and had, in some measure, directed their demonstrations. If they were to In 1830 my hon, friend took upon himself the character take up arms a second time, it would be impossible of a prophet, and said, 'You may depend ap n it that if to restrain them.

mander in chief of the Austrian forces in Lombardy, has been invested with additional powers, and the I have referred to thereform of Parliament was effected. army under his orders is to be increased immediately to 60,000 men. Six battalions of artillery are (Hear, hear.) Therefore, there is, at least, one danger already on their way. Twelve battalions of infantry which it will be unnecessary to take into consideration in discussing this question. ('Hear,' and laughter.) I place to work to work to work to work to work to work to be the discussing this question. ('Hear,' and laughter.) I place to work town to work to work town to work to work to work ready to march at a moment's notice.

INSURRECTIGN IN GREECE.

A supplement to the Courrier de Marseilles contion had broken out in Greece ; that the garrison of Patras was attacked by the people ; that the govergarrison, too weak 'to resist the numbers of the people, had been obliged to seek shelter in the fortresses, where supplies of food could scarcely reach Spitfire steamer to Patras, to render all the assistance in her power to the English residents there. Grivas was reported to be the leader of the insurgents, who had already killed and wounded several,

INSURRECTION IN TRIPOLI.

From Malta we learn that the whole country around Tripoli was in open rebellion, and the Pacha had been compelled to apply to the Sultan, for im-mediate reinforcement of troops (his own having gone out and been beaten back) to put down the insurgents, as he had no force at his command equal to the task.

The various tribes, principally composed of wild Arabs, had thrown off their subjection, refusing not st men this inhospitable and inhuman act of M. it and this base condescension of our Ministry for annu of the Taar.

THE POLISH PATRIOTS.

ROYAL JUSTICE IN PRUSSIA.-Louis Microslawski and seven of his noble-hearted compatriots have shown themselves as capable of discharging their duty I. La dru-Rollin, Marie, Baroche, Lherbette, and all been sentenced to be beheaded! The remaieder to as any of their competitors; and that in various other atorming deputies. The reform banquet of Bouen perpetual imprisonment, or to periods of various lengths.

Is affairs of Switzerland continued to perplex On the day on which the decision was made known. French Cabinet. Prussia, on account of Nenf. | numerous gensdarmes on foot and on horseback, and French Cabinet. Pressia, on account of Neur. I numerous generatines on norsenaux, and on norsenaux, and an Englishman may aspire. (Cheers.) I will not urge and Austria, on account of the proximity of a company of the guards, were stationed all the morn-these circumstances, because, by doing so, I might seem glulian dominions, were both urging France to ing in front of the prison. The court was opened at to make this a matter of favour and indulgence. No ! I ittem in holding a conference on that question. use of control and immediately all the public seats ask the Legislature to remove the disabilities under in had refused to send a note to the Vorort, but were filled to overflowing. 186 prisoners responded which the Jews labour, not on account of any peculiar which the sense in the decision of the three to their names when called out. The president then merits belonging to Her Majesty's Jewish subjects, but

# THE NORTHERN STAR

## Emperial Parliament;

REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.

. [We were unable to give more than a mere statement a constitutional point of view, and was so ably argued, that we are desirous of preserving a few of the more re markable points contained in some of the speeches, and therefore give an abstract of them.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving for leave to in troduce the bill, referred to the circumstances under which the Test or Corporation Acts were repealed, and Catholic Emancipation carried. The arguments then used did not apply in this case. But he intended to argue stances in the case, but on broad constitutional princibut he is not in a position to repeat his warning now. you admit the Jews to civil offices and seats in Parlia-All doubts are now dispelled respecting the ad-Vance of additional Austrian troops to the Italian frontier. Field Marshal General Radetzky, com-But, without the admission of Jews to Parliament, as the preserver of the se much drended event, within two the question upon this simple, but, I think, solid ground -that every Boglishman is entitled to the honours and advantages which the British constitution gives him, tains a letter from Ma'ta, of the date of the 15th, which says that the steamer Flamer had just arrived there from Corfu, with intelligence that an insurrec-there from Corfu, with intelligence that an insurrecis a birthright of the people to enjoy the privileges comnor was taken prisoner by the insurgents; and the mon to sll.' I found myself on a declaration made in the House of Lords during the discussions on the Conformity Bill:- The Lords think that an Englishman cannot be reduced to a more unhappy condition than to them. The Flamer, on reaching Zante, sent the be put by law under an incapacity of serving his prince and country; and therefore nothing but a crime of the most detestable nature ought to put him under such s disability.' I say, then, that on this ground, unless something shall be proved to disqualify Jews, they stand in the position of persons born in this country, bearing all the burdens which are imposed on them, and ready to serve their prince and their country in any capacity in which they may be called upon, and that, therefore, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by their fellow subjects. I state this with confidence, and I will not attempt to ask your favour by anything which I might urge in behalf of the merits of the Jews. ]

think this is not a matter of favour towards the Jews, but that, unless some ground of disqualification be proved sgainst them, it is a matter of right. (Cheers.) I, therefore, will not urge that even those who have opposed the claims of the Jews have admitted their peaceable conduct and their moral character as subjects-that they are governed by that moral law which is adopted by and is binding on us-that there are among them many persons distinguished for eminent talents_that in the offices to which they have been admitted they have capacities, as well as in the pursuit of science and art, they have shown themselves competent, by their intelligence, to undertake the duties of any position to which

these acts, so far as they regarded both Roman Catho" comprehensive and expansive than any other syste m of claration of Christianity on the part of the Legislaftir' ted that this which was called the Christian character of 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you,' The Jaws were a people of very powerful intellect, of was assured y not exclusive, but comprehensive. Is culti, ated minds, and with habits of study that would ted that this which was called the Christian obaracter of no existence save from the year 1829. He next adverted taught us to bear in mind the civil duties which we re- defy the competition of the most indefatigable Sermany of the fact, that a debate took place on the motion of Lord to the objection that the Jews were a separate Sation-a quired to be performed by our Jewish fellow-subjects ; Their liter. ture extended in an unbroken chain from John Russell, to introduce a bill for the removal of the position which the Jews themselves at present denied. the burden's which we imposed upon our Jewish fellow- the days of our Lord down to the present time. [Mr. eivil disabilities affecting the members of the Jewish If they were aliens, to what country did they belong a subjects; the co operation which we required of them in Disrieli, "From far beyond that.] True, for the hen. When you excluded a man as an alien it was because works of peace and charity; and, as we our elves, sup- gentleman meant, no doubt, to throw into their literathere was another country to which he belonged, and another Sovereign to whom he owed allegiance. But no such reason existed in the case our duties, so we were taught by that great Christian But he (Lord Ashley) was sp ?aking, not of the old Jews of the Jew born in England; for his Attachment was law to deal with them in the same manner, and to in their palmy days; but of ti's Jews oppressed and to England, and to no foreign county whatever. grant them rights, while we impose upon them the per. despised in their days of dispersion. (Henr, hear.) Even But then we are told, though it is rather an insult formance of duties. Nor did he see in the constitution thus, their literature embraced every subject of science than an argument, that, as the late Mr Cobbett used to of this country any feature of exclusiveness. What and learning, of secular and religious knowledge. As say, we do not see the Jows following the trades which had been the whole current of legislation in this coun- early as the ninth century they took the lead in grammar, other persons follow. Is there not a sufficient reason iry-what had been its great and leading characteristic and lexicography, and towards the end of the twelfth for this in your own laws ? You disqualify them from in reference to that diversity of religious sects which their labours in this respect formed the basis of averyholding land, and in many cities, from practising retail had so long existed ? Surely it had been to extend thing that had since been done by Christian doctors. trades; and what right have you to turn round and say the pale of the constitution. (Hear) There was They had a most abundant literature in French and to the Jews-'You have no taste for the cultivation of scarcely an instance during the last century and a-halt German, but especially in Hebrew; and the Jews preland, or for tra?e, which other Euglishmen follow ?' Is of anything like exclusion being the immediate and sented, he believed, in our day, in proportion to their that justice ? Is that argument ? (Cheers.) I believe contemplated result of any legislative measure. (Hear, numbers, a far larger list of min of genius and learning that in France the Jews enjoy all the bonsurs and emolu hear.) On the contrary, the stream of legislation hed than could be exhibited by any Gantile country. Music, ments which the state has to bestow ; and M. Dupin, and been in the opposite direction. Toleration and not ex- postry, medicine, astronemy, occupied their attention, some other eminent persons who have been elected to clusiveness had been admitted to be the principle by and in all they were more than a match for their compeseats in the Legislature, are of that persuasion. Do not, which the government of Great Britain must be regutherefore, I beg of you, rest their disqualification upon lated. The Toleration Act put an end even to the proyour former proscription, and do not argue that, if you fession of absolute unity among the people of this coun. take it away, you will not find the Jews fulfilling the try in religious matters; the perseverance of the Society obligations of citizens like other men in similar circum- of Friends in the matter of their marriages gained its stances. But we have been told also, that there is a object; gradually the Dissenfers were freed from the very solemn denunciation in the prophecies, which would various restrictions that had been imposed upon them ; prevent our granting to the Jews the rights which they the penal code against the Cathelies was from time to claim. It is obvious, that if such be the meaning of the time relaxed ; at last the Unitarians were brought adopt the present measure f. He was fally prepared to. prophecies, it is not for us to decide what should be within the boundaries of that toleration from which done, but that Providence will accomplish by its own they had been so long excluded ;--by the repeal of the means its own purposes. But I would ask where it is Test and Corporation Acts the barriers were thrown that those who use this argument would draw the line ? down which had kept out the Diesenters from the various I have told you that in France they hold all offices to corp ration offices ; then that great messare was passed soul he repudlated (the principle that religion had which Frenchmen are admitted, and that more than one by which the Roman Catholic body was admitted to member of the Chambers has been of the Jewish persua- share in the representation of this country, and from sion. Even in this country we have much relaxed the inat time, in various minute points, the same principle rigour of our enactments respecting them. A Jew has of relaxation had prevailed. Where were we to find the that he could not give his vote for the admission of anybeen a magistrate, a Jew has been a sheriff. By a late constitution of Great Britain if not in the characteristic statute, which was introduced by the right honourable features of a succession of Legislative enactments conmember for Tamworth, Jews may hold offices in corpo- tinued through several generations ? Ours was not: a true faith of a Christian.' (Hear, Hear,) rations, and it was but the other day that a Jew was ad- paper constitution ; it was not to be found in a set of mitted to the office of alderman in the corperation of the cut-and dried propositions ; it must be sought in those city of London. (Hear, hear.) I ask you what right or great principles which had gradually but surely interbusiness have you to interpret a prophecy so as to draw woven themselves with the system of our legislation. the line between an alderman and a commissioner of Some of the arguments of the hon, baronet appeared to customs-between a justice of the peace and, a person be based upon that definition of the constitution re- that I must look upon the members of which it is comhaving a right to sit in Parliament ? (Hesr, hear.) What ported to have been made by a great legal authority,enabled you or authorised you to say where the line in- that the constitution of the country was, whatever was tended by the prophecies should be drawn, and how constituted. (Hear, hear ) If that were the definition, can you take upon yourselves to draw the limits of then the constitution was a most fluctuating thing, and the line the Almighty intended to mark out ? (Cheers.) contained nothing to which appeal could be made with It would be, in respect to the Almighty being, to Strike from his hand the balance and the rod, "Rejudge his justice-be the God of God."

anything like moral certainty. But, if we looked to the constitution as something which grew and expanded, and developed itself with the growth of society; then in the history of the laws of this country, the principle of hear ) I must take advantage of the position in which I trust that no such presumption will fall to our lotthat we shall do that which we think our duty to our religious freedom and equality was to be seen gradually we are placed as members of Parliament. I feel that fellow-countrymen, and the best for the country accord- but progressively developing itself as one of the tendening to our imperfect reason, and rest in pious but humble cies of government in this country, and as one of the in our own profession-for it is a profession-which confidence that the Almighty will accemplish his pur- principles of our constitution, (Cheors.) It had been others cannot have; and that I should be betraying the poses by means best known to his wisdom. (Cheers.) argued by the hon. baronet, that exclusion was not interests of my constituents if I were to succumb to But, Sir, there is that which I can hardly call an argu. punishment ; and there might be circumstances under their judgments in a case where I was conscientiously ment, but which operates more against those whose which that argument would hold; but it was scarcely convinced that there was a batter course to pursue. cause I have undertaken perhaps than any other thing. applicable to any class which had intelligence enough to (Hear, hear.) With regard to the positive arguments There is a pepular prejudice rgainst the name of the perceive, and moral feeling (nough to appreciate the for the admission of Jews to Parliament, I shall be brief. Jew founded upon various circumstances to which I rights and privileges of citiz nship. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord has stated, and in terms satisfactory need not allude-founded upon what I think a mis. Whensoever a class existed in a state, that class felt to me, nearly all that I think required to be stated. His taken view of Sacred Writ, and the dislike and the dis- wronged if their position was such that they were doctrine with regard to the fitness of the Jew for reprise trust there is on the part of men of a different religion. esteemed to have nothing to do with the laws sentation has indeed been contested by the assertion But that popular prejudice which induced the Adminis- but to obey them; and they would never that to withhold political privilege does not constitute a tration of 1753, after passing an act for the naturaliza- cease to protest against that Wreng. (Hear, hear.) grievance. That is a proposition which I apprehend can tion of the Jews, to come down in a kurry, in the next The question really before the house at that moment neither be affirmed nor denied in universali terms; it year, for the purpose of repealing it, has, I believe, very was the partial disfranchisement of the city of London, must be judged by the circumstances of the case. We greatly died away-(hear, hear)-that it has subsided for by the present state of the law it was deprived of its are bound to inquire whether there are strong causes of in this metropolis I have with my own eyes a proof, be- due share in the representation, and was undergoing a disqualification, which oblige us to draw a distinction leman in the city of London, well known in punisument in not having its due share in the formation between one class of citizens and another. If there are that city by his extensive transactions, by his wealth, of these laws in whose proper administration it was so strong and adequate causes, incapacitating parties for the his charity and liberality, was elected for that city by much interested. It was, therefore, in the same posi- performance of certain duties, then to withhold from nearly 7,000 votes at the last general election. (Hear, tion in which it would be had a bill of pains and pe- them political privileges does not constitute a grievance; hear.) I quate that as a proof that this house would nalties been brought in against it for selecting but, if you can show no such strong, and powerful, and are liberal; we intend well to our Jewish whether it was likely that the city of London, which had fellow-subjects, but there is such a prejudice amongst made such a choice, would retract it. The city would live should discharge .- then, I say, in that case, it is the people against them that it would not be safe to le- do no such thing, and he believed that if the house per- true, and it must be affirmed, and it must be affirmed, and it must be affirmed, and it must be affirmed. gislate in their favour.' (Hear, hear.) I warn hon, sisted in that form of oath by which the exclusion of that to withhold political privilege does constitute a grievgentlemen not to rely upon that feeling. I believe that the Barch de Rothschild was effected, it would stir up ance. Having shown that we had contended first for a the people are to the fall as enlightened as the members a most formidable agitation. The electors might be Cuurch parliament, and then for a Protestant parliament, of this house. (Hear.) I believe that the general opi- told that a system of checks ran throughout our repre- in both of which contests we had been defeated by the nion, and the right and true opinion, as I conceive it to sentative system; but the exclusion of a Jew was dif- course of events, or he should rather say by the provibe, is that religious opinions ought not to bring with ferent from azy other exclusion that operated in the rethem any penalty or punishment. (Hear, hear.) I be- turn of members to parliament. There were the oaths, that, according to Lord Ashley, we had now come to the lieve that that is the right and true opinion, overbearing | What was contained in the oath of allegiance, for examany prejudice that may have existed against the Jews. ple, which an honest man and a good subject would not ment. When (said Mr Gladstone) we speak of the (Hear, bear.) I have now, sir, stated to you thereasons feel equally binding on his conscience if he had not British laws and the British constitution, I really must why I think that the objections which have been made | taken the oath? What was there in the oaths which against the admission of Jews are futile and unfounded. a man would not equally feel to be his social and poli-If I am asked what are the prevailing reasons for the tical duty if they did not exist ? There was no exclumotion that I propose, I appeal in the first place to the sion in them. "But the exclusion here was one of reliconstitution of these realms; I appeal to that constitu- gion and race; an indelible brand was affixed upon say their begins, and there ends, the British constition which is intended to give to every man those re- the Jew. As to a profession of Christianity, if he made tution ?' On the contrary, I say that the very same wards, that honour, that estimation to which his cha- i', his mind was not changed by his external pliancy. principle which makes me regard Magna Charta as a racter and talents may entitle him, (Hear, hear.) I He was a Jew by race, and a Jew he must continue: he part of the British constitution, the same principle appeal to that constitution which is the enemy of restric- cannot un Jew himself in order to get rid of his disability which makes me regard the Bill of Rights as a part of tion or disqualification (hear); to that constitution for sitting in that house of legislature. He might as the British constitution, and the Act of Uniformity, and which by the abrogation of the laws existing a few years well attempt to uncircumcise the corpses of his fore- other acts,-I do not mean to say as all equally imporago, has put an end even to those cases of exception fathers. (Much laughter.) If society were now comwhich our ancesters thought, upon the ground of immi- mencing instead of advancing towards the completion of nent danger to the State and Church, they were justified a great experiment, -- if there were now but one faith in imposing. I ask you in the name of that constitution and one worship over the land, and we were disposed to take away this last romnant of religious p rs. cution, to try whether a different and more comprehensive systo show that you are not is disenced by the numbers or tem might not be advantageously adopted, he knew of fairly entered into the political system of the country, terrors that might make that, which was an act of poli- no class of men with whom it would be so safe to begin tical justice, an act of political necessity. (Cheers.) I that experiment as with the Jews. (Hear, hear.) They attempts to supersede, which we all on coming here proask you in the name of that constitution, to admit the were essentially a non-prosclytising people, and they fess to accept; and which I think we are bound therefore Jews to all the privileges, to all the rights, of which those | could not, like the Roman Catholics and other sects, come who are not excluded from them, are so justly proud into collision with the established religion of the coun-(cheers) ; and, let me trll you, that you cannot judge of try. They waged no warfare, like many sects of prothe feelings of those who are excluded by the number of fessing C ristians-they were men of peace, studying and church Parliament, and two or three generations more those who might wish for seats in parliament, or who pursuing the arts of peace. They had no secret so- contended for a Protestant Parliament, each being in might aspire to hold office under the Crown. Many a cieties, no religious orders, who might be supposed to succession beaten, we are called upon to decide whether man who would not seek for either, would be content to disturb the neighbourhood of those amongst whom they we shall contend for a Christian Parliament. (IFear.) t sight years' do. in a house of correction ; one to ten depend on the state of things therein existing—it must depend on the state of education—it must depend on the state of education—it must depend on the state of education—it must depend on the advantages than those of private life; but he feels the whose nobility—if illustrious character constituted nogalling degradation, the brand that is imposed upon bility-boasted a higher origin of antiquity than those him, when he is told that men of all other classes, men Normans or those Italian nobles who found their antreason of the second class. Ten prisoners were sen- James I, and Charles I, strong religious feelings existed of the Established Church, Protestant Dissenters, and custors in the Catos and Casars-who were in compa-Roman Catholics, may all enter within these walls, may rison but things of yesterday. (Hear, hear.) Their all enjoy those advantages, but that he belongs to a sect Bible was our B ble. (Hear, hear.) Their ancestral which by the law and constitution is proscribed and de- saints and patrons were ours also; and if we were asked inconsistent with the statement of the noble lord-I graded. (Cheers ) But I would make a still higher ap where was the Jewish law of morals, we should find peal. I would make an appeal to the principles of that it not in the temples and synagogues merely, but we Christianity, which has so lon; been the law of the land. should read them in the tables of the law which were (Cheers.) I appeal to you, then, in the name of that replaced over the altars of our Christian churches. (Hear.) ilgion, which is a religion of charity and love, 'to do Suroly, then, of all people those might fairly be allowed unto others as you would they should do unto you.' to come first, instead of last, within the boundaries of Cheers.) I ask you why it is, that when we are taught the British constitution. He felt that instead of haby examples and parables that we ought to love our | zarding our Christian character by such a movement we neighbours, it is not priests or Levites who are singled should be asserting our Christian character; for the form out as instances for our approbation and admiration ; in which our religion had hitherto been blended with the but it is one of a proscribed sect-one who belonged to glories of our country had not been in the enforcement what was then the refuge of all nations ? I ask why it of opinions,-not in putting down heresies-not in the is that we are taught that all men are brothers-that magnificent efforts for its extension and propagationbut in knocking the fetters from the slaves, and in us by feelings or colour, that ought to be separated from respecting the rights of poverty and industry; it had us : but that all belong to the family of man, and ought been in the measures by which we had stimulated free to be loved as brothers ? (Cheers.) I ask you, therefore, in the name of that constitution which is the constitution together in the bonds of peace-it had been, not in exclusiveness, but in expansion, or to use the words of a name of that religion, which is the religion of peace and great pert, 'in teaching the nations how to live'-it had goodwill towards men-to agrie to the molion which I been in the national career which we had consistently have now the honour to make. The noble lord then moved, 'That the house should resolve itself into a compursued; and he was sure that by removing the stigma and abolishing the penalties which attached to men of mittee on the removal of the civil and political disa. honour, patriotism; and ambition, and which prevented the choice of the constituency of London from taking his bilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects,' and place between those walls ; by declaring that the Chrisresumed his seat amid loud and long-continued tian spirit in which we asked others to deal with us we Sir R. Inclis said he had never been so much alarmed should deal with them—we should do more towards a nobler identification of Christianity with the constitu. at the introduction of this measure as he was now, when tion and the law than could be obtained by the stern it was introduced by the First Minister of the Crown, He did not dispute the merit of the Jews, but he was edicts and the fieres prosecution of the dark ages, how. not inclined to place them in Parliament merely because ever much these might succeed or not, in enforcing an apparent uniformity. (Hear, hear.) Lord ABHLEY observed; that on this question there was no intermediate feeling in the country, for it was either a feeling of ind fference or of the deepast interest. The prejudices of the present day against the Jews had no connexi-n with the personal hatred once directed

mora'ity. The great law quoted by the hon, baronet, In soving this, he disclaimed any antipathy to the Jaws. posing us to be in the minority, would most certainly ture the whole range of the historians and the prophets seek to obtain for ourselves rights commensurate with of the Old Testament. ('L'ear, hear,' from Mr Disraeli.) titors. (Hear ) But the most remarkable feature in the character of thJens in the present day was this, -that they had discared very many of their extravagant and anti-social dostrines. Their hatrods and their suspicions were subdued, and undoubtedly they exhibited a greater desire and a greater fitness to re-enter the general family of mankind, (Hear.) He should be asked, their why, with all this belief of their merit, he hesitated to make every concession that could contribute to their honour and comfort; he offered no opposition to their being admitted to corporate officis; but when he was nothing to do with politics)) to strike out cirtain words from the oath that asserted the truth and maint sincd, the supremacy of the Gospel, he must at once declare body to the high and most solemn functions of legisla. ting in the British Parllament unless he professed, 't.e.

Mr W. E. GLADSTONE, commenced by alluding to his position as a momber for the University of Oxford, and explanatory of the reasons why he intended to vote against the motion of his colleague, Sir R. Inglis: I posed as bring in ability, in knowledge, in opportunitics of judgment, either superior, or, at the least, equal to myself. But that will not absolve me - I am sure I stall be borne out by the intelligence of all who hear mo -that will not absolve me in stifling the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, feeble as they may be, with regard to what the principles of the constitution here we have opportunities of judgment and of learning ask, with the hon. member for Oldham (Mr W. J. Fox), that right have we to fix on some particular period, fifty or one hundred or, two hundred years ago, and to say, tant, but all making parts of our constitutional system, -by the same principle, I think, in general justice, whether I like them or no, quite in ependently of personal opinion, we who meet here in 1847 are bound to recogto apply and develope in the spirit of fairness and justice, (Hear.) Then we have now arrived at a stage in And here I must say that my noble friend (Lerd Ashley) has made assumptions which if he could establish I should not be found voting agains: bim ; and, I may sny, not I alone; but certainly, so far as I understood the noble lord who opened this debate in a powerful address, I thought the assumptions of my nobic friend with regard mean with regard to the relation between religion and polities. My noble friend says, that we are asked to make a public declaration that for all purposes of government and the making of laws Christianivy is needless. Certainly such was not the doctrine of the noble lord (Lord J. Russell.) (hear, hear ;) and I unst say, without, of course, impeaching the candour of my noble friend, that I think he has put an extreme and a strained construction on the sense and spirit of the measure itself. (Hear, hear.) I do not think it amounts to what my oble friend has said of it ; I do not think it does estab. lish a severance between polities and religion. I think it amounts to this-it amounts to a declaration on our part (if it shall pass,) founded on the whole circum. stances of the case, and upon our view of the society in which we live, its composition, and its temper, that there intercourse between diff.rent nations, binding them is no necessity for our absolutely excluding the Jaw, as such, from an assembly, with regard to which assombly every one of us in his own conscience feels perfectly sure -as sure as a man may venture, without presumption, to feel upon what is future-that the vast and overwheiming majority will long, and I pray always may, continue to be Christian. (Hear, hear.) Now that question, whether, under given circumstances, under the circumstances in which we live, you may open your door to Jaws, whom you expect to enter here by ones and twos, is, I know, an important question; and I freely avow to myself, and I have no doubt to many, it is painful to part even with the title op exclusive Christianity, written over the portals of the constitution. I come (said Mr Gladstone) back and close with the appeal made to me by the noble lord at the head of the overnment, feeling that in the measure which that noble lord has proposed he is aspiring at least to do an act of justice. The measure we urge is one worthy of a Christian Legislature to enact, for the arguments which support it are those which Christianity recognizes. Should wer fuse it the wrong and injustice on civil and

esked on the subject by Prossia and Austria, ditappears that, at an extraordinary meeting, cheleven members attended and six others were | c:ckade. thaty of Vienna had a right to deprive her of

Swiss Charge d'Affaires has addressed a letter mact and apologise for its lying calumnies ∃Diet.

est emerged from a state of civil war. The reeseems to be unanimous, not only in its desire sace, but in the mode by which that desirable it is to be secured. The energy and moderation in dispelling the dangers which threatened the vier Okulick, Severyn Nawrocki, Alexis Strzyzewallic, and the good sense of the people them. ski, Jean Glebocki, Leopold de Mieczkowski, Al sreatly sid in the good work.

It is curious to remark how suddenly the divis of opinion on government, religion, and the tentes of the people, appear to have disappeared. adoced into the confederation. The very canswhich were supposed to be the most devoted to cause of the Jesuits are the first to show that a me has come over their spirit. Fribourg and Sie, have already chosen representatives devoted the Liberal cause, and the other Catholic cantons preparing to follow the example, and will no it choose representatives ready to concur with maj rity in the Diet in favour of Liberal meaand of such a modification of the federal come as will prevent any further intervention, t of foreign powers.

question which was likely to create new diffiand which the French government organs aroured to work up into a serious cause of emasment, has happily been arranged. The candNeutchatel has been mulcted by the Diet in a of 300,000f. for having refused to contribute its ingent to the federal army, when about to march first the Sonderbund. The DEBATS and other rs of M. Guizot cried out shame against this inthe, but the legislative assembly of the canton of tention in a penal division. Trong, and notwithstanding the encouragement | soners. spretended friends to resist, has expressed its mess to explate its offence. At its last meeting Canimously adopted a resolution that the sum sed upon the canton by the Diet should be paid resolution will do away with a great deal of diffi-

J. The Diet will not be under the necessity of sting its decree, and the Prussian government The elections for the Grand Council of Lucerne

oper Unterwald M. Michel had been elected as the expenses of the war.

The provisional government of the Valais have founced decrees expelling the Jesuits from the Federal government. Among these the most proer of St Maurice, and the Bishop and Chapter of

denied it; for would any man say that the Legislature Ters its wonted calm; trade re-appears, and justice is damage the Warrior sustained, preventing her con- (Cheers and laughter.) He held office under George III. | punished those who enjoyed not the elective franchise, 30 very ridiculous, that the most simple shrug their which vessel blame is altributable has not tran- was more disposed to reise the cry of 'Church and King,' but between Christians and non Christians. Now. Eug-Beers when the journals mention it. This is not a spired. The authorities are now investigating the than perhaps any government which ever existed during land for years past had not only had a constitution, but against them on account of their crucifixion of our political grounds will speedily manifest themselves : Saviour, nor even with those prejudices which existed in while, on the other hand, if we adopt it, and admit the the reign of that monarch. (Loud cheers.) Take also a Christian constitution, and he defied Lord J. matter. matter. RELEASE OF BARBER, THE LATE CONVICT.-Infor-the case of Mr Hume. (Hear, hear.) He did not, RELEASE OF BARBER, THE LATE CONVICT.-Infor-the case of Mr Hume. (Hear, hear.) He did not, of office had not always been taken upon some Christian T picture, but a faithful representation of the actual matter. 1759. The Jew held a higher place now in the opinion Jews, we shall have the consolation of finding, that even of society; and the objections against his admission into if heir prejudices should for a time exist, yet their good mation has been received, by private letter, in the it is true, have a seat in Parliament ; but he held an Parliament did not rest on such half forgotten recoilec. seuse will not fall to allay them We shall have the conso-SWEDEN. Afters from Stockholm state that almost the metropolis; that the late convict, Barber, who was office under government, and I believe that he held office symbol. It might be true that David Hume and Ed. tions, but on the adherence of the people of England to a lation of finding that we have used the light that has been banished from this country some years since, has re- for a short time at the Court of Paris. The right hon. ward Gibbon as infidels would not have scrupled to take the nebility have withdrawn from taking part in principle which he hoped they would nover surrender, given us, and I think we need not despair of being guided debates of the Diet; seeing that the ascendancy ceived a free and unconditional pardon, and that he gentleman, the member for the University of Oxford, must at the table the declaration now required by law; but his opposition to this measure was not founded on any by it aright; and under any circumstances we shall was that a sufficient argument for blotting out of our left Sydney on the 16th of August last. Barber, it well know that there was no man in the last century who the Tiers Etat and of the 'peasants' is so overselfish or persecuting motive, but on a principle of reliknow that we have done our duty by conceding civil and and of the presenter had not the will be remembered, was convicted of forgery in the wrote essays so much calculated to undermine religion statute book a solemn declaration that our first duty as gious truth. He contended that religion had a great deal political equality to our fellow-subjects, without any celebrated will case, in which a man of the name of as Mr Hume; and yet, if he had been returned to Parlia. legislators was to discharge our duties as Christian men ? to do with polities-that the house knew that fact-and disparagement to the religion we profess. We shall test hope of carrying any of its measures. A Jew could not listen to our form of prayer, in which Fletcher also appeared as a principal. It is stated in ment, and had to make the declaration ' on the true faith that it proved it by every one of its daily actions. Mr have the natisfaction to reflect that we have not, by GERMANY. we called upon Christ to have mercy upon us, without the letter that it is not the intention of Barber to of a Christian,' he would have taken the oath with a Macaulay, in an elaborate essay, had declared that govern. duing an act of civil and social justice, lowered Chris-The UNIVERSAL GAZETTE OF PRUSSIA, of the 12th, come immediately to England; he intends, it is smile or a sigh, as the case might be, but he would have either committing an awful blusphemy, or going through ment by its essential character was interdicted from con- tianity in the public estimation, but have discharged a that the eight Poles condemned to death have said, to remain some time in Boulogne. No infor- taken it, and the cobweb would have been swept away. a deliberate mockery of religion. He would not withtemplating and accomplishing Christian ends ; but he duty sending rather to elevate Christianity in all re-Wtheir sentence commuted to perpetual imprisonmation is contained in this communication as to the I hold that it is not by a declaration of this kind that hold these concessions from the Jews on account of the well recollected that that distinguished writer had in flective minds, especially if, when a few years shall have smallness of their numbers if he could believe them just; you can obtain security. You say that the Legislature reason why the pardon was granted. another speech declared that 'everything which lowered elepsed, and we shall be enabled to read the debates of ITALY. but as he did rot think them so, he thought he had a ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS ROBBERT OF CASH AT THE ought to be a Christian Legislature, that the Parliament 4 popular demonstration took place in Leghorn on Christianity in public estimation was high treason against the present hour with the lights which aft r events right to ask whether it was either right or expedient to PADDINGTON TERMINUS OF THE GREAT WESTERN ought to be a Christian Parliament; but do you not say Sth. on the arrival of the intelligence of the the civilisation of mankind.' He then controverted Mr may throw upon them, we find that the Christian re-Railway .- Information was circulated throughout that the nation is a Christain nation, and that the make them to 20,000 or 30,000 or 40,000 persons, at the s of the Diet sgainst the Sonderbund, similar ligion we professed enabled us to do an act of duty in Macaulay's doctrine, that to talk of Christian govern-Bat which occurred at Rome and which we have the various divisions of the metropolitan police, British people are a Christain people, though there may risk of exasperating 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 i He had ment was as absurd as to talk of Christian cookery or spite of prejudices and prepossessions, appealing to at which occurred at item as conducted with the relative to another very mysterious robbery, be 30,000 Jews among them, you might say that the Par-the affair was conducted with the relative to another very mysterious robbery, be 30,000 Jews among them, you might say that the Par-the affair was conducted with the relative to another very mysterious evening, at the Pad^a liament was a Christain Parliament, although among the Mr S. Jonons to become an alderman of London, and the relative to another very mysterious evening, at the Pad^a liament was a Christain Parliament, although among the Mr S. Jonons to become an alderman of London, and the relative to another very mysterious evening, at the Pad^a liament was a Christain Parliament, although among the Mr S. Jonons to become an alderman of London, and the relative to another very mysterious evening, at the Pad^a liament was a Christain Parliament, although among the Mr S. Jonons to become an alderman of London, and the relative to another very mysterious evening the second se Christain cobblery, and passed a heavy censure upon him our tenderest feelings ; and that, although we duly refor having confounded, for the sake of a witticism, the respected those prejudices and prepossessions, yet a fectington Railway station. It appears that Mr Fryer, the 656 members of the House of Commons there might be and he called this bill a bill to enable the Baron L. de lowest operations of the mind with the operation of the ing of justice would not allow us for a moment to suffer fullity of the town took place. A correspondent writes from Genoa under date of a part of whose duty it is to pay the men belonging six persons professing the Jewish religion. He next pro-to the locomotive department, left his office, ceeded to show, at some length, that we should not im-Rethachild to become a member of Parliament, He those prejudices to come in competition with the calls that highest influence of the soul. It was true that Gibbon then proceeded to show that the Jews were a separate and Hume might as infidels have sat in that house ; but | were made upon us to act upon the precipts of our re-# 10th :--The have had to-day a glorious festival to celebrate the adjacent to the entrance gates, at six o'clock, to go pair the principle that Christianity was part and parcel nation, with a separate creed, and for that purpose read they could only have done so by professing that in their ligion. (The right hon, gentleman resumed his seat Ty sained by the Genoese over the Austrians in 1746. to tea, and on quitting, locked, as usual, the outer of the law of the land by admitting Jaws into Parliament. a letter from a Jewish rabbi, and an extract from the opinion Christianity was part and parcel of the law of amidst great cherring.) The sub-state of a state of a state of the s speech of John Duke of Bedford, against the Jew Bill the land. The house was now called upon to break Mr DISBABLI observed, that both Lord John Russel of 1753. He called upon the house by every considerdown all the barriers which prevented Jews from sitting and Lord Ashley had considered this measure as a ques-Wanying to surpass the meeting which a line true faith with site sed. At an early hour this morning the almost had been entered, no doubt by means of a skeleton of a Christain' were used, and they were repeated in ation of interest and duty to pause before it changed in Parliament. No advantage would be gained by such tion of principle. With the former it was a principle Population of the city went in procession to the key, and that upwards of £82, in gold and silver, had another act of the same monarch for the Christian constitution of the Legislature, and before an enactment-no compensation would be afforded for of religious liberty ; with the latter a principle of reli The d'Origins, when a solemn Te Deum was sung, the been stolen from a drawer, the lock of which had the purpese of distinguishing those Roman Catholics it hazarded the confidence of the people in the Christian the constitution of the people in the Christian the solemn te been forced. Information of the robbery was who bere true allegiance to the Crown of England from institutions of the empire. the great shock which it would occasion to thou gious trath. The former had adopted a principle which sands of honest and conscientious Christians. in this country was comparatively a novel one, and upon as thing to see there, on the battle-field won by their promptly communicated to Mr Collard, the superin- those who held the power of the Pope to depose heratical Mr W. J. Fox said that this country had been called The present was altogether a question of principle - it which his lordship, from his descent and his own pertors, so many thousands raising their hands and tendant of the company's police, who is using his ut- monarchs. The introduction of those words was a Christian and an exclusive country, but those was a legislative declaration that for all the purposes of sonal exertions in its behalf, must ever be expected to words conveyed to his mind a contradiction, and public government, of making laws, and of administer- look with respect. The Jewish race were men who the in thanksgiving, and praying Divine Providence to most endeavours to trace out the guilty party. founded, not on religious, but on political reasons, and he could not conceive that either Christianity, or the ing public affairs, Christianity was altogether needless, acknowledged the same God and admitted the same SOUTHANPTON CONFEDERATE CLUB -On Monday they were intended not to exclude Jews, but a certain and their country from foreign domination. When The large constitution of the contry from foreign domination. When some constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusiveness of constitution of the contry was marked by exclusivenes of con proceeded in excellent order through the principal it was resolved, that F. O connor, Leq. M.1., is of control in the second protection and almost all our entitled to the unqualified thanks of this club for in-entitled to the unqualified thanks of this club for in-duced the Legislature to exclude the Protestant Dis-troducing the question of Repeal of the Act of Union sectors by an oath is which the same society was not opinion, which might be exclusive, but it was a divine knowledge. They professed a true, if not the troducing the question of Repeal of the Act of Union and in 1899 we have a society was not opinion, which might be exclusive, but it was not opinion. If they did not believe all that Chris-senters from certain offices by an oath is which the same society may not opinion, which might be exclusive, but it was not opinion. If they did not believe all that Christhe city. Nothing could exceed the perfect senters from certain onnes of an oath is which the same, see let was not principles of action, which were more to repeal for their introduction an oath which was a de- tians did, Christians believed all that they did. As far and obedience to their chiefs observed by all classes.

First Class :- Sentenced to be decapitated, after born in this country, being compelled to fulfil those resked on the subject by Prossia and Austria, the loss of his patent of nobility, confiscation of duties which the state imposes on them, I maintain maked by the Vice-Presidenten the 10th, and at his property, and being deprived of the national that they have a just claim to be admitted to its

ters towards Switzeriand were fully approved. Tech, Stanilas Labodski, Stanilas Florian Ceynawa, in bar of the recognition of the rights which I claim for in' form of government, the powers parties to deKurowski are sentenced to the same punishment. It is proposed to un-Christianise the country - that it is twenty to twenty-nve Lycars, with constant of an innae, into rathament and the one of additional punish- hear.) The hon, member by that cheer seems to admit BOWES Charge a Maines has addressed a letter ment-in most instances of a great cruelty :-- Adol. that I am correctly stating the objections which are de Malczewski, Hippolyte de Trapizynski, Charles F. urged to the measure I am advocating. I will not say in Vincent de Chachulski, Louis-Antoine-Stanislas de thing apart from the business of man. (Hear, hear.) I

nislas-Valentin de Waleszynski, Michel Garoslaw bert Szumann, Guillaume Veeth.

In addition one prisoner was sentenced to ten

DREADFOL WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. - Intelligence has been commanicated at Lloyd's of the delorable loss of a fine ship, called the Henrietta Mary duct by a declaration 'on the true faith of a Christian ?' (trading between Liverpool and Quebec) within a (Cheers.) Would it have added in the slightest degree hundred miles of the English coast, and the perish. to the security of Parliament, and would you have being of fourteen lives, including the captain, chief lieved more strongly than you do now that those men officers, and a lady passenger. The Caroline, of were Christians, because they had stated the fact at the Cork, fell in with the illfated vessel on the 11th inst., end of a declaration ? Let us take another period and there is no part of the human race, however divided from sover; the seventy-five members returned were in lat. 50 N. long. 9 W. She had excountered most another country. Let us imagine a Parliament asatals. Dr Steiger was returned in four districts. I tempestuous weather, and foundered speedily after. | sembled in France towards the end of the last century. wards. She was water logged, her rudder unshipped, at a time when many among the aristocracy were the dis-Thy to the Diet. He is a Liberal, but said to be a and otherwise totally disabled. So great was the ciples of Voltaire, and among the democracy of Rousseau trate man. This half-canton has also sent its surf when the Caroline fell in with the wreck, that Stof 14,000f. towards the instalment demanded no boat could approach it, and three poor fellows, a Diet (payable on or before the 20th inst.) to- perceiving that there was no chance of saving their | can you believe that any security would have been oblives but by jumping overboard, leaped into the ses, tained by compelling every one of them to pledge himand were providentially picked up. The unfortunate self to observe the oath which he toek 'on the true faith vessel was reported to be insured. On Saturday an of a Christian !' (Cheera.) I will refer to another ilton convoking a constituent grand council, and account was received of a fearful collision taking place lustration, which our own country fornishes me with. Figing a contribution of £8,000 on the parties who at or near the entrance of the English Channel, on the The complaint against the Jews is that they are revilers the chief instigators in the late war against night of the 14th instant. The Warrior, Mr Beynon, of Christianity-that they make a mockery of the Chrismaster from London, to Gibraltar, and the Emma, thent are, the monks of the Great St Bernard, the Mr Bertha, commander, reported to be from the Black yet was there ever a man who more sneered at Christian Sea, came in violent contact with each other, and the anity-was there any Jew of the last century who used only matter of surprise is, that their destruction did | such language with the view of depreciating the doctrine acorrespondent of La Presse, writing from Berne not instantly ensue. Of the two, the Emma suffered of Christianity and destroying the belief in it in the

the most, and she quickly went down, with five of mlads of the people as Gibbon ! (Cheers.) Yet Gibton they were simable and respectable citizens. Mr Ma-The troops are returning by degrees to their homes, her crew, who, of course, perished. The remainder took your declaration. (Loud cheers.) He came to the succeeded in reaching the Warrior. The serions table and awore 'on the true faith of a Christian.' caulay insisted that privation was punishment, He

cheers.

Therefore and all should be set of the Weadislas-Eusobius de Kraswiski, Stanislas-Felix then, without pressing any peculiar merits appertaining ress towards Switzerland were fully approved. de Sadowski, Severin de Elzanowski, Joseph Albe- to the Jews, to consider the objections which are urged honours and rewards. (Prolonged cheering.) I come, charged her constitution and adopted an 'Uni- Joseph Pattkanimer Kleszczynski, and Apollonius them. In the front of those objections this is put-that The following are sentenced to imprisonment in proposed to take away the Christian character of the entrality they had guaranteed to the Helvetic fortresses, either for life, or for periods of from country by admitting not only Jews, but every kind of twenty to twenty-five lyears, with confiscation of all infidel, into Parliament and the offices of state, (Hear, est Colonel Ochsenbein, the Fresident of the Liebelt, Maximilien Ogrodowicz, Ant. Ogrodowicz, answer to such objections that the religion of mar is a SWITZERLAND. Tim the accounts which we receive from Switzer. Poliski, Stanislas de Radkiewicz, Albert Waycie-chowski, Henri de Poniuski, Jude Szoldrski, Fran-our private concerna-in our daily occupations-in all it would hardly be supposed that that country gois Antoniewicz, Casimir Blociszewski, Frangelis de those trades and professions which men exercise, reli-Kobylinski, Joseph de Zuryewski, Constantin-Sta- gion should have influence and control. (Hear, hear.) Still more, therefore, when I am speaking of the Legis-Torzewski, Guillaume Wysocki, Jean-Edeuard Ma- lature which has to dispose of all the various intrests zurowski, Stanilas Elias de Jenta-Lipinski, Antoine of the country, should I be disposed to say that religion sived by the Diet have worked like enchant- Switalla, Jean Danowski, Alex. de Neymann, Xa- ought to influence and control its decisions, (Hear, hear, I do not, therefore, argue this question on the ground that civil offices and seats in Parliament are totally sepaphonse-Clement de Bialkowski, Lucien Plawenski, | rate and apart from religion ; but what I do contend for Romual Gozunirski, Jos. Szrayber, Frangois de Go- is, that it is entirely a mistake to suppose that by the zimirski, Joseph Klatt, Joa. de Malinowski, Jean- words of an Act of Parliament, by the postscript of an Nepomucene de Tomicki, Erasme-Ch. de Niesiolow- oath or the fag-end of a declaration, you can insure reli ski, Nicholas-Thade de Smalenski, Mariell de gious motives and religious obligations. (Cheers.) I be-thatred and division, which they themselves had Chrasz:zewski, Constantin Milewski, Wawiz:n De-lieve, and I think I can prove, that by those declarations regowski, Jos. Essmann, Louis Burchard, Ignatz de Lebinski, Thadee Laejewski, H. Lewangowki, Tho-mas Stankiewicz, Michel Biandski, Jean Frast, are conscientious and deserving-men who would exe-Theophile Ludke, Jean Ciesielski, François Dobry, cute the duties of civil offices, and exercise the Waycieck Golebiewski, Wadislas Jos. Spiller, Nor- functions of legislators with due regard to religious obligations-and that you do not shut out those whom

you profess yourselves afraid of admitting, I mean, that years imprisonment with basishment on the expira- | class of persons who, having thrown off altogether the tion of his sentence ; twenty-five were condemned obligations of religion, do not conceive themselves bound for not having revealed the conspiracy, viz., twenty- to fulfil any of its duties. (Cheers.) I say that it must one to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress ; two depend upon the general opinion of the country-it must Eter the pretext be friendly or otherwise, on the t sight years' do. in a house of correction ; one to ten depend on the state of things therein existing-it must penal section ; one has been sentenced to six years' | religion existing in the country, whether or not you have imprisonment in a fortress for participating in a se-cret conspiracy; and one to two years' ditto, for tion, refer to two very different times. In the reign of tenced to the following terms of imprisonment for | in this country. Men were divided into different sects, attempting, by violence to liberate prisoners ; one but nothing was more remerkable than the deep religious to one year's imprisonment in a fortress; seven to fervour which prevailed, sometimes burning more fiercely one year's imprisonment ; one to one and a half year in one sect, sometimes in another ; but all believed themin a house of correction; and one to one year's de- selves bound by Christian obligations. Imagine that you have before you the assembly in which Falkland, The expenses of the trial will be borne by the pri- Hollis, and Vane met-men differing from each other in religious views, but all sincerely religious, and professing the doctrines of Christianity;-would the Christian faith

have been better secured in that Parliament if no man had been permitted to enter it without binding his con--let us suppose Mirabsau, Condorcet, Robespierre, and of freedom, of liberty, and of justice -- I ask you in the other men of that description, returned to that assembly; tian religion-that they hold up Christ as an importor

military, no police were present, A pumber of well- into the House of Commons,

then as the religion of the Bible could be a sanction for conduct, parliament had, in the religion of the Jew, the hest enaction in the world for their good conduct, save that of his own Christianity. It was said, however, that the admission of the Jew into parliament would dechristianize the nation; and would enable persons of any religion, Pagan or Mahometan, to come amongst '18. bruary. N.w. this question of the Jew ought not to be mix.d up with that of other religions. The Jew should be ad mitted from his near affinity to the Christian. Was that den ed ! Then he would ask, where way your Chris-timity except in his Judaism ! He should be admitted tso, b cause you are a Christian community and a Christian assembly. If you had been a Dreidical assembly, you might have rejected him on the ground that his race were few in number and you knew nothing of his Teligion. But a Christian assembly could not urge such a plea and were placed in regard to a Jew in a very dif-He concluded with an eloquent panegyric on the high qualifications of the Jews in all ages, and insisted that tion, read a second time.

8

the house ought to perform this great act of mational their constituents to oppose it. The debate was resumed on Friday night, but no par

ticular novelty was added. The division was-

For the motion ... ... 253 Againstit ... ... ... 186

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Royal assent was given | tion of taking the sense of the house on the question of and yet are perishing for want of food. (Much applause.) Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, and the Railways Bill.

Lord Brown then observed that the circumstances attending the late general election had more than ever convinced him of the absolute necessity for the enact. ment of some stringent provisions with regard to bribery journed, at elections. If the government, after the recess, did not introduce a bill for its effectual repression, he him. self would deem it his duty to do so ; and he threw out, as a hint, the propriety of embedying 10 any measure which might be presented to Parliament for this purpose a provision compelling every member of the Lower House to make a declaration, before taking his seat, that neither by himself, nor by his sgent or friends, had he purchased electoral support, either by reward or the promise of reward.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then moved the adjourn.

ment of the house un'il the 3rd of Feb. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that, in the present state of Ireland, it was monstrous to propose se long an adjournment. They had passed a measure with the results of which they were as yet unacquainted, and it was injudicious to propose so long a recess, in the game. face of the probability that still more stringent measures might be required for the pacification of Ireland. There were but two measures of the government during the very short session which deserved the appellation ef s ringent-one of them being a measure for the admission of a few millionaires into Parliament, and the other one the only result of which would be to throw firebrand amongst the clergy.

Their lordships then adjourned

second reading of the bill be made an order of the day tion would do good. for Monday, the 7th of February,

Colonel SIBTBORPH, to whom opportunity had been

Lord MORFETT then gave notice that he would on Thursday, the 18th of February, move for leave to bring in a bill for improving the public health. The committee on privileges was then nominated. The New Zealand Bill was then read a second

time, to be committed on Friday, the 4th of Pe. litan Delegate Council, in furtherance of the agitation Against that act of the legislature, Reall upon you to The report on the motion for supply was then brought

up, and the other business on the papers having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

#### (From our Second Edition of last week.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The question of going into committee on the Corneron (Inten) Bill, led to a pro- to be in a position to demand a redressal of grievances... against the religion, language, laws, and customs of tracted discussion, the speakers being the Marquis of (bear, hear)-however, he now fell in with what he be. Poland, and shall we not deplore and condemn the past Lausdowne, Lord Farnham, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl lieved to be the general sentiment, and was willing to policy of the oppressors of Ireland who were guilty of of St Germans, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord B an- adopt that mode of making their wrongs known; and the like villany? (Hear, hear.) We honour Kosciusko a plea and were placed in regard to a Jew in a very dif-ferent position from that in which it stood either to the mont, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, and Lord Brougham, farent, the Rindso, or the Musculman. Besides, the Jew had no interest in opposing the Christian Church. Jew had no interest in opposing the Christian Church. Public Works (Ireland) Bill was, after a short conversa-two thirds of the people out of employ, willing to labour tion, read a second time. (Hear, hear.) It is all we not henour the patriots of '98, and applaud the

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- An irregular conversation | was self-evident that any representative system that al- prowess of the pikemen of Irelandinstice, and to discard the dark superstitions of the arose as to the case of the Rev Mr M'Dermott, and the lowed such a state of things to continue must be a most Jastice, and in the were influencing themselves and late Major Mahon, at the instance of Mr Jonn O'Cox. netarious one-(loud cheers)-and one that never would ELL, who was stopped by the SFRAKER. Lord JOHR RUSSELL concluded a powerful speech by means of 'The People's Charter.' (Great applause.) NELL, who was stopped by the SPEAKER.

by commission 'to the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) the Speaker's leaving the chair, and if defeated on that The principles of the People's Charter are principles it might assume. The other hon, members opposing making way, not only in Great Britain, but in France, powers. Such a state of things shows that there is the motion were Lord Ashley, Mr Bankes, Mr Goulburn, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and other continental na- 'something rotten' in the state.' Helvetius has well the motion were Lord Ashley, Mr Bankes, Mr Goulburs, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and other continental na-Mr Plumtre, and Sir T. Acland ; the debate was ad- tions-(loud cheers)-and, sure he was, that this would

#### (From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17. HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time; and on the

question that it do pass their lordships divided, the numbers being five in favour of the motion, and four Sgainst it. TO THE REV. THADDEUS O'MALLEY.

Georges Hill.

Rev. AND DEAR SIR,-

Laws, is a rich return for my little present of seeking in vain for employ. The much boasted free even assassination may admit of defence. (A voice 'No,

Poor Lewis' sophistry has been awfully exposed.

You have good reason to feel confidence in the tage, in consequence of their cheaper system of govern-plan of relief which you have propounded; but ment. As a proof of this he instanced the watches and to be no safety for them, (Renewed cheering.) A bill to Lord John Russell will not act upon it. He is a jewellery imported, which had a material effect on the coerce the landlords is a state necessity, but a bill to Whig-and, therefore, in strict accordance with the trade in which he was engaged. Hence he demanded HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THE JEWISH DISABILITIES uniform practice of his party, he will give your adthe Charter as a means of cheap and good government. BILL was read a first time. On the motion that the mirable plan the 'go by,' merely because its adop-(Cheers.) Under the Charter they would have a just system of distribution, which would enable the producers

to become much larger consumers, instead of having, denied on a former occasion, very briefly enumerated his complaint against the thing called the press-espe- aristoeracy. (Loud cheers.) deliberate opinion, as a Christian, on the bill. His great cially that portion of it which assumes the character difficulty was as to how the Jews were to be managed if of being 'LIBERAL,' enlightened, and independent. they were get into] Parliament, being at a loss to You can very easily win the complete advocacy, not of the working classes are suffering all the evils of unthey were get intoj rariament, being at a loss to rout an tot, out in tot, out yourself dressed in a suit of superfine black cloth- footpath, evidences of the wrongs of the poor, and the cial power; they command senates, and rule over autothe evening of Friday, would necessarily keep honour-able and right honourable Jews, should any of them even become such, from attending to their legislative as an cel's waistcoat; powder your hair; measure as a cel's waistcoat; powder your duties. The honeurable and gallant gentleman being perplexed with this problem, appealed to Lord John Russell to solve it, and thereby to relieve him of the anxiety which it occasioned. Christians would be fined if they were derelict of their parliamentary duties on three altorether to comething appreaching orthodor anxiety which it occasioned. Ourisitants would be made and pucker up your mouse, and opened your to the best of their parliamentary duties on tures altogether to something approaching orthodox in the streets as mendicants, a painful and unavoidable iniquitous conduct of the British government towards if they were derenct of their parliamentary under on tures altogether to something approaching orthonor. In the streets as mendicates, a painter and interview of the popt-Friday or Saturday, and why, he should like to know, dimensions; smile not, jest not, laugh not, except necessity. Even the impostors and idlers of the popt-ireland. (Cheers.) I call upon you to struggle for your How could they save £10, and would such a sum the streets as mendicates, a painter and idlers of the popt-ireland. (Cheers.) I call upon you to struggle for your How could they save £10, and would such a sum Fiday or Saturday, and why, he shelld like to know, should Christians be so roughly visited for what Jews, on the many store of conscience, might do with impu-upon well considered occasions. Write a book, and lace are not the only nor the worst of their Charter that you may obtain justice for yourselves and institution for yourselves and institution for yourselves and Lord JOHN RUSSELL relieved the honourable and gal. and one-fourth of the pages margin, so as to extend shovel hats, and idlers in broad cloth, (Cheers.) lant gentleman by reminding him, that should there be it to TWO VOLUMES. Let it be a foolish farrago of What is our entire political and social system but a gia call of the House on a Friday or Saturday, or any fantastic frippery, professing to exhibit a contrast gantic fraud, erected and maintained for the benefit of other day, any member not then present would be liable between the merits of Paganism and Popery, of so lo be taken into custody, from which he would only be discharged on the payment of the customary fees, and he believed that in any such case the members of the University of the would only be discharged on the payment of the customary fees, and he believed that in any such case the members of the University of the would be take. In order to show to the whole world your load of clergy to grow fat on a hundred pounds a-year. Millions the penalty. The noble lord then moved that the House, classic and literary lumber, head each chapter, alter- of pounds, in the shape of tithes, are taken annually on rising, do adjourn till Thursday, 3rd of February. nately, with quetations in Latin, Greek, Italian, from the people, of which originally one-third only was Mr SPOONER thereupon delivered an abstract of the French, German, Low Dutch, and Spanish, and not devoted to the support of the clergy; another third was speech which he would have delivered, but for the in- forgetting Irish, if you have it, and call the book_ applied to the building of churches and keeping them in finenza, on the currency debate, thinking that, in the 'ROME DURING PAGANISM, AND UNDER THE repair; and the other third was devoted to the support thirty years lenger? ('No !') No ! they will not stand if being and and had been and in the stand if being and had been and in the being and had been and in the support thirty years lenger? ('No !') No ! they will not stand if being and had been and in the being and had been and in the being and had been and that the 15th of January be substituted for the 3rd of divert the attention of the congregation from the people, but the aristocracy and the middle class, and stand, down they will crumble, and down too will fall the for he (Mr Bagshaw) was one of the twelve city that, that leader, especially if he happen to be Lord Mayor of Dublin at the time, is 'a God amongst men on earth.' Should this not win for you the press, then go as a minister of peace, on a mission recess, adopt some measure for giving occupation to the on the part of the man whom you have undertaken unemployed labour upon the unemployed land of to conciliate : deny afterwards that you had so tor. Do these things, and I shall suffer to be made has neveryet promised in vain. What more would the chieftain, as I am, if the liberal, enlightened, and hatters may consider him a bit of a botch, but that's a upon the house the propriety of adopting a resolution independent press will not sustain you through matter of taste-his royal highness is also a capital I am,

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE PEOPLES' CHARTER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr JOHN FUSSELL moved the first resolution as fol-

A 74 :---

I rates gradually reduced, and ultimately abolished by a GREAT MEETING IN ST ANDREW'S HALL. wise employment of those funds. (Loud applause.) Yet the Lerds can find nothing to do, and the Common can find nothing better to do than to pais a Coercion

The third public meeting, convened by the Metropo. | Bill for the further oppression of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) ment. Was the invasion of Poland a wrong, the invaand said one of the objects of this meeting was to adopt the National Petition and to obtain signatures to the same. For more than two years past he had been op-the less a crime. (Hear, hear.) We denounce the called to preside, said : The object of their meeting posed to petitioning, in fact he thought the people ought villany of the. Tear in waging a war of extermination

> "Who fought for the land their souls adored. For happy homes and altars free, Their only talisman the sword.

classes, and believe the only passees for those evils is the down to that demented, superannuated, slavering thing, political enfranchisement of all classes in the British Puxon has joined in the 'halabullo' against the 'mur-

Isles.' Mr Fussell said he thought the circumstances by which never yet was a goed landlord shot, (Cheers.) Geod dering Irisb.' But take my word for it, friends, there they were surrounded imperatively demanded a reform | landlords are too scarce in Ireland, for the people to in the legislature. (Hear, hear.) Look to the north, think of shooting them. (Loud cheers.) Assassinaand behold the fearful amount of unemployed cotton tion is no doubt a very dreadful thing, and systematic spinners! (Hear, hear.) Behold the railway works assassination proclaims the existence of a state of so-Your admirable letter, on a just system of Poor suspended, and the thousands of mechanics and labourers ciety of the most alarming character, but gentlemen, seeking in vain for employ. The much boasted ires even assassingation may admit of defence. (A voice and trade appeared to him to have thrown the trade into the No.') But I say yes, yes. (Cheers.) Nations have hands of the mercantile classes of other nations. The before now raised statutes to those who devoted their table of exports and imports fully showed that our la- daggers to the destruction of tyrants. (Loud cheers ) many of the continental states possessed great advan- justice to the castle and the cottage; then, but not till coerce the people is both a blunder and a crime. It repeats the folly of past legislation, and by adding another determined to emancipate the Jews and enslave Chrisseconded the resolution, and said ... That a large portion tians. I would have no exclusion of the Jews from political power on the ground of their religious belief,

NORWICH,

A public meeting was held in St Andrew's Hall, at twelve o'clock on Monday last, to take into considerfor the Charter, was held at the South London Chartist solemnly protest. Behold unhappy Ireland I for seven distress, and its remedy. Consider-Hall, Bisckfriars road, on Monday evening, December hundred years the prey of oppression and misgovern. derable opposition was expected from various obser-vations made by enemies to the Charter. By the Mr JOHN SEWELL was unanimously called to the chair, sion of Ireland was not the less s wrong. (Hear, hear.) and said one of the objects of this meeting was to adopt Was the confiscation of Poland's soil a orime, the confis. this magnificent Hall, amid which, some of those hose the Netional Petition and to obtain the chair of the confiscation of Poland's soil a orime, the confis.

together was to take the distress of the country into together was to take the distress of the country into consideration, and petition the legislature to adopt managiness for its removal. That distress did eviet Maria of Portugal; look at Isabella of Spain; they measures for its removal. That distress did exist, casual observer might notice as one effect of the for you to become, since they will make up by decepprevailing distress, that many committed a misde-meanor to be sent to prison. He need not tell them that some of the daughters of once respectable persons that some of the daughters of once respectable persons on the subject of the removal of the Guardian was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, who istimated his inten-tion of taking the sense of the lows on the very stage and form it might assume. The optications on the subject of the removal if defeated on that the string the sense of the lows on the string of the sense of the lows on the string of the sense of the lows on the string the chair, and if defeated on that the spensition is more that forms is provided to be subject to the sense of the lows on the sense of the house on the sense of the lows on were walking Norwich streets, and there never was a

> ter was enacted as a law of the land. (Great cheering.) (Loud applause.) You hear much about the shooting tion to it; but he knew that the greatest sympathy of landlords, and with unquestionable taste, to say no- alone, without exertion and other means, would thing of truth and justice the bloody old Tixes, as neither clothe their backs, nor feed their bellies. That this meeting views with feelings of painful re- Cobbett denominated that infamous paper, has called (Cheers.) He had read a speech delivered in London "That this meeting views with feelings of painful re- Cobbett denominated that infamous paper, has called gret the sufferings of a very large pertion of the working the Irish population Thugs, and all the hireling press, the other day, containing this sentiment.... There classes, and believe the only passees for those evils is the down to that demented superannuated, slavering thing, are two animals noted for their patience, the one is a donkey, and the other is an Englishman.' (Laughter.)

Mr JABBE HARDIMAN rose to move the following resolution :- 'That this meeting views with feelings of deep commissration and alarm, the wretchedness to which masses of the operative and labouring classes of Great Britain have been reduced, and also the depreasion of the interests of those other classes who are engaged in the distribution of wealth, and in conducting the commerce of the country; and this meeting, believing that the misery and ruin which A meddling, empty, flippant official of his sort, deserved the castigation which you have given rative infantile state of America. (Hear, hear.) And tillers of the soil, when the Legislature does equal cubb a state of things impossible, and made comsuch a state of things impossible, and made commerce certain ; this meeting is of opinion, that steps ought to be taken by the present government to unshackle the industry of the country, and open up those sources of national wealth and individual independence which are known to exist in such profuwrong to the long list of Irish grievances, ensures the continued disaffection, hatred, and hostility of Ireland's sons. The government action of the solution I do not think that you have any just grounds of somplaint against the thing called the press—espe-cially that portion of it which assumes the character of being 'LIBERAL,' enlightened, and independent. great the country could not contain it. Tens of ders of applause.) thousands were transporting themselves to distant Mr Collins th lands, because there was not food and clothing for signed on behalf of the meeting by the Chairman, them at home, although every place of reserve was full of both food and clothing. Of the thousands who people, F. O'Connor, Esg. and that the presented by that true friend of the people, F. O'Connor, Esg. and that the presented by the the sec. were emigrating to America, one fourth died on the voyage, and a fourth, or half of those who landed, died of want. Chambers, of Ediaburgh had, in his "Hints to Working Men," told them that the right Way to recover from their distance mathematical and the right of the same. "A vote of the name and the same and the same."

in the Savings' Bank ; with which they could parated with three cheers for Mr O'Connor, the Char-transport themselves over to America, and there is a dour exiled patriots. transport themselves over to America, and there they would be in a fine state, that the gentry of England would envy them their situation. What did they think of such trash as that (Cheers.) justice for your Irish brethren. (Applause.) Throughout take them over to America i when they it is a start the start is a start in an intervent the start is a start in an intervent in the start is a start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the start in the start is a start in the sta take them over to America? When they arrived other part of the same work, he stated, -a contradiction to the foregoing statement-that if the able mechanics would stop at home, they would get bet-My ABRAHAM BAGSHAW, on rising, said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so, he would read over a few cases of distress. He had several cases, both of those in, and others out of employ. The first case was that of a man, his wife, and six children, who received from the POPES.' This done, take an opportunity of preaching a popular political remonstrance from a pulpit in a church dedicated to the worship of the Almighty: his wife, and five children, all under ten years of age. They had neither relief nor work. How could the poor creatures live ? By charity ? No ! he would of every man who had plenty of food for himself to relieve his needy brethren. (Loud cheers.) Other law relating to landlord and tenant, giving the Irish pea-Bagshaw referred with some feeling to the late reduction in the price of work made by Mr Wriget. | would have restored peaceand content, and given renewed Another case in the Temperance Society.- A man, his wife, and six children, receive four shillings per | will only serve to increase the irritation and discontent week relief-three farthings per head per day, for that now existe. nine-pence a week to pay out of that for rent ; but petitioners are located, namely, in two, three, and four he left it with the meeting to say if he could pay the acre holdings on leases of 999 years at a yearly rental rent. (Hear, hear.) Mr RICHARD BATESON moved the adoption of the petition, which was then read. The petition was the same as that recently adopted at the National Hall. praying for a division of the waste lands among the poor at a fair rental. Mr BABBER seconded its adoption, in an address of considerable length, in which he detailed the plans and operations of the National Land Company, and spoke of the happy condition of the men who were located upon Mr O'Cennor's farm. The next resolution was moved by Mr J. HURBELL in an able and argumentative speech. The resolution ran thus :- 'That whilst this meeting approves of every attempt to bring under the notice of parliament the immense social and political wrongs to which the people are subjected, and sympathise with every effort made to remedy them. they are nevertheless of opinion that any reform short of that proposed by the People's Charter, will not secure full and ample justice to all classes, and therefore. we pledge ourselves to ceaseless efforts to obtain the enactment of that document as the law of the land.

DECEMBER 25, 1847.

xcept a good conscience, a good cause, and a deter mined will; we have not yet been put down by them, with all their appliances to boot, and now that we are rising, rallying, and organising, from one end of England to the other, where is the coward who shrinks before a foe? I will not treat of opposition, my friends, but I will treat of the danger of false concess cession. Take example by what has happened on the Continent during the last few months. Why there, kings have been making promises of constitutions and reforms. But have they given them ? Look at Charles Albert of Sardinia; look at the King of Sicily; look at the Grand Duke of Tuscany; look at the Duke of Modena ; look at the King of Prussia : measures for its removal. That distress did exist, they need not look far for proof. From the papers they could see that distress was prevalent in Ireland to an awful extent. (A voice— and Norwich too.) they need not look far for proof. From the papers they could see that distress was prevalent in Ireland to an awful extent. (A voice—' and Norwich too.') They need not look to Ireland, as a friend had ob-served. In Norwich the same distress existed. A served. In Norwich the same distress existed. A concession to save their coronets and their money. making way, not only in Great Britain, but in France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and other continental na-tions—(loud cheers)—and, sure he was, that this would stimulate them to actien, and that they would resolve never to cease their agitation until the Peeple's Char-never to cease their agitation until the Peeple's Char-

very walls of the state church; sy, in the very Senate House, we find these young seed shooting into glorious vegetation. You have heard me explain, to the best of my humble ability, the principles of the Charter; I ask is there any man in this assembly who thinks that the Charter would be injurious to the people of this country, or that its principles are not based upon justice, morality, and religion, or that the working classes are not fitted to exercise the power it would give ? Is there such a man ? I wait for answer. (The speaker paused a long time for an answer-the silence was followed by enthusiastic cheering.) Not one out of this large assembly? I brand my opponent as a coward if he does not speak, and he dare never after this day come forward and say a word in Norwich against the Charter, or its principles. (Loud cheering.) Not one ! I say again-not a lawyer-or a parson-or an overseeror a money-monger ? (Immense cheering.) Then, brother Chartists, I am delighted to stand among you, I am proud of the citizens of Norwich ! (Continued cheering.) You are Chartists then, every one of you, since, if you approve of these principles, if you have nothing to say against their justice ; as reasonable beings, as honest men, you must be in fa-vour of that which you think is right ? Then my friends, I say, follow the course which your brethren are taking throughout England and Scotland, and which they are beginning to take in Ireland: it is an onward course. It is: 'Onward and we conquer -backward and we fall !' 'THE CHARTER AND NO SUR-RENDER !' (Mr Jones resumed his seat amidst thun-

Mr Collins then moved that the petition be

passed amid enthusiastic plaudits to Mr Ernest Jones, and the meeting seconjointly having a lecturer down periodically to advocate their principles.

Jewish persuasion would be very well contented to pay

present state of the country, with so many in the Popes.' manufacturing districts in a state of extreme destitution, with no prospect of an immediate amelioration in their condition, it was unwise to propose so long an adjournment. He therefore moved, as an amendment,

Mr NEWDEGATE seconded the amendment, which was spoken to, although not altogether supported, by

Mr Monsell, who drew the attention of the government to the condition of the destitute and unemployed able-bodied population of Ireland.

Mr P. SCROPE could not let the motion pass without expressing his regret that the government had not introduced and passed, during the short session, a mea-

The Earl of LINCOLN was anxiens that the house should be put in possession of the fullest information in the power of the government to afford it with regard to after the recess, upon the table of the house.

Mr HINDLEY dipped into a variety of topics, from rail way legislation to the potato rot, with a view to impress which he had upon the paper, and which he intended, at thick and thin ever after. a late period of the evening, to propose, to the following effect :- 'That it be an instruction to the committee on the Bank Charter, &c., to inquire specially into the reasons which induced the directors of the Bank of England to reduce their minimum rate of discount on the 27th day of August, 1846, to three per cent., and to continue it at that rate till the 14th day of January, 1847, and to report their opinion thereon.'

Mr GLADSTONE observed that, after the deliberations of the late committee, the present was a time well adapted for a comprehensive review of the whole subject of the nevigation laws, and that it was highly desirable that the definitive decision of parliament should be made known upon it during the present session. He hoped, therefore, that Lord John Russell could assure them that he contemplated within such a period as would give ample opportunity to both houses to give the most deliberate astention to the whole subject, the introduction of some resolution which would bring the navigation laws directly

Two questions having already been asked, which were unanswered.

Very respectfully and very faithfully, yours, PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

## Dublin, 7th February, 1847. TO MR DANIEL M'CARTHY.

SIR,-By a report of the proceedings of the 'Irish Democratic Association,' published in the Northern Star of the 18th instant, I perceive that senate and the pulpit. Idlers who live on the people's supporting it. He thought the creation of wealth by you have made use of the following language:great length, denouncing some portion of Mr the multitude of mendicants swarming the streets, nor O'Higgins's letters as a lie, and others as a foul to the unhappy poor lodged in workhouses, or crowding attack upon the Catholic clergy of Ireland.' Now, sir, I demand of you, without quibbling, such shelter, and compelled to sleep on the bare paveguessing, or shuffling of any kind, to state clearly ment. It is not to such that the privations of poverty under their consideration. At this moment the whole and distinctly, so as no one can mistake it, what are confined. There are those who may starve but are shipping interest of the country was in a state of anxious | portion of my letter is 'A LIE,' and what other persuspense, which, whatever might be the intentions of the tion of it is a foul attack upon the 'Catholic clergy of Ireland?

I deny both your charges. They are both false. Colonel SISTHORP proposed three others, to this effect | They are empty, flippant, untrue, and ignorant. -why they had been called together at all at so early a It appears to me that you did not know what

Sir Lucius O'BRIEN then thanked the house for its that the 493 Catholic clergy who aided and abetted put forth your Sampsoh-like energies, and drag it to Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the liberality toward Ireland during the calamity with which the Conciliation Hall delusion, out of upwards it had recently been visited, and drew its attention very of 3,000, constitute the Catholic clergy of Ireland ! gentry were at present placed, expressing a hopethat It was only that small minority of the Catholic

Dublin, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. 19th Dec., 1847.

idlers and impostors ? (Cheers.) Behold the Church as by law established. Its leviathan lords, the bishops

and archbishops, appropriate to themselves thousands of pounds annually, while they leave the hard-working of the poor. Instead of which, we now see the whole

worship of the Author of their being, to that of a dooming six-sevenths of the adult males of this country to blood-cemented thrones, on which, at present, are seated missionaries, appointed by the Temperance Society popular leader of dupes and slaves; and declare political slavery. Is not that house a legalised impos-the cruci and conspiring enemies of mankind, (Prolonged Lie with the poor. Another case was that of a man, the the track of the cruci and conspiring enemies of mankind, (Prolonged Lie with and for shildren all under ten years of ture ? (Loud cheers.) Beheld those venerable gentle- cheering.) women in pantaloons, the peers, who, whilst the wall of

breeder of pigs, and a distinguished Field-Maishal. It is true, he charges the nation rather high for his services,

'Who feeds fat porkers, should himself be fat;' and, considering the lean land he came from, £30,000 yearly may not be too much to keep his highness [fail!' (Loud cheere.) in good condition. God ferbid that I should say the nonarchy is an imposture. (Ironical cheers.) But in all ranks above the working class there are idlers and impostors. In the lordly hall and in the millocrat's adopted as a means of creating apublic feeling in favour counting house, on the bench and at the bar, in the of the Charter; in this spirit he had great pleasure in labour, and impostors who traffick in the credulity, and and for the masses, must, as a matter of course, create 'Mr Daniel M'Carthy addressed the meeting at impose upon the patience of the millions. (Loud ap-power. (Hear, hear.) Mr Bothschild had been menplause.) But the misery of the many is not confined to tioned, of what did his power consist ? Why, of a conthe floors of casual wards, er, still worse, denied even too proud to beg. (Hear, hear.) There are those who will rather die than encounter the harshness and insolence of a relieving officer. (Hear, hear.) There ar thousands such in this metropolis, who perish and make no sir a.

"Who die so slowly none dare call it murder ;" and it is principally for these men, their wives and period? what they had dene since they had met ? and why they werenew to adjourn ? Sin Lucure O'Deve they the the life of the million, to the dust. (Loud cheers.) London in its misery, as well as in its power and magnificence, but represents the country. Throughout the manufacturing districts low wages and no wayes, reductions and abatements, have

England to take the lead in liberating mankind from the tyranny of their rulers. Yes,

"England's the anchor and hope of the world."

(Applause.) News has arrived that the Prussian king ter wages than anywhere abroad, has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Miero. slawski and his brave compatriots to imprisonment for life. Some of the Polish patriots had previously been sentenced to twenty and twenty-five years imprisonment, I presume, therefore, that the Prussian despot calculates that Microslawski will live thirty years, but I ask you, This done, take an opportunity of presenting a Rates imposed upon the propie. I ash, is not such a [Loud cheers.] Should the rouse the nations to the himself, a wife, and seven onnorm, is. on, per work, popular political remonstrance from a pulpit in a Church an organised imposture ? (Cheers.) Behold death-struggle for freedom, and not thirty, not twenty. He would take these ito hundreds of similar cases ;

CABL SCHAPPEE, who was received with great enthu. distress is heard through the land, can sit, evening after slasm, in supporting the resolution, said, some one might evening, doing nothing but knocking their heels, waiting sawn, in supporting the resolution, said, some one might not call it charity, because he considered it the duty not having been born in England, what advocacy and honest support of the independent for the bill to coerce Ireland coming up from the Com- do you do here ? He replied, liberty was not confined to nons. Will any one be good enough to show me the a village, city, or any country, but was for the universal of peace, for the avowed purpose of effecting a re- utility of the Hospital of Incurables-will any one at. world. (Loud cheers.) Besides, he was a father, and equally distressing cases having been mentioned, Mr sure to facilitate the working of the Irisk Poor Law. conciliation between this 'God of a man,' and a tempt to defend this hereditary imposture ? (Loud ap- his children having been born in England, were English, He hoped that government would, immediately after the mere man : complain publicly of a want of etiquette plause.) Of course, the respect I entertain for that and liberty was a better heritage than the few pounds he blessed specimen of the 'wisdom of our ancestors'-the might be enabled to scrape together. (Cheers.) There monarchy-ferbids me to speak in any other than the most was a time when the Chartists were looked on as levellers, loyal terms, of so interesting a sovereign as Queen Vic- blood-suckers, &c., and a portion of the German press complained. Do all that in your power lies to en- toria, who regularly, once a year, is delivered of a royal had represented them as fat-looking, sour, foreigner-hattrap your host into an admission of some sort or you; make a note of conversation deemed strictly March next we are to have the baby. (Renewed laughter.) colonisation, and wished to know whether the Colonial. you; make a note of conversation deemed strictly March next we are to have the baby. (Renewed laughter.) and continental states and nations did not hesitate to per day for each to exist upon; that man said, he had office had received any reports in reference to this sub- private, and publish it afterwards; prove yourself Her most gracious Majesty expresses great concern for send delegates over to their meetings, regarding the to be in the estimation of every man of sense an her people's sufferings, admires their patience, and pro- Chartists as the veritable pioneers of universal libertylast session expressed its determination to apply for, and unscrupulous partisan, instead of an upright media- mises them another baby-and in the way of bables, she (Great cheering.) He must say, he rejected at the prostor. Do these things, and I shall suffer to be made a Dutchman, instead of the descendant of an Irish Prince Albert, a celebrated hatmaker—the Southwark Prince Albert, a celebrated hatmaker—the Southwark men free, but he maintained that, although the working classes have no Rothschilds amongst them, they should be immediately admitted to equal rights and privileges. -(loud cheers)-and they had a man amongst them more powerful than even Rothschild-Feargus O'Connor (Great applause.) And, if they supported him, and stuck

to their principles, they must succeed. Then, let their mosto be 'Onwards and we conquer, -- backward and we

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr JOHN SEELTON rose to move the adoption of the National Petition, and said, he believed the petition was centration of nominal wealth. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the Charter, he believed the people could and would obtain it whenever they willed it. Russia was represented in the person of one man-the autocrat, and was consequently a despotism. England was said to have a representative form of government, but only one out of seven of her population were represented. All the rest were slaves, to all intents and purposes, --- slaves. (Cheers.) To work a reform was an Herculean task. but they must accomplish it. Wealth was power. Let them obtain that, and freedom would be theirs. (Cheers.) Mr CHARLES KEEN briefly seconded the motion, and after a brief but forcible and eloquent address from Mr

A. Clark, the petition was unanimously adopted. meeting was dissolved.

Mr W. STEWARD briefly seconded the resolution, when the Chairman called on

ERNEST JONES, who was received with immense ERREST JONES, WHO WAS RECEIVED WITH HELLEDS applause, and in a masterly manner traced the causes of the distress home to class-legislation, and Wakley be requested to support it. causes of the distress home to characterize induction, and power wakley be requested to support it. Seconded by Mr Griffiths, and carried. The peti-tion afterwards received the signatures of all the repeople were fitted for the exercise of power, and as sidents on the estate. serted they were in advance of their rulers in every serted they were in advance of their rulers in every great question of modern times. To bear out this assertion, the speaker adverted to each, and proved his position smid the enthusiastic cheers of the audi-Samuel Kydd, of London, give an exposition of the exercise of power-what, he would ask, would be the best means to ensure it. This introduced the subject of the Charter, every.

gentry wre at present placed, expressing a hopethat every exerction necessary would be made by parliament for the relief of distress in Ireland. Mr Hzanza hoped that Mr Speener would not press his amendment. He certainly regretted that solition at the signel lard solition of the other portion of my letter, attention had been given to the embarrassments of the manufacturing interests, and the condition is reference to this subject, at as carly a day as possible , it is notoriously true, so generally recorded in pestilence are again treading a conqueror s march over aloge in the century in which we now are, may give classes lest their own concentration and and uncontained brokeup. ide and exultation by the ruffians who were guilty, dant means also exist to prevent it. It is unquestionable one of these convents of cloistered women, to pre-are arrived at the parts of the country are these: the working classes is And means also exist to prevent it. It is unquestionable questions which had been put to him, in the first that no further parliamentary ald would be given to that no further parliamentary ald would be given to with. (Cheers.) The unemployed masses of England raw material to work upon, and the means to work with. (Cheers.) The unemployed masses of England and Ireland attest that the labour is ready, and we know that the labourers are willing. Both in Eugland and Ireland millions of acres of crown lands, waste lands, and lands formerly the common property of the and name industrious enterorise. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, and name in the symptome with the matter with her, but her features showed pain, and lands formerly the common property of the and name industrious enterorise. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the and name in the particular common property of the particular common property is the particular common property in the particular common property is the particular common property is the particular common prope and lands formerly the common property of the fainted. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, have committed such a crime and then they will never the fainted. The doctor hastened to unfasten her dress, have committed such a crime and then they will report in the STAR was read, which gave great and partially opened it in the endeavour to restore her listen to their advice. But while the name Charter delight to the members. At the close, three cheers is unstained with crime. while it is innocent of any not at presses prepares to say ware any measure, if any, affecting the condition of the revenue for the current year. was better known, say what measure delivered the first of his course of lectures on the elipticability of the Land Plan. Several questions maighte brought forward in reference to the subject. Enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to emale all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to emale all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to emale all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to emale all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter the soorh in complet the deliver, subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give to the subject the filter tatter the soorh in to withe sevening. Set HEILXER, while the reserve all and the tatter tatter to enable all parties to give the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to give the subject the filter tatter to enable all parties to giv to emigration would be laid, as soon as possible, upon the of Mr James Woods, publican, Parr-street, St table of the house. He was sorry to say that in Canada Helen's; and as the directors have decided that all meus bastles be built and maintained in which to im-a great prejadice kad arisen against emigration from branches are to be closed on the 31st, the members of the said branch have authorised the secretary to this country, having its origin in the destitute condi-this country, having its origin in the information ettend at the above mentioned house. every evening. It is aged, but healthy manhood should never be caged this country, having its origin in the destitute condi-tion of the emigrants of this year. All the information on the subject, of which the government would be in pessession, would be presented to the house immedipoor, might and ought to be employed in a reproduc- covered, but her back presented traces of similar in- that magnificent river will then be able to carry the ately after the recess. Sir B. HALL reminded such Irish members as lived in expectation of further aid from the imperial treasury, Chorton Association after the reading of Mr O'Con-Covered, but ner onck presented traces of similar in-juries. It appears, in fact, that the unhappy wo-fiets of progression on its back till it reaches in one good done. At the end of a year the mass of pauperism injunctions of her spiritual director and to make expectation of further aid from the imperial treasury, Land Company, and the members or the National poor revealed to the good done. At the end of a year the mass of pauperism injunctions of her spiritual director, and to make Prosperity, and the cause will be gained which I have of the destitute condition of the poor in this country, no Charter Association, atter the reacing of the reacting of the destitute condition of the poor in this country, no Charter Association, atter the reacing of the reacting of the parts of the part less than one out of every seventeen in one of the pa-rishes which he represented being at present in receipt of gain uniting for the obtainment of the People's After some further desultory conversation, Mr Spooner After a lecture on Sunday evening, January year after year, when paperism might be extinguished, and the poor rates usually exhibit a tendency to ad-and that is standing the convent, took the must have en-tion we defy. They have not been able to put us After some further desultory conversation, Mr Spooner Charter. Mr Mantle of Birmingham, is expected vance rather than decrease. Let this system goes on bianding the horizon pain which she motion for the ad-withdrew his amendment, and the motion for the ad-withdrew his amendment, and the motion for the ad-and 1848. It is a proceed to be paupers changed into happy freeman, and the poor. Crucifix with him.'-Galignani's Messenger. bludgeons, without the money, the land, or anything

O'CONNORVILLE, - COERCION FOR IRELAND. - On the 16th instant, a public meeting was held in the school-room. Mr Barber having been called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr T. M. Wheeler, who read the following petition :---

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the inhabitants of O'Connorville, Hertordshire, in public meeting assembled,

Sheweth that your petitioners have seen with mingled feelings of regret and indignation, the intention of your honourable house to supersede the common law in Ireland, by means of an Arms' Bill, and a discretionary but despotio power invested in the hands of the Lordlieutenant.

Your petitioners, though strengly deprecating the disorders now prevalent in some portions of that country, and entertaining feelings of abhorrence against the orime of assassination, are still of opinion that a vigorous exercise of the function of the ordinary law, and a disposition shown by your honourable house to pass measures calculated to relieve the present heart-rending distress prevailing in that coustry_and an alteration in the santry a permanent interest in the land they cultivatethus preventing the periodical recurrence of famile, hopes to the Irish nation, whereas the present measure

a similar plan into Ireland, as that under which your of five per cont. on the estimated value of the property, reserving to the tenant the right of purchasing the fee simple at pleasure.

This, your petitioners feel confident would be a measure that would relieve England of the evils of too great an influx of the Irish population, restore commercial prosperity to both countries, and establish such relations of harmony and peace between landlord and tenant. governors and governed, as would, for ever, prevent the necessity of coercive measures for the Irish nation.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your hon, house to abandon the present measure of Coercion for Ireland, and adopt such measures founded upon the above premises as a means of improving the condition of that nation.

#### And your petitioners, &c.

The speaker then gave a succinct account of the present state of that unfortunate country, and showed that a better law of landlord and tenant with fixity of tenure, or the adoption of a plan similar to that on which they were located, were the only remedies for Ireland's grisvances. Mr G. W. Wheeler, in seconding the petition, expressed his regret and indignation at the introduction of such a measure. The petition having been adopted, Mr Williams, in a short but pithy speech, moved-

ence. What then, since they were deserving of the Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. By the hour of meeting there was a pretty geod audience in at-tendance. Mr Benjamin Brackenridge was unanipoint of which the speaker minutely analysed, and introduced Mr Kydd to the meeting, who then commembers unanimously agreed to form a money club to aid the branch, and that lots be drawn and on each member gaining a prize, that the same be immediately sent to the bank, and placed to his oredit. It was arrranged that the public meeting for the adoption of the National Petition take place on Monday, January 10th, 1848.

country, had been exhausted. As to Mr Gladstone's question in reference to the Navigation Laws, he was not at present prepared to say when any measure, if any, affecting them would be introduced ; not

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