NOTTINGHAM.

MR O'CONNOR AND HIS CON-STITUENTS.

Monday last presented a novel scene to the people of Nottingham—the miniature of the People's Charter. Perhaps in these dull times, when discussion is altogether prohibited, and the expression of public opinion, whether in public or private, is suppressed by the law of the sword, or by the perversion of the law of the land, it is something refreshing and novel to find the people still ready to meet, even in the open air, fearlessly to express VOL. XI. No 570. their opinions, thus proving, beyond refutation, that

tempted to be put down—I am here, I say, in defiance and that hands are wanted, and that the country of those dangers and threats, to say that I still main- must be scoured for a supply, the employer goes (Rears of laughter.) My friends, if we could have tain those principles in their integrity and entirety into that free market, the husbandman rests upon secured a room uninterrupted by the passing of -(loud cheers)—and if you are not prepared to his spade or his hoe; here is reciprocity,—here they vehicles, as we are here, I might, and probably accept me as their representative, elect another to can earn 30s. a week and good health,—I can eat regards my stewardship, the present position of fill my place; but I will not sit in that assembly, to provisions that have not been thumbed in the marnations and the Labour Question, but while others which you have sent me, if my voice, and my vote, ket-place,—I can rest in my own house, surrounded would be but too happy to make the excuse of not which you have sent me, if my voice, and my vote, and my principles, are not stamped with your unanimous approbation. (Cheers.) And I now present a novel spectacle. I stand here to give practical effect there the labourer measures his wages by the desti
there the labourer measures his wages by the destithere the labourer measures have showkeeper becomes bank. to two of the six points embodied in the People's tution of his class,—the shopkeeper becomes bank- can be denied admittance. And now let no man Charter. I stand here—denounced by the Press—denounced by the classes denounced by some of the enthusiastic who would have jeopardised me, and jeopardised our cause; I stand here as I stand in the House of Commons—ALONE, to give an account of my stewardship, to tender my resignation, if you are dissatisfied with my services, or to accept a renewal of the trust of those services if the present continental convulsion. Men engaged in revolution and expecting death, do not prepare when I say that such is my intention, do not mistake my by presuming that I will resort to any mean or shuffling trick for the purpose of deceiving you; do not suppose that I am going to take a show of hands, as a means of ascertaining the will of the majority, and thus hold my seat upon a puzzle. No, if I cannot represent you almost unanimeusly, I will not represent you at all. (Cheers.) And in order Charter. I stand here—denounced by the Press— rupt from his poverty, and wealth becomes centra- misunderstand me or affect to misinterpret the not represent you at all. (Cheers.) And in order procure food, and you are deficient in the commis- a President, and it shall be the boast of the constithat this vast assemblage may be considered as a fair representation of your town, I tell you that if a very few hands in the front, or on the right, the left, or in the centre, are held up against the representation of trade at home or abroad, does not deprive a pix of its value, or paralyse the inverse that this vast assemblage and it shall be the boast of the constituency that Nottinghamihas obliterated those stains from its history by giving labour an honest representation. (Loud cheers.) Again, if any man in this vast assemblage and belonging to the constituency that Nottinghamihas obliterated those stains from its history by giving labour an honest representation. left, or in the centre, are held up against the renewal of my tenure of office, I will surrender my trust into your hands. (Loud cheers.) When I represented my native county in Parliament, and before you had established your Charter, and before and if his wife or himself require the produce of the control and if his wife or himself require the produce of the can eat his pig, and if his wife or himself require the produce of the accepting of the resignation of my trust as I before you had established your Charter, and before your charter your cha I became associated with English politics, I carried artificial labour, they will get more of it for the pig (Loud cheers.) I will make an honourable continuous Suffrage into practical operation, at the cheers.) No man can control the labour of the free tract with my honourable colleague, to him I leave close of each session of Parliament, by tendering my resignation to the people. (Cheers.) I sat in the reform parliament in its infancy; and I shall now proceed to give you an account of its dutage. (Laughter.) Popular expectation was roused almost to madness, by hope raised, by the assurance that much new blood had been infused into the emaciated and withered body of legislation during the last general election. Another great and boasted principle of reform was to have been realised—the Six Points of the Charter were to be rendered unnecessary by sound legislation, and while those six points are repudiated by the enemies of labour, there have been five new points added to the English Constitution. (Hear, hear.) Yes, of all the savage and bloody enactments that disgrace the most lively enthusiasm, but it is one which, in its members for Sheffield, who, when requested to restatute book, those which have stained it during the recent session of parliament, are the most atrocious and bloody. But although as the matter stands. perhaps in after time it will be more gratifying to the people of Nottingham, to know that their representative was the first man to resist them, and the last to abandon his opposition. (Loud cheers.) Yes, had it not been for me, the Irish Coercion Bill, which was No. 1 in the black catalogue, would have passed sub silentio, and without a voice being raised against it-(Shame, shame)-and the records of five upon their introduction, until at length in my opposition to the last invasion, or rather destruction, of the remnant of Irishliberty, I was left alone, and without a seconder. (Cheers.) And as to all practical measures of amelioration, the voice of a single man was incapable of carrying any against the interests of faction. I stand alone in that house, hated by those opposite me, hated five upon their introduction, until at length in my fire millions of money to-morrow, the bearing of my single man was incapable of carrying any against the interests of faction. I stand alone in that house, hated by those opposite me, hated by those opposite me, hated by those opposite me, hated by those on each side and around me, because traffic in your destitution constitutes the stock-in-trade and profit of each. (Cheers.) What! tell me that any one set of men, with principle of carrying although the solution of the Labour Question of the propositions for their approval.

Now, sir, there is one of these propositions that the real practical effect of Socialism, or rather Comminism: and it is only under the vorking manied here three days; not a question or betave of the Markey Question of the propositions for their approval.

Now, sir, there is one of these propositions that the real practical effect of Socialism, or rather Comminism: and it is only under the vorking of the real propositions for their approval.

The state in the duty of every o those stately houses and shops by which we are surrounded: as I do not represent the bricks, stone, and mortar, of which they are composed, but the intellect of thinking man, I have summoned the mind and not the mind's extinguisher as the tribunal to judge my fitness, but although I

may not represent those inanimate things or their

senseless occupants, and as it is my desire to ex-

plain the links by which all society is bound together, I will prove to the inmates of those houses

that their salvation, their comfort, their prosperity

the working classes. (Cheers.) Let me ask the

inmates of those shops, whether the well-paid la-bourer, or the degraded pauper is the best customer

man receiving 25s or 20s a week, or the man re-

ceiving alms, to which they are obliged to contri-

bute, is likely to be largest consumer of their

goods. (Cheers.) But they are blind, hopelessly

blind, upon this subject. But to apply this Lahour

Question to a higher grade of society, let me fur-

ther ask the landlords, whether those shopkeekers

would be better tenants, and better pay their rents

from legitimate profit made by legitimate trade in

ties and class prejudices: the little landlords,

with small incomes, adopt the opinions

and wealth, depends wholly upon the prosperity of operation, to that of Communism, which would at

at the counter? Let me ask them whether the tion; but, if I am asked to give a practical illustra-

the days of labour's prosperity, or in the days of their labour. Holland is a monarchy, and has es-

labour's adversity? and that brings us to the consi-

deration of the great social question. And I will the sceptic directing my attention to Ireland, and

now show you how every class of society is vitiated summoning that unhappy country as a refutation of

at the head and source, and I will prove to you that my assertion—but my answer is, that there is no middle-class ignorance of the Labour Question is tenure in Ireland. (Cheers.) The serf who im-

landed aristocracy, are linked together by social industry. If the small farmer, who pays £1 an

once destroy every one of those attributes? (Loud)

cheers.) I am not astonished at a destitute people

accepting any theory which promises them ameliora-

tion of the power and the efficiency of employment

a gate, and from Prussia by an open arch. France

and Prussia are both convulsed, while agricultural

Belgium remains unshaken. In Holland, lab urers

landlord gives him the option of increasing his rent

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

troying me. (Hear, hear.) Suppose trade is brisk, the words of Sheridan to that assembly-Tanta-rara-ra-rogues all, regues all. treat upon equal terms, and the husbandman says, 'I would, have delivered a more consecutive address as cheers.) No man can control the labour of the free the patronage, if he can get it. (Laughter.) I labourer, while the employment and wages of the will reserve my independence. I am your servant hired labourer depends upon the caprice of the but not your slave. If I hire a servant upon the pregreatest tyranny if I was compelled to retain that servant after he had proved himself inefficient or not able or ungentleman-like act throughout my life. Question is now the one topic of all-absorbing conservant after he had proved himself inefficient or not (Loud and tremendous cheering.) Now I am here Question is now the one topic of an-assuring conversation, and yet I defy you to point me out one practical word, written, published, or spoken upon practical word, written, published, or spoken upon sition; I should consider that I had committed the sition; I should consider that I had committed the only upon my parliamentary, but upon my general practical word, written, published, or spoken upon this all-important subject. True, a great theory has been propounded—the theory of Socialism and cally accepted and applauded in consequence of its real and practical deficiency. It is a theory upon which the writer and the spouter may excite the which the writer and the spouter may excite the members for Sheffield. who, when requested to re
practical word, written, published, or spoken upon this all-important subject. True, a great theory has been enthusiasticated the front of the platform, and that theory has been enthusiasticated and applauded in consequence of its realisation, as in my soun and my political regalisation, as in my soun and my conduct.

When silence was restored, a person came to the flimsy technical regeneration, and be the adopted of all nations.

I trust that the members in the several districts will elect shrewd and trustworthy devening, at eight o'clock, and every accepted the question, so that all trust that the members in the several districts will elect shrewd and trustworthy devening, September 26, a person came to the flimsy technical regeneration, and be the adopted of all nations.

I trust that the members in the several districts will elect shrewd and trustworthy devening, at eight o'clock, and every accepted the question, so that all trust that the members in the several districts will elect shrewd and trustworthy devening, September 26, a person came to the flow.

Shapping the follow.

Yelican-atreet, on Monday evening next, at eight conduct.

When silence was restored, a person came to the must and will constitute the basis of social and political regeneration, and be the adopted of all nations.

I trust that the members in the several districts will be trustworthy devening, at eight o'clock, and every accepted to the flow.

The follow.

The foll practical result, must inevitably end in a war of the industrious against the idle. (Loud cheers.) Do their seven years' tenure of office as a justification ing answer:—I shall first answer the question unnot mistake me, my friends, for while I am allowing for continuing in their dishonoured trust. (Cheers.) equivocally, and I shall then ask another. Sir the greatest latitude and toleration to the freest ex- There may be some men who attach paramount im. Henry Halford brought his measure forward upon a pression of opinion, and the most unbounded advoportance to a seat in parliament, but it is my pride Wednesday, when the sitting of the house is limited cacy of a principle, I am neither a Socialist nor Communist. (Loud cheers.) The principle is at that house, and they are both Irishmen, representvariance with the ruling instinct of man, which is selfishness, self-interest, self-reliance, and individumanliness to face the electors and non-electors in it was thought impossible to bring on the Frameality; and decry that feeling or instinct as you may, their respective boroughs and tender their resigna. Work-knitters' question on that day: I left the tell you that there is not a man in the meeting, or tion. Of course you are aware that I allude to house to meet a deputation. I was returning at against it—(Shame, shame)—and the records of a man in this world, who is not governed by that Parliament will tell you that I opposed the whole ruling instinct, and above all—those who profess the hon. member for Rochdale, who may, with confithe rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, the for a puppet-show! (Cheers.) If, instead of exeducated and the ignorant, the hale and the cripple, tracting two millions from your exhausted frames, to state distinctly their grievances and proposed re- to all—the able and the less able member. The way cashire. the sane and the insane, can be moulded. Once he had placed himself at my disposal, I would have medies, and that, at my own expense, I would I establish the principle of Communism, and you para- made more money of the raree-show, as the secure the ablest counsel to lick them into parlialyse industry, you destroy honourable competition, menageries or exhibitions of Batty, Wombwell, or mentary shape, embody them in a bill, propose it you elevate the cunning, destroy self-reliance, and Van Amburgh would have been as nothing compared to and support it in parliament. (Loud cheers.) create a war of the idle strong against the weak in- to the exhibition of the smallest Saxon you ever saw And as we say in Ireland, 'It's a bad dog that's not dustrious. (Cheers.) I ask you boldly, in the face for nothing. (Great laughter.) I think I hear the structions for nothing. of this promulgated and extensively-accepted theory, if there is a man amongst you who does not profess of the Charles Association will be structions from those frame-work knitters, and, as in all cases, they would now charge me with their own double the funds that the proposed bonus would de. North Shields, on Sunday, September 24 at two vas ever seen for nothing?' and I think I hear neglect of duty. (Cheers.) the principle of self-reliance, individuality, and co. Peggy Muldooney say to Nelly Mulligan: 'Wisha, my God, Peg, his nt he a poor little crater—the devil that he did not put the question with any from me, but he'd fit in Jack Regan's belly. (Roars the slightest ill-feeling, but that he wished the of laughter.) Well, but he is to go over as a wit- trade to be acquainted with the facts.' (Hear, ness upon Smith O'Brien's trial, and the TIMES says, hear.) and the CHRONICLE says, and you know those upon the land, I point to Belgium, to Holland, to papers never tell lies—(great laughter)—however, the Channel Islands, and other countries, where they say, and upon authority, that letters written by meeting to the platform and said. 'I wish to ask agriculture constitutes the staple of trade. Belgium the Prime Minister of England, will be put into his Mr O'Connor why he did not vote upon the sugar is an agricultural country, separated from France by hands at those trials, and that those letters recom- question? mended the Reformers in 1832, to make a moral display of their strength, and that if that does not suc- connected with sugar until I started at a sugar ceed—they MUST MAKE A PHYSICAL ARRAY. hogshead, and fell into fits at a grocer's shop, and

however brute force may triumph for a season, the combined intelligence of a united people will yet converthrow its majesty and power. Cowed as the wives and families should lose their position in solem by the new parliament, from which so much been by the new parliament, from which so much was expected—and after the most protracted session ever known, and in which so much perfidy has sin ever known, and in which so much perfidy has something not only some every known, and in which so much perfidy has some every known, and in which so much perfidy has something not only some every known, and in which so much perfidy has something not only some every known, and in which so much perfidy has some every known, and in which so much perfidy has something not only some of class legislation are obliged to pin them.

The responsibility of a stranger over his head. (Cheers.) Thus I that unconstitutional measure passed the Commons, the lieve was never before exhibited at a public meet at the unconstitutional measure passed the Commons, lieve was never before exhibited at a public meet at the unconstitutional measure passed the Commons, and the unconstitutional measure passed the Commons, lieve was never before exhibited at a public meet at the unconstitutional measure passed the Commons, and in which so would from that moment avow myself a Republic lieve was never before exhibited at a public meet at the suppression of public opinion would lead to the suppr sion ever known, and in which so much perfidy has been perpetrated—there is something not only strange, but astonishing, in the fact, that the most strange, but astonishing, in the fact, that the most strange, but astonishing in the fact, that the most selves to the skirts of large manufacturers and legitimate and proper purpose, the whole Labour that the enthusiastic the honest, and the destitute.

Sources—the one a debasing fund, and the outlet a pauper fund—from the application of which, to its focus of sedition, conspiracy, and treason, fomented deafening cheers, followed by waving of hats and legitimate and proper purpose, the whole Labour that the enthusiastic the honest, and the destitute. strange, but assonishing, in the fact, that the most should discussed of that house is—with the exception of Mr. Sharman Crawford—the only one of its members who would dare to base the tenure of his office upon the free and unfettered opinion of his constituents, electors and non-electors. Our readers were aware that it was impossible to secure a room, where this novel is was to take place, not that we believe the spectacle was to take place, not that we believe the inconvenience to have arisen from plot or contributions.

Selves to the skirts of large manufacturers and popular purpose, the whole destitute, and the destitute, commercial men,—the one class commanding the credit which enals commercial men,—the one class commanding the credit which enals and power which pauperises the shopkeeping of the cumning, and the villances. (Hear, hear.) Well, such has been the villances. (Hear, hear.) Well, such has been the proceeds of which the villances. (Hear, hear.) Well, such has been the proceeds of which the proceeds of which the villances. (Hear, hear.) Well, such has been the proceeds of which th inconvenience to have arisen from plot or contrivance, but from the fact of the Exchange, and the
other public buildings, being previously engaged;
and under these circumstances it was supposed that
Mr O'Connor would postpone his visit until such
Mr O'Connor would pos Mr O'Connor would postpone his visit until such time as one or the other of these buildings could be secured for that purpose. However, he felt aware that such an excuse might have been put down to that such an excuse might have been put down to the such as excused from time as one or the other of these buildings could be the society of the more wealthy of their order. But locate half a million of families, amounting to two of enthusiasm, while their own sworn testimony estatists representative by a most enlightened constitution, it being considered by those present that this they were the prime instigators in the such an excuse might have been put down to the several conspiracies. ('Oh, oh,' and 'Shame.')

I attach to short accounts, I am here to tell you now that I do not base my tenure of office even of these buildings could be excluded from upon the land of their order. But locate half a million of families, amounting to two of enthusiasm, while their own sworn testimony estation its representative by a most enlightened constitution, it being considered by those present that this ency; and, to convince you of the importance that they were the prime instigators in bour now estimate its value in the manufacturing blushes the fact that they were the prime instigators in one, it being considered by those present that this those several conspiracies. ('Oh, oh,' and 'Shame.')

I attach to short accounts, I am here to tell you now that I do not base my tenure of office even of the society of the more wealthy of their order. But the society of the more wealthy of their order. But the society of the more wealthy of their order. But the society of the more wealthy of enthusiasm, while their own sworn testimony estation its representative by a most enlightened constitution, it being considered by those present that this the society of the more wealthy of enthusiasm, while their own sworn testimony estation its representative by a most enlightened constitution, it being considered by those or the their own sworn testim that such an excuse might have been put down to bour now estimate its value in the manufacturing revenue to the excurcion; and might have been justified in jeopardising your now that I do not base my tenure of office even man fixished the business of the evezing, when the hesitation, and might have injured his cause; and therefore, he resolved to meet the people in therefore, he resolved to meet the people in THE MARKET PLACE, and now we shall proceed to give an account of the affair.

At half-past two o'clock, the time appointed for commencing proceedings, Mr O'Connor, accompanied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Cold Guards, mounted the nied by a party of the Old Guards, mounted the nied of the country of the Counter of the rity, but you must submit to a large reduction of Talk of reduction of taxation, every year you are from a dreary dungeon. (Cheers.) My friends, I Again, I say, look at the novel spectacle of a man earnestly call upon the men of England and Scotwages;' the destitute man, in his pride and desola- increasing it. This year you have increased it by two am not come here to flatter you; you are the manual attempted to be crushed by the whole Press of the land to do likewise.' There are many localities who waving of hats.

Mr Sanders was appointed as chairman, and, after commenting upon the novelty of the spectacle, and the honour which the proceedings would confer both upon Mr O'Connor and the people of Nottingham, he introduced the konourable member to his associates dares, ham, he introduced the konourable member to his associates dares, in such as the factures of your own misery; you spend your money to the generosity of Parliament will ever facturers of your own misery; you spend your money in drunkenness and dissipation—(loud cheers)—

Select Committee of the House of Commons. (Loud which, if applied to your reformation and organisation, which, if applied to your reformation and organisation, would make you too powerful for your and in not come nere to natter you; you are the manufacturers of your own misery; you spend your money in drunkenness and dissipation—(loud cheers)—

Select Committee of the House of Commons. (Loud which, if applied to your reformation and organisation, would make you too powerful for your enemies. I voted against this grant of Two Millions. (Cheers.) I have told you a thousand times, and I now stewardship, I may inform you that ton, would make you too powerful for your enemies. (Cheers.) I have told you a thousand times, and I now stewardship, I may inform you that to not not come nere to natter you; you are the manufacturers of your own misery; you spend your money in drunkenness and dissipation—(loud cheers)—

Select Committee of the House of Commons. (Loud which, if applied to your reformation and organisation, which alternative shall accept.—the to manufacturers of your own misery; you spend y fare, and separation from my loved wife and child- But again I tell you, that an individual who stands repeat it, that your principles are within your grasp constituents and settle his accounts with them. So appear before my loved wife and child- But again I tell you, that an individual who stands repeat it, that your principles are within your grasp constituents and settle his accounts with them. So appear before my loved wife and child- But again I tell you, that an individual who stands repeat it, that your principles are within your grasp constituents and settle his accounts with them. Great cheering your rights—and shall it be said that you can make Peel and Russell (Great cheering.) Take it home with you,—think you, the Chartists of England and So than allowed Mr O'Connor, upon presenting himself, was again loudly cheered. He said,—Mr Chairman, and electors of Nottingham—I have come here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I loudly cheered. He said,—Mr Chairman, and electors of Nottingham—I have come here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I loudly cheered. He said,—Mr Chairman, and electors of Nottingham—I have come here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I loudly cheered. He said,—Mr Chairman, and electors of Nottingham—I have come here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I loudly cheered. He said,—Mr Chairman, and electors of Nottingham—I have come his honour, be it spoken, pride and love of family the six points of the Charter for your support, which that is sorth having; and, as I have told you a cust were principally framed to entrap, is still at lower to the shopkeeper improved? Far from it. Pulled him by the skirt and said, 'Stick to it, and pardise my liberty, until you have all worked as I large, and fearlessly defends his principles in the tomer to the shopkeeper improved? Far from it. I want to advocate the rights of Lacour, at any time; that you can make recei and Russell upon it—dream upon it—and your it—reflect upon it—dream upon it—and your it—reflect upon it—dream upon it—and your it—worked and forgetten? Surely, which having; and, as I have told you a lot the shopkeeper improved when he became thousand times before, you have no right to call upon me to violate one single law that would jeological and Soctland, allowed when he became thousand times before, you have no right to call upon me to violate one single law that would jeological and Soctland, allowed when he became the collect of you will not. We hope, then, that instead of you will not. We hope, then, that is worth having; and as I when it is wor here to-day to discharge a most sacred obligation. I received your confidence and support upon the assurance, and with a knowledge of my principles—with a knowledge of those principles you elected me as your representative, and I am come here to-day to tell your that. in spite of the reign of terror—in defi
tall you that. in spite of the reign of terror—in defi
miserable exister. Well, is his position as a customer to the shopkeeper improved? Far from it. by those principles in the shopkeeper improved? Far from it. he skirt and said, 'Stick to it, and have done, within the law, for the accomplishment of revising you will honour me; while you will have done, within the law, for the accomplishment of the council, Methodist Parson Drummond, frequently read they would make me responsible, not only for every that in spite of the reign of terror—in defi
tall you that. in spite of the reign of terror—in defi
to the shopkeeper improved? Far from it. he but suffers individually, while the shopkeepers and then, I think, that instead of we will love will honour me; while you will have done, within the law, for the accomplishment of the council, Methodist Parson Drummond, frequently read a more force with what I have before stated, that one tongue at large is worth thousands that are incarcerated. Again, I thank you as a cust will you will have done, within the law, for the council, wh tell you that, in spite of the reign of terror—in defiance of the odium sought to be cast upon those prinples, and of the persecution by which they are atof hanging and gibbeting me; but so averse am I to cruelty, that when saved from their fangs, I would not hurt a hair of their heads, but would reclaim them by kindness. (Cheers.) I hate cruelty, and

them by kindness. (Cheers.) I hate cruelty, and though branded as a destructive, it is my greatest to be able to say that I never committed or tolerated a single act of cruelty, even to a dumb animal, in all my life. (Cheers.) Cruelty is the arm the most interested in a decision upon its

STAR, £2 03 4d; Land Office, as per STAR, 153 5d Mr Kydd, per STAR, 74; Diptford, per Mr Floyd, 5s; for Defence, per Floyd, 23 61; Wootton-undersely, animal, in all my life. (Cheers.) Cruelty is the arm the most interested in a decision upon its

STAR, £2 03 4d; Land Office, as per STAR, 153 5d Mr Kydd, per STAR, 74; Diptford, per Mr Floyd, 5s; for Defence, per Floyd, 23 61; Wootton-undersely, animal, in all my life. (Cheers.) Cruelty is the druptered of the most interested in a decision upon its greatest of all vices; you may reclaim the drunkard, the idler, the liar, or the thief, but you never can re- to secure a speedy decision upon the proposiclaim the cruel man. Before the question of my resigitions that have been submitted to you, I nation is put to this meeting. I must arm you and together with Mr Dixon and Mr Doyle (our myself with an answer to any charge of partiality, or of brother Directors, being on their mission), this district, at Alva, on Monday evening nex', the this being a packed or one-sided meeting. I must have decided upon holding a Conference at 25:h in-t. remind you that the electors as well as the non-electors Birmingham, on Monday, the 30th October, again, in order to place you and myself in a proper position, repeat and impress upon your minds that this course, in consequence of the declaration of if a mere fraction of this meeting, an insignificant fraction, shall manifest disapproval of my conduct whom I had the pleasure to meet at Notting on Tuesday. 26:h inst., at Kilmarnock. by voting to accept my resignation, I will at once ham, on Monday last. They urged-and resign, as the honour rests in representing all, and not in representing part of the mind, the will, and the in- sable necessity of convoking the Conference; telligence of Nottingham. I have now done, merely and they further urged the necessity of each observing that no doubt the young gentlemen of the Press, who are numerically strong here—(cheers)— gate, and you may rest assured that I cordially to meet at the house of Mr Joseph Linney, on Sunday will assure their readers on Saturday next, that Mr acquiesced in that proposition. O'Connor made a long and rambling speech, without beginning, middle, or ending, to three or four afford the members of all districts maturely and made victims. out beginning, middle, or ending, to three or four hundred tattered ragamuffins—(great laughter)—and that the motley assemblage did not represent any be discussed by the Conference; and every at eight o'clock. Subject: 'The life, character, and portion of the mind of Nottingham; while, if a thinking man must see and understand that writings of Robert Burns.'—Mr Kydd will lecture on Whigling, or a Tory representative, had placed him- this course would be just as necessary after the Monday evening next. Subject: The four pillars self in the same honourable position, and spouted unconnected balderdash for ten minutes, his speech would be represented as the sublimity of eloquence, and his conduct as well worthy of imitation. (Great cheering.) But as my popularity never did-and please God! never shall, depend upon the hired praise of a prostitute Press, I now submit myself, as your representative, to the most searching examination, not into my stewardship only, but, as trust should be based upon character and honour, I court, I invite, and challenge the most rigid inquirry into every act of my life, and from which, notwithstandcapitalist, more than upon the demand for his pro-duce. (Hear, hear.) In Prussia, and in France, and quired duties, I would consider it an act of the never committed a dishonest, a mean, a dishonour-

their opinions in a plain and simple form in writing, juster way, in my opinion, is to give an opportunity their grievances and proposed. Address, Matthew Stevenson, in to state distinctly their grievances and proposed.

The person who asked the question, replied,

MR O'CONNOR .- Are there any more questions? Here a person stepped from the centre of the MR O'CONNOR .- I voted upon every question

receive small wages and small parcels of land for (Lond cheers.) Now I do not vouch for that, but upon that question I always voted against slavery as the offence is termed in Scottish law phrascelegy. the Times and Chronicle do; and I should not and in favour of freedom, without the slightest From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner lowing order:-A ball on Thursday oven no, Sept. be astonished, as the old adage says—' Times change reference to the price of sugar. (Cheers.) Any and we change with them.' Now so much for Lord | more questions? John's tour in Ireland as a means of pacificating and No other question being put, though ample time regenerating that country, and a word as to our own was allowed,

movement, and I have done. I stated in parlia- Mr Sweet, as an elector, moved 'That Mr O'Conmiddle-class ignorance of the Labour Question is proves the soil is the bond slave of its owner. There ment as your representative, what I never stated but normal faithfully discharged his duties to the electhe cause of their own ruin, and the depression of their own ruin, and the depression of the decederation of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the decederation of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the decederation of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the decederation of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of their own ruin, and the depression of the cause of the c the platform, namely-that if the Constitution was re-elected as their representative in parliament. acre for land, increases its value to 25s., the griping violated by the suppression of public opinion, Loud cheers.)

which is the safety valve of agitation, the bulwark The veteran George Harrison, with his nowand principles of great landfords, with large capital of his labour—or the alternative of letting it magnet of sound public opinion—I stated that if second the proposition, and which, when put by the tonville.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

future workings and efficiency; and in order Birmingham, on Monday, the 30th October, Glass w .- Messrs M'Grath and Clark will meet and I am the more anxious for the adoption of the members of this and surrounding branches, on

We have named a day sufficiently remote to tour of Messrs M'Grath and Clark, as there is of the state.' tour of Messrs M'Grath and Clark, as there is no other possible means by which the opinion the National Land Company will take place in the objections, and some amendments, as the propositions are merely to elicit discussion; and by the time appointed for the meeting of Conference, I hope to be enabled to present such a set of rules as will bring us within the Friendly Societies Acts, and enable us to procure enrolment. However, whatever you may think of the probable and ultimate success of the Plan I am determined to struggle to the land members of this bronch.

Six o'clock in the evening. Subject: 'The organisation of labour and co-operation.'

MR Donovan's Routz—Mr Donovan, of Manchester, will attend the ifollowing places next week—the councils of the different localities will please announce and provide places of meeting:—Padiham, Sunday, September 24; Burnley, Monday, 25; Barowford, 26; Coloe, Wednesday, 27; Clithero, Thursday, 28; Bacup, Friday, 29; Todmorden, Sunday, October 1.

I trust that the members in the several districts will elect shrewd and trustworthy delegates, whose chief aim and object will be to legates, whose chief aim and object will be to legates. Subject: 'Emigration and its do the best in their power to secure the effi effects upon British commerce. ciency of the Plan.

I remain, your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE DIRECTORS' PROPOSITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dunfermline, 16th Sept , 1848.

MR EDITOR, - Amongst the many plans that have to be hoped that all parties concerned will see the been propounded for bettering the condition of the necessity of attending and settling this affair without propose, is to take weekly instalments, so that the

able member his pounds-each to reap the benefit of long room, on Monday evening, September 25, at his own money, by way of interest, or by lowering eight o'clock, and the members will be required to his rent when located—the highest on the list of pay commence paying up their shares, and to the aid ments to receive his house and land. In my opi. fund, in accordance with the resolution .- A district nion, were this plan adopted, it would give a stimulus Suppose, for instance, 100 members were to be o'clock. located, say next month, and all the hundred to pay £20 on an average. This would amount to £2,000. Now, let it be supposed that weekly instalments were here on Sunday evening, September 18, on a bench adopted, and 20 000 paid-up members to advance warrant issued at the late Liverpool Assiz's, and the from 1st to £10-say 10s, on the average. This Chartists of Newcastle desire to express their thanks would give funds to the astonishing amount of £10,000. This, certainly, is well worth consideration.

I am, yours. A SMARRHGLDER.

CHILD STEALING. GLASGOW AUTUMN ASSIZES .-The Glasgow Autumn Circuit Court was opened on at North Shields, as the district council have certain Tuesday by Lords Mencrieff and Cookburn. The only case of interest tried during the day was that of Margaret Park, accused of child stealing, or 'plagium,' picked from the streets a little girl, the daughter of 28 h, and a tea party and ball on the two following a Mr Morrison, a pattern drawer; that search was days, the 29th and 30th of September. Ten on the afterwards made for her in every direction; and that | table, each day, at five o'clock proceedy. many days afterwards the child was found in a state; of nakeaness in this woman's possession in an obscure part of the city. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. DEPARTURE OF CONVICTS POR NEW SOUTH WALES

-The Eden, hired convict ship, left her moorings, opposite the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday afternoon, with 300 convicts on board from Mil.

Chartist Intelligence.

FINSBURY.—At a meeting, held on Sunday last, the fishers.—At a meeting, neld on Sunday last, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—Moved by R. Fuzzen, seconded by Mr Dicrey, 'That we, the members of the council of the Finsbury locality, feel called upon to express our profound gratitude to F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for the generous and liberal offer he has made to secure counsel for the defence of the men awaiting their trials in Newgate; and we further feel that we should be wenting in one and we further feel that we should be wanting in our duty if we discontinue subscribing and collecting. until he be fully indemnified from any pecuniary loss by the advancement of monies for that purpose.'

LEEDS.—On Sunday, Mrs Theobald, of Manchester, delivered two interesting lectures in the large room of the Bernar, Briggate. The room was crowded to

Two Sawyers, Minories, 51; Cripplegate, per Mrs Gill, 101 101d; Mr Kendrick, Globe and Friends, 53; A Friend. per Mr Sumner, 61; Mr Rider, as per Stan, £2 0, 4d; Land Office, as per Stan, 15, 5d

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

ALVA AND DISTRICT .- Messrs M'Grath and Clark

Wednesday evening next, 27 h inst., at Glasgow. several of the Midland Counties' Secretaries, meet the members of this and surrounding branches, ALEXANDRIA. - Messrs M Grath and Clark will meet the members of this branch on Thursday evening,

means of raising funds for the support of the law-

of the several districts could be ascertained. School room of the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday As far as I am concerned, I only gather from next, September 24, when all who are enrolled are mere rumour and from letters from individuals requested to pay their contributions, &c., and comin the several districts, that the propositions have been received with all but unanimous approved. Of course there are and will be some proval. Of course there are and will be some six o'clock in the evening. Subject: 'The organi-

NEW RADFORD.—The Land members of this branch

Exeren.—The Land members of this branch are

requested to convene a meeting for the purpose of electing a secretary in the room of J. W. Havill, who has res gned. WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- A West Riding delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist roms, Leeds, on Sunday morning next, the 24th inst, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of winding up the accounts of the late West Riding Demonstration. It is

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE .- A general meeting of poor member may pay in his pence, and the more the members of this branch will be held in M. Jude's delegate meeting of the Charter Association will be

> ARREST OF MR JOHN WEST .- NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE .- Mr John West, of Macclesfield, was arrested to the police authorities of Newcastle, for the considerate manner in which the arrest was effected, and for the humane treatment Mr West received from them while in their custody. The various localities in this district are particularly requested to send delegates to the district meeting, to be neld on Sunday, hopes that Mr West will be enabled to complence his

> labours again on an early day next week. Todospen.-The Chartists of this boulity will hold tea parties and balls during the fair in the fel-

Salpard -A meeting of the Chartist members will be held in their room, Bank-street, Great George-street, on Sunday evening Lext, September 24th, at half-past six o'clock .- On Monday Evening a meeting will be held in the above room for the purpose of strengthening the Defence and Victim Fund. when the Manchester victims will atlend ;-: amely, Mesers Lerch, Donovan, Clark, Grecott, Whitesker, with small incomes, adopt the opinions to 25s.—thus taxing his own industry, and making and principles of great landlords, with large landlords and principles of great landlords, with large landlords and large landlords and large landlords are large landlords. We large landlords are large landlords and large landlords are large landlords and large landlords are large landlords. We large landlords are large large landlords are large landlords are large large landlords. We large large landlords are large larg seven o'clock,

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

A BERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nozious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanded and nozious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanded and nozious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanded and nozious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanded in the configuration of the properties of this compleint. The Preprietor of the above Cintment, after years of ac :the suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgicon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to prefer the health, and has enjoyed it ever the same Abertinous the sightest return of the Disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abertinous his been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Prospector's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly Medical Profession, and since its in roduction, the fame of this cointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, and since its in roduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by themselves, donow freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a sever-failure remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufference and I am happy to inform you, that through the Divine blessing when taken food,' I am much better that he alvice and to only four or five days. I can though I have taken food,' I am much better that he had abetter effect upon the stomach of the sade that he was going home on Saturday of the sade that he was going home on Saturday of the sade that he was going home on S

selves, do now freely and financial additional and the first of that appalling malady.

sever-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish

their names.

Sold in covered rots, at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions or use, by C. King (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 34, Napicr street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can be procured every latent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six

Be sure to ask for Abernethy's Pile Ointment.' The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.,

Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate cerus and bunions. veterate cerus and bumous. Testimonials have been received from upwares of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence

Testimonials have been received from upwares of one numered Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town aud country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full the form of the property of the directions for use, of C. King, No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 28.9d. box cures the

most obdurate corns.

Ask for 'Paul's Every Man's Friend.'

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respect able Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapslde; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornbill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Eishopsgate-street Without; Eade. 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and

COUNTRY AGENTS. - Meyier and Son. Herald Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew. Brighton : Ferris and Score, Bristol ; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Cheltenham ; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Dorchester; Scawin, Durham; Evens and Hodgson, Eroter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; Berry, Halifax; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Hudderefield; Stepheuson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and to the class of demoiselles de comptoir; and from what I Berry, Halifax; Daggan, Hereford; Brooke, Hundersueid; Stephisusun, Hull; rennet, Anderminister; Daines and to the Consequence of some surpicious circumstances in Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool; Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle.upon. Tyne; oan learn, Henriette Duvantoy, who was shot at that quiries were made amongst the customers, and it was Sutton, Review Office, Nottingham; Fletcher, Nobsolk News Office, Norwich; Mennie, Plymouth; Clark, Pilor Stoton, Review Office, Nottingham; Fietcher, Nobsolk News Office, Norwich; Mendie, Plymouth; Olark, Filod Office, Preston; Heckley, Patney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mercury Office, Sheffield; Watton, Caronicle Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamferd; Sims, Stockport; Vins and Carr, Herald Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Card. Walkefield; Sharpe, Advertiser Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitcheven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Some years back, did in Algeria. When their last proposition of prisoner's some years back, did in Algeria. When their last proposition of prisoner's some years back, did in Algeria. When their last proposition of prisoner's some years back, did in Algeria. Maunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bulton, Blanshard and Co. York; John King, Bridgend; Ballard. Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinburgh; Allan, Greenock; Marshall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway. Siz,-I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great mercy.

WILLIAN GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September

To Professor Holloway. Sig.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agricultura-list, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on amount of Fourteen Pounds to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overscers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys - that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best surgeons. without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was coinpletely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days. (Signed) J. R. HEYDON,

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March

little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility one flight of stairs; the commenced taking your pills street, London; whereby there is a saying of 11.12s, and they have restored her to perfect health.

(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE. A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

Sia,—The pills which I requested you to send me were or a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong.
(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway.

Siz,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility Sig.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politenes rading me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlshad and Marienbad. I wish to have another hav and a put of the cinturent in case any of my there hav and a put of the cinturent in case any of my the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without there hav and a put of the cinturent in case any of my the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without the property of the cinturent in case any of my the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without the property of the cinturent in case any of my the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without the property of the cinturent in case any of my the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without the property of the circumstance. ther box and a pot of the cintment, in case any of my purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by

family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, Signed) These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints .-BiliousComplaints Female Irrcgu- Scrofula,orKings Ague larities Asthma Blotches on Skin Sore Throats Secondary Symp-

Bowel Complaints Headacho Indigestion Tic Douloreux Constinuation of Tumours the Boweleri Jaandice Consumption Debility Liver Complaints Venereal Affec-Lumbago Dropsy Dysentery. tions Piles Rhematism Retention of Urine Weakness, from Brysipelas whatever cause Pevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 5d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable session by the king the leaves size. saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every

disorder are affixed to each box.

The extensive practice of from the same complaint, &c.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl of Harborough's.

Leir work, entitled, the 'SILENT FRIEND,' (one hunder) the same complaint, &c.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl of Harborough's.

50, Holborn, London, 22nd Dec. 1847.—Dear Sir,—I dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived built's considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Ara-Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.—.....

For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable of the Medicines.

Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

new and improved edition, enlarged to 195 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

vations on the married state and the disqualifications in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.—I am, Genwhich prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured entitlemen, very truly yours, James Shorland, late Surgeon gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. 95th Reg. PERBY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Lon. 3, Sidner gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 22, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Baimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Parttke First

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

Part the Second

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

by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonor-rhea, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their troatment is fully described in this section.

The effects of perfect either in the recognition of disease.

aimself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is ten-dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot all in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven-

teen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica- was from her that I learnt these particulars. tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young

Man entering into life.

Part the Fifth tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. D. squietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal of the means for the mean

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM uantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from tress, and, I apprehend, by terrors of a less romantic devenereal cantamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secon arysymptoms, such asscriptions on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but Seence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-

about six months since, and I am happy to inform you the patient is entitled to rece ve advice without a fee, which advantage is explicable only to those who remit 51. PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhos

feet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price s. 9d., 48, 5d., and 11s per box. Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are rejuested to be as minute as possible in the description of Attendance daily, at 19, Bernera-street, Oxford-street,

bondon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed. Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Johnson, 63, Cornnin; L. Min, New Grobs; W. B., Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, Londonstreet, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Go., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the "SILENT FRIEND.

DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA-ARABICA FOOD. The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or dis

tend, a weak stomach, and a three-penny meal of which saves four times the value in other Food; hence effecting a saving instead of causing an expense.) Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate General in Great

Britain. — London, the 2nd of December, 1847. — The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs Du Barry and Co., that the pewders (the Revalenta Arabica) du Temple, they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Emperor, have, by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace. Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

—June, 19th, 1848.—Sir.—I have taken the Revalenta
Food for the last ten days, and beg to tender you my most grateful thanks for your kind advice; the benefit I have derived in so short a time is very far beyond my expectations: the pain at the pit of the stomach quite left me after taking your food three days, and the effect on the bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much

less pain in my head, back and legs. I sleep much better and feel refreshed from it. My appetite is much better. I shall continue the Food and think it will restore me to health again. I heartily thank you for your kind attention, and shall take every opportunity of recommending this excellent Food to any one that may be suffering from the same complaint, &c.—I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl of Harbanyand.

hereby contioned that such persons are not in any way condition of health, having been subject during that connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, st their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

person to most severe pains in the oack, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily......
Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me. I therefore thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this in. thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this invaluable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice

given me as to diet, &c.-(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.) 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1817. new and improved edition, entarged to 190 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND; medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conscquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserquences of infection, or the abuse of mercury and or the abuse of mercury and or the abuse of mercury and or the abuse of infection and physical decay of the abuse of mercury and or the abuse of mercury and or

the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, darket-place, Manchester.

Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. except that it did not pit on pressure, but was a firm clastic swelling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided: the interumental this unnatural tumefaction subsided: the interumental this unnatural tumefaction. this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta became universally soft and pliable, and every unpleasant feeling in this respect was removed J. Shorland, late Surgeon, 95th Reg.

21, Broad-street, Golden square, London, Nov. 20th, 1847.—(Details of nineteen years' dyspepsia, with its con-

sequent horrors in infinite variety, and the effects of three weeks' diet on Revalenta Food) I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c .- Isabella Grelliere. 11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848. The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a

space of time, have exceeded my most sunguine expecta-

'Revalenta Arabica,' and I am happy to say that it has had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c.

been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced the most salutary change in her sysplaced themselves on each side of him. Prosecutor betem, &c.-James Porter. St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1848.—The Reva-

of Post-Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Railroad Station connected with London; and to any Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by Steam or Sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad at-

tended to.

** THE TRADE SUPPLIED. A Popular Treatise on 'Indigestion and Constipation,' entitled 'The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without medicine' by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d, People's Copy; or 2s, Court Copy.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Among 'the scenes of the late insurrection' is one representing a very handsome girl, half way up a huge barricade, in carnest conversation with a man en blouse while a Mobile is aiming at the group. The papers of the day attest the fact that among the slain found in the ruins of the barricades at the corner of the Rue St Sev.

some years back, died in Algeria. When their last prop ther, an employe in some mercantile house, could afford Henriette became an rasistant at a well-known Magazin de Nouveautes, and Adele was engaged to receive orders at the Bains -, on the Italian Boulevard. It

Is would seem that the sisters differed not more in personal appearance than in disposition and character; and that while my informent (who is cortainly a very occasions during the last three months by Mr Wherry, pretty girl), like the greater part of her townspeople, was a trusting, hopeful Legitimist, Henriette, with a Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga. larger share of personal attractions, held to more ca-

shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of politics diametrically opposed to their own. Until of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infeli-lately, this matter was considered of very trifling imporcitous and unproductive unions shown to be the neces tance; but alas! in Paris the young have lived a life of sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this stance; but alas! in Paris the young state form an important consideration in this section of

in February, Henriette's character assumed a depth and expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of purpose previously unknown to herself. She desired die, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary her lover to choose between the uniform of the National indulgence on the gretem. Its action is purely balsamic! Gaard and the red flag, with a contingent claim to her tes power in reinvicorating the frame in all cases of nerous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, harrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou cands of cases. To those persons who are prevented en. and he frequented the wine-shop at the corner of the ering the marriel state by the consequences of early Rue St Jacques, by night; so far, he became acquainted rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four with the plans of the insurgents, and was reckoned among them; but, in heart, he remained nothing more than a bon bourgeois, distracted by fear of losing his mi:-

scription. That Henriotte could bestow her affictions upon a To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction man of this series of cremps may appear, more of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, fi-ction, unlikely. But the fact is, Henriette loved—shabad the greatest difficulty of breathing if she cook a and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable.

And that passionately—a hero of her own imagining, and that passionately—a hero of her own imagining, and that passionately—a hero of her own imagining. and never even so much as suspected the short comings France have been very far from realising.

All this preceded, feverishly enough, but still without any eclat or discovery, until the fatal outbreak in June I am assured that this young man was actually present on the night of the 23rd at a certain re-union held in the Fanbourg St Autoine, when it was determined to resort to force on the morrow; that each confederat received certain signs and pass-words, and that all separated, exchanging, by way of parting greeting, the usual 'a demain' of conspirators on the eve of action,

That same night Henriette left her lodging and ker late editor of the Pere Duchesne.

At about the same hour a young man, pale and trembling, reached the private dwelling of General ---and remained in class conference with the Minister till nearly daylight.

It subsequently appeared, that, by way of testing his avowed sentiments in favour of order and the government, the lover solicited and obtained permission to serve St Jacques, in fact, to take his stand against the very men he had just sworn to assist. Possibly, some idea of rescuing his mistress from the results of her delucion led him to insist on this-the sole reward of his information. In the same company marched Adele's lover; but the two young men held no communication. It is well known that the Faubourg St Jacques held

out during the whole of the first day and part of the second. It was not, indeed, till towards evening of the latter day that it was seriously attacked. Meanwhile Henriette sough? her hero everywhere, and

not finding him, concluded that in the general confusion he was fighting elsowhere; perhaps earning laurels for them both in the bloody Clos S: Lazare, or at the Barriere

It was not till nearly seven o'clock on the evening of the 25 h that she distinctly recognised her lover, not in the uniform, but in the ranks of the National Guard, marching slowly up the narrow Rue St Jacques, exposed at every step to a desultory but murderous fusillade from the upper windows of the tall bouses. The first and second barricade had been carried, but there remained the far more important one, to which the lithograph refers, at the corner of the Rue St Severiu.

house, passed through the young man's heart. He fell dead in the ranks without a sich; but a wild scream rang through the air, and caused attention generally to be attracted to this particular incident. The troops rushed like fories on the remaining barricade, and it was ultimately destroyed. Poor H nriette! She was found among the debris,

literally riddled with shot .- Correspondent of the 'John

Two Useful Hints about Cholera.- A writer in cholera in 1832 and 1834, suggests a very simple, and, as he asserts, a very valuable prevention against three fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recommends for an adult the ninth of an ounce (about a small teaspoonful) three times a day, at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal food, poultry, game, bread, toast, or bread and butter. The same beneficial result is not obtained with salt meats, brothe, soups, &c., in which salt is dissolved; because, by the action of heat, or long admixture of the salt with other matter, a change is produced in its properties, and the preventive power, with reference to this particular use of it, destroyed.—The following valuable to promote perspiration, apply hot substances, such as water, bran, sait, and even sand to the limbs, and upon as corquered; if it is neglected till its last on her throat was inflicted f-Mrs R chmond: On no, The complainants expressed their grateful sense of the stage, recovery cannot be expected.' By strictly a:tending to the above simple neans, Mr Booker says to it. He was pressing his cheek against mine at the that no person need fear fatal consequences.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT AND POWDERS .- A single by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Gear sir, very truly, (Acv.) Justice

wood).—A Mons. Du Barry.

9, Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1848.—I am happy to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur.

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Part the Third

Church Bate — Amongst several summonses heard to be obtained of any variable for the constant of t

Police Revorr.

o.mo very much alarmed, and gave Errington sixpence lenta Arabica Food has done me a most considerable to let him go. Sho passed the money to Wesley, and deal of good.—O. Reeve. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVALENTA she said, 'This won't do for me; I must have more.' Prosecutor then told her that he would give her no more, and that if she did not go off he would cry 'Police.' She then caught hold of him by the breast of the coat with cadilly.

Discovered, grown, and imported by Du Barry and Co.,

75, New Bend Street, London.

In canisters of 1lb at 4s 6d; 4lb at 11s, 10lb at 27s; super-refined quality, 13lb at 11s; 4lb 22s; and 8lb 33s.; suitably packed for all climates.

Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Date of Rauley's and the prisoners and the men ran away. He immediately gave information to the police, and the prisoners and the police, and the prisoners. immediately gave information to the police, and the prisoners were apprehended in a few minutes afterwards. The men did nothing to him at the time he was being robbed, but stood on each side of him as though they would if he offered any resistance,-Policeman Wadlows proved meeting the priconers together in Chapel-street, Westminster, at about a quarter to one, and taking them into custody, when they were immediately identified by the prosecutor.-Policeman Nowlan proved that the prisoner Wesley was tried and convicted of felony in October last, and imprisoned for six months with hard labour .- The prisoners were committed.

aling money to a considerable amount, received by him on account of his employer, Mr T. T. Flatter, 5, Queen'sbuildings, Brompton. The prisoner had been in Mr Flather's service as shopman and traveller for the last four months. His principal employment was to go round to the customers for orders and collect money, and it was his duty, immediately upon his return to his master's, to enter the amount he received in a day book, rin was the body of a young person belonging apparently and hand over the money to Mr Flather or his foreman. apot, was a very remukable specimen of her elever class. found that Mr Flather had been plundered to a very conhave been about reventeen and eightren, came up to of which he had robbed his employer; but there were Paris, with a little purse made up by charitable neighthree customers in attendance who proved having paid omitted to enter and account for, and others the House of Correction for one month .- The fine was of which he had made a false entry, and only paid at once pair, and the defendant liberated. a portion of. On the prisoner being token into custedy a private diary was found upon him, in which the sums him were duly set down. Sums varying from £1 81. downwards were proved to have been paid on different a retail oilman, at Prospect-place, Fulham, Mr Mealing, at Parson's green, and Mr Gray, of the same neighbourhood, to the prisoner, who gave receipts for them.-Prisoner, in answer to the charge, admitted his guilt, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, He had,' he said, ' his brother and friends present, who would, if allowed, willingly pay his defaications.'-- Ho was committed.

GUILDHALL -Robbing the Till -F. Freeland, desk or drawer, at the same time going occasionally to see if any had been taken. At last he missed four halfliceman and the prisoner was given into custody. The money inside the lining of his cap, and also a key under his coat which unlocked the desk with the greates: pos sible case. When found out he fell on his knees and begged to be forgiven -The prisoner's father and mother both stapped into the witness bor and said their son bors an excellent character, and they were conbrought against him, and however prinful the duty, he must commit him for trial. He was conveyed to New-

THAMES .- ATTEMPTED MURDES .- FRIGHTFUL CASE. in Walworth, who appeared to be in a weakly condition from recent loss of blood, was brought before Mr Yardsister, without a tear or a single adieu, and joined the afterwards inflicting wounds on his own throat.—Caroyears of age, said she had been married to the prisoner about eighteen years, and had borne him several childres. He had frequently ill-used her, and acted in a most violent and brutal manner while under the influence of strong drink. A fortnight ago she was rejuctantly the benefit of the unfortunate workpeople were likely to before Mr Wakley, concerning the death of George const quence of her husband's violence and threats. He sought after her with a view to induce her to return. On Saturday morning they met in the East India road, in the National Garrds destined to clear the Faubourg Poplar, and he promised better treatment and to keep sober if she would return to him, and expressed much gratification at sceing her again. She made an appoint-

ment to meet him the same evening at his own sister's dwelling in Robin Hood-lane, Poplar. They had not been there more than a quarter of an hour when her husband put his ieft arm round her neck, hugged her hand. She put her hand up and shricked out, 'A knife. a knife!' and several persons in the room immediately pulled her away from him. Her throat was bleeding profusely, and her thumb was also cut. Her bonnet ribbons were likewise severed. The wound would have been more scrious but for her bonnet strings. The witness, who appeared deeply affected, said a better husband or a kinder husband did not exist, when sober, but when under the influence of drink he was quite a different man. The prisoner, who was a little excited, here reproached his wife with having left h'm and ruined his home, and that when she was asked to return she refused to do so, and the reason was that she had another partner. He admitted that he had a knife in his hand, out it was not to cut her throat. He had been looking after his wife for a fortnight, and she had behaved to broker, confirmed the statement of the wife as to the occurrence on Saturday evening. The prisoner was apparently kissing his wife in the most affectionate mapper ner declared last week that he would have reverge. Di-The witness conveyed the wife to the house of a neigh-

sir; it was done with a kuife which had a long handle | magistrate', kindness, and left the court. time he cut my threat. I was in very high spirits, and CHILDREN .- Joseph Worrall and Collin Warton Chandler

tions to the payment, which I should wish to urge upon | could not gain admittance. A ladder was procured, when your worship .- Mr Yardley: If they are such as I can | witness get up to the first floor window, when the male should I be rated for a house into which I never onbe seen what sort of defence will be made for this most matter dropped for the present.

en his own threat, he was committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT .- J. Ward was charged with embezmade a blow at him; and, as it app ared their manifest was taken from them, these two girls, who must then quired considerable time to ascertain the exact amount his accuser was capable of swearing anything.—Mr years, He had been in America, and returned two years. bours, to seek employment, and such aid as their brohim various sums, some of which he had altogether
of farty shillings, or in default, to stand committed to undertook the care of his family, and they eventually

PAUPER AND PAIS IN MANUFACTURE AGAINST FRIE Le. he had received from various customers and the amount the Relief of Distressed Needlewenern, attended to com- applying for parish relief; and had frequently lain in bed of the fraudulent entries placed in his master's books by municate the result of some proceedings in which he for days together without food to afford his children had been lately engaged to ameliorate the condition of succour .- Mr Combe ordered that the children should the unhappy class of shirt women and other poor somp, oe taken care of in the workhouse, and bound over the directed in consequence of the disclosures made at the charge on Treatey next. examination of Sareh Ladd, whose case was recently under investigation at this court. Mr Roper said it charged by Thomas Layton, a boy of seven years of age, would be necessary to explain that the primary cause of with having committed an unprovoked assault. On the the starvation wages, which these unfortunate beings previous morning the prisoner was in High-street, Isling. were required and compelled to accept, was a system, ton, playing on a spinet. The little boy Layton had a which had for a length of time obtained in all the union bit of caus in his hand, and was moving it about to the workhouses and various prisons of the metropolis, of tune of the music while he stood by the side of the pris receiving such work from master manufacturers, to be soner w'o turned round upon him in a furious manuar, in the service of Mrs Ann Wood and Son, of 101, Newgate- made up by the inmates of their establishments, at a made a violent attack upon him, knocked him down, street, was charged with robbing his employers. For some scale of prices which reduced the general ratio of wages and rendered him insensible. Several passengers who When the Royolution first broke out so unexpectedly back parlour, although it was always kept locked, but baroly sufficient for their actual existence. He had himno suspicion was excited against the prisoner, as it self seen at a large union workbeuse some of the female given into custody. The boy was taken to a surgeon. was thought that probably it might have been expended inmates employed in making full sized shirts of such a -A police sergeant said the boy was in a most shockfor incidental expenses and never been entered. How- superior description that the fair remuneration ought to ing state, and was obliged to be conveyed to this c. urt. ever, about a fortnight back, the prosecutors were star- amount to at least 1:9d each, but which were taken of -Mr Combe said it was a most brutal and cowardly tled by missing no less a sum than £10 at one time, in the warehouses at 3½ i, and only one farthing allowed to assault. It was evident that the boy was very seriously the pauper workwoman for her labour. The same sye-injured, and he would suggest that he should be immesome half-crowns and skillings and placed them in the tem was also pursued at the Milibank Penicentiary and diately conveyed to the hospital, and be properly other prisons, at which sailors' jackets and soldiers' attended to, or the consequences might prove more great coats were made, at the respective rates of 211 rious .- Too prisoner's defence was that the boy crowns and three shillings, upon which he sent for a po- and 51 cach, and although repeated applications had touched his instrument with a stick. He did not deny been made to government with the view of effecting a the charge .- Mr Combe directed the interpreter to officer, after searching for some time, found the marked discontinuance of such a practice, they had been unfor. communicate to the prisoner that he would eventually tunately unsuccessful. He had also endered into cor- be fully committed to Newgate to take his trial upon the respondence on the same subject with the several guar- charge; but he would remand him until next Tuesday. dians of the metropolitan unions, the whole of whom, he when the voy would be taken care of, and his state be was hoppy to state, although one of the perishes had made known to the court on that day .- The bog was been in the receipt of £200 per annum from that source then supported into a cabriolet, and conveyed home in had come to an unanimous determination to decline extreme agons, and the prisoner was taken to prison. vinced he was only the victim of a conspiracy intended to taking such contracts in future, and confine the labours SOUTHWARK .- THREAT TO KILL .- Charlotte Halof her actual fleshly lover, who was but the embedging destroy him. They were sure he was perfectly innocent of the workpeople to such articles as were indispensatly liday was cherges with attempting to stab her husband necessary for the use of their fellow inmates. Several of with an oyster knife. The complainant said, that owing Alderman Lawrence wished to know how they accounted the most respectable of the manufacturers of articles to the drucken habite of his wife he was compelled to for his failing on his knees and begging forgiveness. It which afforded the lowest scale of remuneration had ex. leave her four years ago. She soon formed an intimacy was not the first time a similar accusation had been pressed their readiness to co-operate in his efforts to the with another man, by whom she had several children, fullest extent of their power; and the society with which and because he (complainant) refused to support them. he was connected were about to draw up a scale of prices the was in the hacit of threatening his life. On the or that kind of goods for their adopti n, and to which preceding day she rushed into his house, and having all the lesser tradesm n having claims to respectability drawn an exeter keife f.om underneath her clock she -On Monday, J. Richmond, a twine spinner, residing would feel it their interest to succumb; in which evert attempted to stab him with it.—Mr Cottingham said he a guarantee would be given to the public of far superior remembered having had the prisoner before him on workmanship, and the condition of the general mass of other occasions for threatening the life of her husband, ley, charged with attempting to murder his wife, and impoverished needlewomen would be raised to a state of and that she must now find bail, or in default be comcommittee of the Faubourg St Jacques, wherein her line Richmond, a respectable looking woman, about 45 ness in which they were now involved.—Mr Combe said comparative comfort from the starvation and wretched. mitted. that he was well aware of the evils resulting from the pernicious spirit of competition existing among the manufacturers in such departments, and expressed his gratification that the exertions of Mr Roper in promoting

be attended with success. THE CONVICT EMIGRATION SCHEME, - Anne and Emma Lefinck, the young married women who attended | Shoreditch. at this court last week to complain that their husbands sugar after she had entered the workbouss. He added scarcely crawl. that he would speak to the gentleman subscribers on her Mc Edward Pitt, the accountant, agent to the behalf, but that he himself could render her no aid directors of the poor of St Pancras, produced the whatever; and as she now felt it quite hopeless to ex | books giving the history of deceased's case. They poet any h lp from that quarter, she was totally at a loss stated him to be thirty years of age, the son of the what to do, as neither her sister nor herself had a single vestry clerk of Shoreditch, who paid 4, per week fri n' in a condition to asiset them. - Mr Hammill said for his maintenance. In June last a committee At that moment a shot, directed from a neighbouring him most cruelly.—G.orge Richmond, the prisoner's there could be no question that gentlemen associating was appointed to discharge all able-badied paupers, nephew, and an elderly man, named Jimes Caffill, a themselves together for the furtherance of a scheme and deceased was ordered to be discharged but did which had the practical effect of separating married not go out till the 1st of July. He was subsemen from their wives and children were bound to quently on several occasions admitted as a vagrant furnish funds either to send the latter cut, or to into the essual wards. On the 9th of August he when he cut her throat. C. ffell added, that the priso. provide them with support in this country; but was admitted ill by Mr Robinson, the aurgeon, but the whole matter appeared to him so extraordinary, was again discharged by the committee on the 4th rectly the prisoner inflicted the wound on his wife's that he should like to hear how such a of Saptember. The committee were aware that throat, he turned round and said, 'Here is a prett; j.b.' proposition had originated, - Holland said, that ac deceased was paid for. cording to Mr Jackson's explanation, a fund of between | John Montiere, s pauver, deposed as follows :- In bour opposite, and sent for medical aid. He then went £60 and £70 had been raised by the spontaneous contri- the casual wards we have no supper allowed, and in after the prisoner, and overtook him 200 yards from the buttons of Lord Ashley, Capt. Trotter, and other gentle. the morning we have to break a bushel of stones, or a weekly medical journal, who saw much of the house. The prisoner said his wife had been cohabiting men, for promoting the emigration of penitent thieves pick a point of cakum, before we get any breakwith Caffell since she abandened her home, and that he and felons, and that by that means about a dezon per- fast—that is eight ounces of bread and two ounces dissuaded her from returning. —Ceff. II, who is a highly sons had been already sent out, including the husbands of theese. To pick a pound of onkum will take some the susceptibility of the disease. The weakened respectable man, and whose wife was in court, said the of these women, although it apported that neither of an hour and a half, and some longer. To break a prospect of health now opened before me. I therefore state of the stomach, he says, which predisposes to charge was quite unfounded, and that he had done all in them possessed the necessary quasifications, having never bushel of stones will take some two hours, and others cholera, is so decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals, that it is believed that and bis wife.—Mr Yardley put several questions to Caf. fell, which he suswered satisfactorily, and the magistrate send out a number more in the same manner to America, morning, and in ease of illness get nothing till the said he was quite satisfied there was no f undation for and that, from the inattention he had di played towards dector comes—at ten o'clock. the prisoner's jealousy. -Pollor-Sergeant Wm. Yeoman, herself and sister, she did not believe he cared whether The Coroner remarked, this was very sharp 6, K, took the charge at the station-house. The prisoner they were married or single. -Mr Hummill said that this practice, and that it ought to be known that the was in a somewhat excited state, and said the police society had certainly taken upon themselves to do what parish of Sc Paneras was not under the Poor Law would not have any more trouble with him-they would no other person had ever thought of doing before-seps. Commissioners. not take him to the police court. Suspecting the price | rating husbands from their wives and children in a very | Dr Quain stated that he had made a rost mortem ner's intentions, he searched him very minutely, and took extraord nary manner; and he considered that a re- examination of the body. The brain exhibited everything from him with which it was probable he might newed application ought to be made to Mr J cksen to chronic inflammation of some time standing, and dered a police constable to watch him very closely, and | mere act of justice. A direct representation of the facts | diseased. enter the cell every five minutes. Some time afterwards should be forthwith made to the City Mission, with the prisoner appeared to be sleeping on the bench in the whom this gentleman was understood to be connected, prescription for the effective cure of the cholera has cell, but on looking at him he found blood issu'ng from and if that failed to produce the desired effect, the whole been received from J. Booker, Esq., Vice Consul, at both eides of his neck. Witness raised him up and case should be submitted to the Lord Mayor, in whose sufficiency of food. Crosstudt, Russia .- The principal point is to at. found he was slightly wounded. The prisoner immediation the institution was located. In the mean tack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stely tore open the wounds with his fingers, and he bled time he should present each of the women with a do stimulating dram, with peppermint, and a few drops tremendously. Witness despatched a messinger for a nation of 10s, from the poor-bex, but as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestation of 10s, from the poor-bex as it was manifestati of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible surgeon, who dressed the prisoner's woulds. On feetly impossible that such a found should be made persearching the cell he found the buckle of one of the pri. Manently available for their heacht, it would be neces sener's braces, with which be had inflicted the wounds sary for them to depend for their future support upon put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As upon himself; it was stained with blood, and had been their respective parishes, which he had no doubt, in such soon as perspiration breaks out, and the beating of torn from the brace. - Mr Yardley asked Mrs Richmond a lamentable case as theirs, would be readily afforded the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked if the buckle was the instrument with which the wound them, without the alternative of entering the workhouse.

CLERKENWELL -- BRUTLL TREATMENT OF FOUR did not think he would harm me -Yeoman said the were placed at the har be ore Mr Comb, charged with knife bad not been found. -MrYardley said the case must cruelty to four children belonging to the former pri inevitably go before a jury, and that before it was finally soner.—The parish authorities of St Luke's attended to ABERINETH'S TIME CONTINUENT AND POWDERS.—A SINGUE disposed of it would be necessary to have the evidence trial of one pot, price 4s 6d of Adernethy? Pile Ointment, in conjunction with a 2s 9d packet of Abernethy? of Mr Robertson, the surgeon, who attended Mrs R'charge Pile Powders, will be sufficient to demonstrate their mond after she was wounded. He remanded the priso tons, covered with marks of violence, some of which the two animals, in which the rhinoceros was thrown disposed of it would be necessary to have the evidence conduct the prosecution. The poor children, who were fastenings to the cage of the rhinoceros, thus letting 9, Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1845.—1 am nappy to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur.

Stirling, Jan 31, 1818.—Dear Sir.—The Revalenta Arabica has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country.

Stirling has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country.

1. Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1845.—1 am nappy to preference; and entitle them to universal ner time medical in the closely wasched.

Church has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country.

1. Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1845.—1 am nappy to preference; in cases of Piles and Fistulæ, they abate the closely wasched.

Church has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country.

Church has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country.

Church has been of immense service to me.—William spectable Chemist in town or country. Church Bate -Amongst several summonses heard literally protruding through their skin, they were scarce horn, wounding him severely. The rh-noceros thon by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eraptions of the skin, sore through their skin, they were scarce to me.—William specially protruding through their skin, they were scarce to me.—William specials content, indiamation of the skin, sore through their skin, they were scarce to me.—William specials content, indiamation of the skin, sore through their skin, they were scarce to me.—William specials church of a rate made in December, 1846, for the payment of a rate made in town or country.

The clintament is fully described the most described in this section. The wretched in the repair of the cld partition. The wretched in the repair of the cld partition. The wretched in the repair of the cld partition. The wretched in a payment of a rate made in December, 1846, for the payment of a rate made in December, 1846, for the payment of a rate made in Decem validity of the rate, which was surreptitlously smuggled Garden row, City-road, St Luke's, when he saw a crowd the morning, in the north-east, with a powerful.

entertain, you may do so; but the points at issue are prisoner, who had a piece of wood like a staff, threatened whether you are rateable, whether the rate has been to kill any one who dared to enter his place. The priduly demanded, and whether it has or has not been sener also threatened to blow out his brains with a paid. I cannot have matters over which I have no juris. pistol. The children and the priseners were in the room; diction discussed here. -- Mr Dunne : There is one point | their appearance was awful, and he thought one of them into which, from your worship's position, you are im- was dead. Another constable arrived, when they enperatively bound to inquire : the summons alleges that tered the place, and took the four children to the work. the rate is justly due, which those at whose instance it house; and the prisoners were taken into oustedy. One was issued know to be a gross falsehood.—Mr Yardley : of the children, Henrictta, nine years of age, had a pair I will not tolerate the use of such language here .- Mr of black eyes, and she said they were caused by her fisher Dunne : You have no right to dictate to me, an intelli- beating her. The other children also complained of gent and responsible being, where or in what manner having been ill-used by the prisoners. Henrietta said I ought to worship .- Mr Yardley : Certainly not, nor her father beat her for stealing halfpence. She said the should I attempt to do so -Mr Dunne: But why children on that day had rice and sugar, bread and pctatoes. They said they were sometimes very hungry. ter, and for the maintenance of a doctrine in which I There was a bed and bedstead, &c., on which the prisoner do not believe? I find my religion in the Scriptures. I slept, but the children lay upon the bare boards without do not believe the Book of Common Prayer, many parts anything to cover them, and they were evidently in a of which I conceive to be false, and directly opposed to state of starvation, -Sergeant Cotter, 15 N, confirmed the Scriptures .- Mr Yardley: These are discussions this testimony, and added that he considered the which must not take place here. If you address your- children's state was so shocking that he instantly proself to any of the points I have named, you shall be cured a surgeon.—Bridget Walter, a nurse in the workheard. Otherwise, I shall make an order for the pay. house, proved having undressed the children, and finding ment.—Mr Dunne: Well, there will be a tribunal where them covered all over with bruises and sores.—Richard the whole question will be entertained, and it will then Tyler, the prisoner's former landlord, said that he had frequently seen the male prisoner beat the children, and villanous charge. The order was then made, and the their cries alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and on his (witness) remonstrating with him, he threatened to ATTEMPTED MURDER.—J. Richmond, charged with blow his brains out for interfering.—Henrietta Maria cutting his wife's throat, who afterwards inflicted some Celia Worrail, the daughter, aged nin: years, whose wounds in his own throat, in the cell where he was appearance excited great sympathy, being an inlecked up, with the teeth of a brace tuckle, was finally beligen: little creature, said artleasly that her father examined. Mr Robertson, a surgeon, having described beat her for lying and thieving. Mrs Chandler beat the wounds on the prisoner's wife, and stated that the her sometimes. Her father beat her severely over prisoner bimsolf had inflicted acveral iscorated wounds the thighs and legs with a thick stick or cane, which br. ke while he was beating her .- The male WORSHIP-STREET -Assault, - Daniel Chalker, a prisoner asked Henrietta whether he did not make person of respectable exterior, was brought before Mr her say her prayers after lying and thieving,-Tyrwhitt, charged with having committed a violent and Child: I think so .- Prisoner: Have I not sent you into unprovoked assault upon Mr Thomas Stobey, clerk to an the streets with a paper on your back, with thief and liar auctioneer in Bishopsgate-street. The complainant written up nit, in order to shame you (Cries of shame' stated that, while passing through Norton-folgate at a and growns.) I own I did heat her very severely with a late hour on the preceding night, his attention was at. oane, which broke the last time. Her flesh is in the habit tracted to a large bill posted against the wall, and find of festering; and when I found I had injured her, I shed ing that it related to a Chartist meeting about to be tears. (On, oh.) -Sirgeant Cotter said, in a drawer in held in the neighbourhood, he stopped and tore it down | the same room that the children lay, there was a packet He had no sconer done so than he was surrounded by of arsenic, which they could easily get at, as the drawer the defendant and two or three other men, one of whom | was kept open -The prisoner said he kept it to kill vermin. The words 'Arsenic-poison' were in his own object to fasten a quarrel with him, he made the best of handwriting upon it. The auditory here became so inhis way from them, but had only proceeded a few yards | consed, that they gave strong expression to their feelings when he was overtaken by the prisoner, who dealt him a and applied the term 'wretches,' hissed and grouned. violent blow under the eye which felled him to the and called out shame, until they were checked by the ground. Upon recovering his feet he called a policemen bench .- Mr Combe inquired if the prisoners wished to and gave his assailant into custody. - When asked if he say anything to the charge, - The male prisoner axid he wished to say anything, the defendant coolly replied was an accountant, thirty-one years of age, and tast for-Tyrwhitt considered the charge had been fully esta- ago to Liverpool, where he held a situation as clerk, lived together. The man Tyler be said was prejudiced because he (prisoner) prosecuted his daughter (for stealing) at this court when she was his servant. He BOUR -Mr R :per, bonorary secretary to the Society for was driven to distrees, and would not degrade himself by stresses, to which his attention had been particularly prisoners to appear again in this court to asswer the ASSAULT BY AN ITALIAN BOY, -S. Antonio was

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT OF SICK POOR IN ST PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

Davis, agea thirty, an inmate of St Paneras Workhouse, the sen of the Vestry Cierk of St Leonard,

James Wills deposed that he was an inmate of had been induced to emigrate to New York through the No. 2 ward of St Pancras Infirmary. Deceased instrumentality of Mr Jackson, of the City Miss'on, sas brought into that ward on Thursday evening leaving their families behind in a state of utter destitu | last, between six and seven o'cleck; he was wrapped tion, again presented themselves before Mr II mmill to in a blacket, and groaned very much. Soon after report the result of their endeavour to ob ain some as he was put to bed, Allen, the wardsman, came and sistance from the gentleman referred to. - The first put a straight waistcoat on him. His arms were closely, and was in the act of kissing her, when she felt complainant, Anne Lofinck, now stated that pursu- tied across in front of him, and his legs also, by a him cutting her threat with a kuise he held in his right ant to the magistrate's recommendation she called hast silk handkerchief round the ankles. He did not Thursday evening to see Mr Jackson at a ragged school know by whose order this was done. All deceased in the Minories, where he was in the habit of holding had given him was a powder. He had a strong fit prayer-meetings, and upon reminding him that her sole between seven and eight o'clock, and died soon affer. reason for assenting to her husband's emigration was a Saw deceased on the Monday when he was turned promise from him of rendering her assistance, couched out of the workhouse by the Discharge Committee. in such terms as to induce her to believe that she and leaning against some railings in the Pane as road her child were to be sent immediately after him, he told He was very bad, complained of great pain in his he that she laboured under an entire mistake, as all that limbs and head, and said he was not fit to go out. he intended to do for her was to send her some tea and lis tongue was white with fever, and he could

injure himself. After the prisoner was locked up he or. induce him to perform what he must see would be a the vessels were congested. The inn s were also By the Cursner-I consider that the disease of the brain was the cause of death. It might have been

accelerated by exposure to cold, bad food, or an in-The Coroner remarked that the difficulty in the case was, that medical science could not ename them to arrive at the fact of how the disease which caused death originated. Although by the medical evidence

moral responsibility remaining, and if the jury thought proper he would adjourn the inquiry for the attendance of the father. The court was cleared, and after some consultation the investigation was adjourned for the attendance of

deceased's father.

legal responsibility was got rid off, still there was the

FIGHT BETWEEN AN ELEPHANT AND A RHINGCEROS. -A few weeks since, at Albany, while a menageric was at Galway, an elephant broke off some of the were actually festered. Their heads were shaved, and to the ground. Upon rising the rhineceros gave the exhibited a mass of scabs and sores. Their bones were elephant several upward thruste with his prodigious

iral in the system, which sooner or later will show itself
in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
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in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease
thick the lowest price the proprieter is enabled to sell in.—Mr Yardley: It is not my province to go into that of between three and four hundred persons, and he was telescope. Its last appearance was in the year 1556,
question. I only know that the rational disease interest and its francer subject and the region of the region of Queen Mary; and its francer subject and the region of the region o proved before me,-Mr Danne: I have five or six objec- children. He knocked at the door several times, but ance in the year 1264, in the reign of Henry III.

Boetry for the People.

A considerable time has elapsed since last we gave any collection of poetical compositions in these columns. Of late the sayings of politiciansof the earth earthy'—have usurped the space due to the inspired outpourings of the poets; and the doings of roaring revolutionists have left us no room for the rhymers' wood-notes wild.' Even now we bave but little space to devote to the sons of song. In the sharing of a newspaper as in the sharing of the earth [see Schiller] the poet is the last thought of, although we will venture to hope anything but the least-cared for. In brief, we must have an eye to brevity; and this must be our excuse for the very meagre notice we are about to give of the man from whose songs we propose to make our selections. That man is the glorious poet

BERANGER. This favourite of France and object of Europe's admiration, is a native of Paris, and was born in the year 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a poor tailor. He lived nine years with his poor old grandfather, during which time he was let run wild without books or schooling. At nine years of age he was sent to Peronne, there to live with an old grandaunt who kept a small public-house, and in which house he officiated as waiter or pot-boy. The old woman taught her young relative to read. At the age of fourteen he was put apprentice to a printer, and it was in the practical attempts at learning his trade that he learned to spell, and made perfect the lessons given him by the old lady in her labours to make him acquainted with the art of reading. He now attended a primary school, and soon acquired considerable knowledge of the art of literary com-

At seventeen years of age he returned to Paris to work as a journeyman compositor. Soon after his arrival in the capital the inclination came upon him to write verses. His poetical sensibility had early revealed itself, for when a boy he had been affected to tears when, for the first time, he heard the Marseillaise sung by the enthusiastic Republicans of '92 In his youthful musings he imagined a comedy, and subsequently an epic-poem, but did not carry out either. Probably the stern realities of life put to flight these dreams of poetical ambition. Work had failed and the young poet was reduced to the most deplorable state of destitution.

By the age of twenty-three, Beranger had written a creat many songs and poems, but he could not afford to print them, and in his destitute and friendless condition it would have been in vain to have sought a publisher. He therefore made up a packet of his poetry, which, together with a letter, he addressed to Lucien Buonaparte, brother of the First Consul. Lucien at once saw the genius of the poet, and wrote to him a letter full of encouragement; nor did he stop there: he presented Beranger with the small pension which the poet continued to enjoy up to the year 1812. Subsequently Beranger obtained literary employment as compiler of the 'Annals of the Museum,' and afterwards obtained an appointment as copying clerk in the University Office. which he retained for twelve years.

His first collection of songs was published in 1815. 'Wine and women, mirth and laughter, were the main themes of his youthful effusions These songs were, as Beranger has confessed, 'the mere caprices of a vagabond spirit;' and yet, as he added-'these are my most dearly cherished offspring.

Between 1815 and 1821 the productions of his pen began to be conceived in a more serious spirit often assuming a political character. Not blind to the fatal results of Napoleon's ambition, and fully conscious of the grinding tyranny of his rule, still Beranger detested the Bourbons and regarded the Restoration in its true light—as a national calamity and profound humiliation for France. These feelings he gave expression to in the songs he composed between the years we have above-named.

In 1821 Beranger published his second collection of songs, and the ten thousand copies printed were immediately bought up. His satirical political allusions left no room for doubt as to the parties aimed at; the result was a government prosecution. He was condemned to three months imprisonment in St Pelagie, and to pay a fine of three hundred francs. Besides this sentence he was further punished by being deprived of his employment as copying clerk in the University office.

But Beranger's imprisonment was in fact a triumph. He was visited and condoled with by the first men in France, and the public expressed a desire to pay his fine by subscription, but this he would not permit.

His time was not idly spent in prison, for immediately after his release new and more vigorous potime. In 1825 he published a third collection of readers. his songs. Lafitte the banker had offered him employment in his banking house, but he declined the offer, being anxious to maintain his independence even of the favours of friendship.

In 1828, on the publication of his fourth collection of songs, he was again prosecuted by the government, and was condemned to nine months' incarceration in the prison of La Force, and to pay a fine of ten thousand francs. This fine was paid by public subscription, and this persecution of the people's favourite bard exalted him to the very pinnacle of

The revolution of 1830 opened to him the path to political power and personal emolument. But both place and pension he nobly rejected. 'Unfortunately,' says he, 'I have no love for sinecures, and all forced labour has become insupportable to me, unless perhaps it were that of my old occupation of copying clerk. I could not bear to have it said that I was the pensioner of so and so, of Peter or of Paul, of James or of Philip. Besides, I would give no man, nor party, to whom I might thus place myself under obligations, the right to say to me-Do this, or do that-go forwards, but you must only go thus far.' How nobly Beranger contrasts with those things Southey and Wordsworth! We may add, with his own countrymen Thiers and Guizor, who have made their literary talents subserve their personal ambition, at the expense of the welfare of

their countrymen. The perfidy of Louis Philippe, and the crimes of the gang of sham Liberals who acquired power after the revolution of 1830, thoroughly disgusted Beranger, and probably did much to induce the decision he came to in 1833 to retire into private life, In that year he published his last collection of songs. and on that occasion announced his retirement in the following words :- 'I retire from the lists, while I have still the strength to leave. Often towards the evening of life we allow ourselves to be surprised by sleep in the arm-chair, in which we are fixed. Better go wait its visit in bed, where it is so much needed. I haste to betake me to mine, even though it be a rather hard one.'

He chose the neighbourhood of Tours for the place of his retreat, where he passed several successive years. Subsequently he returned to the capital, and has since resided at Passy, a village on the Seine, about four miles frem Paris.

Notwithstanding his retirement the poet occasionally contributed new compositions, strongly tinctured with Republicanism, and which were not without effect in aiding the general feeling of hostility to Louis Philippe, which preceded the Revolution of February, 1848.

In the general election of the members of the National Assembly, Beranger was returned as one of the representatives of Paris, a touching compliment paid to him by the people; the crowning glory of his life. But his election had taken place in spite of his earnest entreaties to the contrary, and within the first week of the Assembly's sittings he resigned his seat and returned to his beloved cottage at Passy. The poet fairly pleaded age and infirmities, and his inaptitude for the struggles of political life, as furnishing sufficient reasons for resigning the distinction conferred upon him. His admirers will doubtless conclude with us that he showed a wise discretion in refusing the

honours of the tribune. A writer who visited Beranger four years ago, thus describes him :- 'The personal manner of the poet is full of unaffected urbanity. In person he is a little man, not more, I should say, than five feet five inches in height, of a firm make and apparently robust and healthy. He has a high, intellectual forehead. regular and rather handsome features, and a quick sparkling eye. The principal expression of his face is. I think, that of kindness combined with shrewd ness. He talks rapidly and earnestly, pouring a flood of information upon whatever subject occupies his attention, be it political, biographical, or literary; and possesses in an eminent degree the power of commanding the attention of his auditory.'

We now come to Beranger's poetry. We have neither room nor inclination to affect criticism. His songs defy censure, and we despair to do him justice! in the way of praise. We might as well presume | the house of his aunt, at Peronne.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the li'y, To throw a perfume on the violet,' as attempt to add to Beranger's fame by saying one word in praise of the priceless gems he has lavished upon his countrymen, and mankind generally. We are indebted to the Dublin University Magazine for the following translation of

THE TAILOR AND THE FAY. [LE TAILLEUR ET LA FEE.] 'Dans ce Paris plein d'or et de misere, &c. l' Here in Paris, so full of all equator and gold, In seventeen hundred and eighty, A.D. At a tailor's-my grandfather, needy and old-When an infant, I'll tell you what happened to me, No portent foretold by my cradle of straw The fame of an Orpheus; but, summoned one day By my cries, my poor grandfather hurried and saw His child kissed and daudled about by a fay! And the Fairy's gay lullaby sung in my ears, With a charm that dispelled my first sorrows and tears, Then the honest old man, in some little alarm,

Would know what my fate in the future should be, There he is, by my wand's most infallible charm. A waiter, a printer, a clerk,' replied she. A thunderbolt still adds a pressge to mine, And he nearly has died on the threshold of home; But the bird, so in revived by a mercy divine, Shall brave with its strains other tempests to come. And the Fairy's gay lullaby sung in my ears. With a charm that dispolled my first serrows and tears The sylphs of our youth, the gay pleasures, in throngs

Shall awaken his lyre to the revels of night; The hearts of the poor shall be glad in his songs, And the long weary hours of the wealthy grow light. prefaced with the following explanation :-But a darkness o'ershadows and saddens the strings, The bright days of glory and empire are o'er; And his voice is like that of a fisher that brings The news of a wreck in his grief to the shore.' And the Fairy's gay lullaby sung in my cars, With a charm that dispelled my first sorrows and tears. The tailor cried out- Then my daughter has sent But a mater of songs to compensate my care-

At last in vain sounds, like an echo in air.'

Hush, hush,' said the fairy, 'thou'rt wrong to com-Though oft have great talents the smallest success-For the country shall cherish the bard, and his strain Shall soften the tears of the exile's distress.' And the Fairy's gay lullaby sung in my ears, With a charm that dispelled my first sorrows and tears.

Last night, as I sat in a sullen repose, I saw her sgain. With the air of a sage, She thoughtfully plucked off the leaves of a rose, And she said - Thou hast felt the approaches of age, Kind memories in Eld will give joy to the breast, As mirages brighten the wilderness lone-The banquets of friendship await thee, a guest, And there long live over the days that are gone. And the Fairy's gay preseges sung in my ears, With a charm that dispelled all my sorrows and fears. We take the following version of Le Grenier from

hackeray's 'Paris Sketch Book':--THE GARRET. With pensive eyes the little room I view, Where, in my youth, I weathered it so long: With a wild mistress, a stanch friend or two. And a light heart still breaking into song : Making a mock of life, and all its cares, Rich in the glery of my rising sun, Lightly I vaulted up four pair of stairs, In the brave days when I was twenty-one. Yes; 'tis a garret-let him know't who will-

There was my bed-full hard it was, and small, My table there-and I decipher still Half a lame couplet charcoaled on the wall. Ye joys, that Time has swept with him away, Come to mine eyes, ye dreams of love and fun ; rer your pawned my watch how many a day In the brave days when I was twenty one. And see my little Jessy, first of all; She comes with pouting lips and sparkling eyes: Behold, how reguishly she pins her shawl Across the narrow casement, curtain-wise: Now by the bed her petticoat glides down, And when did woman look the worse in none?

In the brave days when I was twenty-one. One jolly evening, when my friends and I Made happy music with our song and cheers, A shout of triumph mounted up thus high, And distant cannon opened on our ears: We rise—we join in the triumphant strain— Napoleon conquers—Austerlitz is won— Tyrants shall never tread us down again, In the brave days when I was twenty-one. Let us be gone-the place is sad and strange-

I have heard since who paid for many a gown,

How far, far off, these happy times appear; All that I have to live I'd gladly change For one such month as I have wasted here-To draw long dreams of beauty, love and power, From founts of hope that never will outrun, And drink all life's quintessence in an hour, Give me the days when I was twenty-one.

We have given another version of this charming piece in our column of 'Facts and Fancies,' from 'Duffy's Catholic Magazine.' We may here add, litical and satirical productions of his pen were in that it is to the poets of the suppressed (Dublin) universal circulation. New persecution of the poet Nation that we are indebted for translations of failed in again consigning him to prison at that several of the pieces we propose to present to our

THE WILL-O'-THE-WISPS. 'O nuit d'ete, paix du village, &o.' O village calm, O summer night, Pare sky, soft zepbyr, streamlet elear, Ye made my happy childhood bright; Yield to my age a solace here. A weary man, I tread the ground, Where every thing recals the past-Even to these wandering wisps around. Oace from these dancing fires, aghast, Fear would have borne me far, and fast; I've lost my ignorance to-day; Dance, merry meteors, dance away.

How oft we heard in evening tales, Of feul, malicious things they did; And how along the fields and vales, Their wondrous treasures all were hid. Goblins and ghosts, and demons fell, The magic, and the mystery-All these my youth believed too well. I ever saw fierce dragons fly, O'er castles old of days gone by; But young beliefe in age decay: Dance, merry meteors, dance away. One night, when scarcely ten years old, Wandering and wearied in a swamp, I saw their light, and felt conscled :-It is my nurse's cottage lamp. The wonted cake awaits me there! I fly with young impatience fleet, When lo! a shepherd cries beware!

That light conducts thy heedless feet To where the sprites and spectres meet. Thus thro' my life 'twas all the way: Dance, merry meteors, dance away. Once, at sixteen, I saw the light Dance on the grave of the old priest. Sadden I cried, I'll pray to night, Good father for thy spirit's rest. Methought he answered, 'child of sin, Doth love already mould the best Of thy young visions from within ? That night my frightened credence leant To future pain, and punishment, Old priest, hast thou aught else to say !-

Dance, merry meteors, dance away! When I wooed Rose to be my bride, A little gold had made us blest; A wisp appears: be this my guide To where the hidden treasures rest, I follow on: but as I fly My rapid feet approach a pool-

Floundering I fall, and cannot die! "The fired then laughed aloud to cool Your glawing race? nay, curious fool, But Rose, without me, lived as gay; Dance, merry meteers, dance away. From all a thousand errors free, I'm old before my time to day. Ye transient, sparkling vapours, see,

How time has turned my hair to gray. My eyes are opened by the wise; But sweeter seemed the morn before I knew so much about the skies, Reason expels, for evermore, The sylphs that haunted us of yore. Still would I fear the gliding fay,

Dance, merry meteors, dance away. Here is a charming domestic sketch:-THE BLIND MOTHER. 'Tout en filant votre lin, &c.' Child, as you ply your spinning wheel, Give heed to what I shall repeat: At Colin's name I know you feel Your little heart begin to beat.

But fear the youth: my eyes are dim, Yet is my hearing watchful; nay, I heard a sigh; is that for him? Ah! he but wees thee to berray. I hear the window opened: how! L'zette, you are not spinning now. The chamber is so warm, you say, But don't stand there with egling eye, To look at him who, day by day.

Prowls round our cot alert and sly. You say I scold-Ab! I was young, And fair as you, and I can say What snares are in a glezing tongue, How love will ever lead astray-There's some one at the door, I vew!

* The poet, when a boy, was struck by lightning in

Lizette, you are not spinning now.

You say the wind has stirred the lock: Ah! se it seems; because, for this, My dog has got the hearty knock Which stops that undergrowl of his. Yes: trust me, Coin's love is brief. If theu art wise I'd have thee fear Thy charms may yet be cause of grief-But, bless me, what is that I hear !-That was a kiss, the hushed and low-Lizette, you are not spinning now.

'Tis a bird only, you declare—
Your favourite bird that you have kissed;
Then bid your kird be silent there: No more such kisses, I insist, Ah! thoughtless conduct brings disgrace: Even he, on whom you lavish all, Laughs very often in your face, Let Prudence still avert your fall. You basten towards your room; I trow. L'zatte, you are not spinning new. You wish to go to bed, you cry; Ah! 'tis a trick! I understand, Colin is here; but let him fly, Or look in honour for your hand,

Until your winning reprobate

Still keep your maidenly estate;

Till comes that time, or soon or slow, Spin on, as you are spinning now. bons upon the poet's head. We first quote 'The purity has been frequently and carefully tested by Charles the Third, surnamed the Simple, one of the suc-

Shall lead you to the Church, a bride,

Sit here, Lizette, nor quit my side,

cessors of Charlemagne, was first driven from the throne in brilliancy and purity. by Eudes, Count of Paris. He took refuge in England, and afterwards in Germany. But on the death of Eudes (in 898), the French Lords and Bishops attached themselves to Charles again, and restored him the crown; which he finally lost, when, on being betrayed by Herbert, Count of Vermandois, he was put in prison at Peronne, where he died in 924, Better work at my trade, day and night, then be spent

The applicability of the satire to the then reigning Bourbons will be seen at a glance. CORONATION OF CHARLES THE SIMPLE. 'Frenchmen! In Rheims assemble all, On Monijoy and Saint Denis call! Repair'd the holy phial see-Our fathers' days again are come ; Sparrows in numerous flocks set free Flutter about the sacred dome; The monarch's brow with pleasure beams,

For broken bonds here imag'd be-The people cry: Poor birds! dream not cur foolish dreams-Preserve-preserve your liberty! Here are all ancient rights preferr'd, So I go back to Charles the Third-Who follow'd Charlemagne, and well Deserv'd 'the Simple' name he bore-Upon his flag no light-stream fell. When Germany he travell'd o'er-When he was crown'd, a noisy crowd Of birds and flatterers sung with glec-The people cry: Ye birds! O sing not now so loud-Preserve—preserve your liberty !

Basizened with their fripperies, made From heavy imposts—the parade Of Kings and Courtiers marches by-Courtiers, who all not long ago, 'Neath rebel standards floating high, Bow'd to a grand usurper, low; But millions are not shower'd in valu And faith well recompens'd should be; The people cry-Poor birds! we dearly pay our chain,

Preserve-preserve your liberty! Now gold-laced prelates bent before. Charles utters his co They clothe him-kles him-oil him-and Midst bymas divine that fill the air. He on the Bible puts his hand, And his confessor bids him- Swear! For Rome-whom such affairs concerp. Has pardons for such perjury.' The people cry-Poor birds! thus government we learn, Preserve—preserve your liberty!

So-sping Charlemagne-when placed The sword belt round his royal waist, Upon the dust he flings him down, King, says a soldier, rouse thee, king! No,' says the bishop, ' thee I crown— Now wealth into our coffers fling. What priests command, that God records: Long live-long live legit'macy !' The people cry—our lord is ruled by other lords !

Poor birds—preserve your liberty! This king miraculous, poor birds! Will cure all scrofulas with words : But you, the merciest things of all, Had better speedily be gone; Some sacrilege you might let fall In flattering near this altar-throne; For piety all meekly brings Murderers her sentinels to be. The people cry—Poor birds! we envy you your wings—

Preserve—preserve your liberty! 'Turlupin'-or 'Master Merryman'-also gave great offence. Here is a specimen :-

Come let us go 'the King' to see-Not I, he said, I won't de that! Will he take off his crown to me. When I to him take off my hat ? If I for somebody must cry, Then here's for him that makes my bread! And men will answer ' I-I-I-Say what just Merryman has said!'

We must pass by the celebrated ballad entitled The Infinitely Little or the Greybeard Dynasty,' in which the poet so admirably pictured the dwarfed stand or fall on its own merits—a question of induscondition of France under the restored Bourbons. trial development. On Tuesday evening Mr Kydd 'The Devil's Death' (La Mort du Diable) excited a took for his text a quotation from the great Lord terrible uproar amongst the Jesuits and their friends, and was one of the songs on which was founded the which all national prosperity must rest, were Counsel, government prosecution. For the following translation, as well as for that of the 'Coronation of Charles the Simple,' we are indebted to an article by Colonel

Thompson, in the Westminster Review:-THE DEVIL'S DEATH. I sing to day a lay of lays. A glorious miracle you'il see; Give the great Saint Ignatius praise, Of all small saints the patron he. A dirty trick-if saints can trick, And if the truth may all be said, Has done the business for Old Nick, The Davil 's dead-the Davil 's dead! Old Nick went out one day to dine,

And pledg'd the saint to drink his health. Ay! said the saint-and in the wine Some holy poison dropp'd by stealth ! Gripes seized the Davil-ornel sick-He swears, he storms, and hangs his head ; Then burs s like roasted heretic-The Devil's dead-he Dovil's dead! Love is not half so strong as fear. For fear was constant with its gifts:

Intolerance is fading here,-Who now the blezing torch uplifts? If man from us should once be free, What light may beam upon his head! Ged greater than the Pope shall be-The Devil 's dead-the Devil's dead!

Ignatius cams-' Let me but take His place, his right, and see; in brief-He has made men for ages quake, I'll make kivgs tremble like a leaf. With plagues, thefts, massacres, I'll ban Both north and south; where'er I tread Leave ruins both for God and man-

The Devil's dead-the Devil's dead!' Come blessed one, they uttered, come, We hallow thy most saintly gall.' And now his order, sent from Rome, O'ershadows, darkens, curses all. I beard a choir of Augels tell Their sympathics for men; they said, Ignatius is the heir of bell.

ranger:— Some of my songs have been treated as 300 of the scholars have returned to their parents in Falabill Inn lighting his pipe, something caught impious, poor things! by the King's Attorney-Generals and guardians, in consequence of a circular having the trigger of a gun which was laying on the table, nerals and their substitutes, who are all very religious people in their way. I can only here repeat group people in their way. I can only here repeat the solution in Falahill Inn lighting his pipe, something caught the trigger of a gun which was laying on the table, and it exploded. The contents lodged in Graham's Numbers continue to leave the asylum, and not more know, and he was immediately sent to Edinburgh Internal and their repeats and their repeats and the solution a gious people in their way. I can only here repeat what has been said a hundred times. When, as in our day, religion is made a political instrument of, its sacred character is apt to be disallowed. For it the most tolerant become intolerant. Believers, they have been refused. In consequence a many horizontal interpretations of the most tolerant become intolerant. Believers, and he was immediately sent to remove them asylum, and not more than ferty remain, and those owing to their relatives firmary. On the way, however, he died from the school also, about 400 in number, are said to be not affected by the fever; but such are their fears that they have urgently desired to return to their friends, by an officer, and apprehended in Fife, with a stolen but they have been refused. In consequence a many his bland, who while in the act of being brought whose faith is not in what ' the church' teaches, are but they have been refused. In consequence a mu- gun in his hand, who while in the act of being brought sometimes driven, out of revenge, to attack it in its tinous spirit has evinced itself, followed by a general across the Firth, pretended to want a shot at some

the verses of Beranger.

Morris, the Pedestrian.—On Monday week last - Observer. this celebrated pedestrian performed the following feat at Llanover:—First, he walked half-a-mile, then ran half-a-mile, walked backwards half-a-mile, fifty with his hands, and brought each stone to a The Siamese Twins.—The Philadelphia Ameria and the other by genial showers, they yield those basket. He completed this in eight minutes less can mentions that the Siamese twins, after being in fruits which the necessities of man require.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Among the many attractions at this place, we have been gratified with a lecture, accompanied by a working model, on the new hydro carbon gas apparatus, patented by Mr Stephen White, which is exhibited in the theatre, for the manufacture of gas from water, and common tar, or resin, &c. This apparatus is cheap and very simple, consisting of three retorts killed. Placed in a stove, two of them are fitted with charcoal and thin pieces of iron, and in the third are placed chains hanging from a bar in the centre. In the two first retorts the water is decomposed, which passes by means of a syphon pipe through the centre of the retort. The water passing through the heated material becomes converted into pure hydrogen | ten minutes at a time, a good example for modern and peroxide of carbon, thence it passes into the orators. third retort, and combines with bi-carburate of hydrogen, which is made from resin, tar, or like substances, and dropping on the red hot chains from the pressure of Three Estates. In America he will another syphon tube, by which the supply is regulated. The gases thus mixed are at once conveyed into the gasemeter for use, and no purifying apparatus is required. The important advantages arising from this interval. sing from this invention, are portableness, simplicity, and cheapness of its apparatus; it gives a beau-tiful pure light, free from these impurities which are given by ordinary coal gas, affecting the health of individuals, injuring all ornamental goods; but this wire worms.

We Easam, of Sutton-upon-Trent, has found that mustard sown amongst wheat is an effectual cure for the astonishment with which so flagrant an act of the astonishment with which so flagrant an act of the sound and the sound are the sound and the sound are the sound and the sound are the sou vate houses, in the shops of jewellers and drapers, in But it is time we gave a specimen or two of the churches, hospitals, factories, institutions, &c. This Coronation of Charles the Simple, which the poet Dr Ryan. The inventor has been indefatigable in accomplishing a baseline of the complishing a baseline of the complishine of the complishing a baseline of the complish complishing what the late Sir H. Davey predicted, that at some future time gas would be generated from water for general purposes,' surpassing coal gas

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The enterprising proprietor of these Elysian gardens seems to be never weary of providing for the enterprising proprietor of these Elysian gardens sparks around.'

It is said the Mint is to be last there was a grand night ascent of the 'Royal Cremorne Balloon' with a dazz ing display of fireworks from the car. Shortly after ten o'clock the balloon A GREAT FACT. slowly and gracefully ascended and was itself almost immediately lost to sight; but far aloft, every moment higher and higher, the pyrotechnic devices blazad from the car, exciting the wonder and admi- millions and a half. This must come out of the in- even in the midst of most gloomy despondency, keeps ration of all present. French jets, Chinese streams dustry of the working classes in a great measure. A office, Italian gerbes, variegated diamond and Bongal lights, Roman Candles, &c., &c., were included in this delightful display of pyrotechnic art. The unanitemplate leaving England, and taking up their resimous applause of the immense company present dence in the west. They have had relatives in Ohio testified their unbounded satisfaction: In the early for many years, part of the evening Messrs Silvani, Milner, and A woman in ! Green went through their celebrated pesture feats. In the vocal and instrumental concert Mr Ross, the clever comic singer, excited roars of laughter by his song of 'Happy Land.' In the theatre Mr E. Green, 'the celebrated bottle sprite', proved his rightful claim to the title he has taken by a series of after partaking of the cake the woman died in ex balancing performances on crystal bottles, decan- treme agony, and her daughter took violently ill, and ters, &c., which must be seen to be comprehended; is not expected to recover. and being seen cannot fail to be appreciated. The very crowded audience testified their approbation by unanimous and enthusiastic applause. Jeannette a daily average of 1,056 prisoners in Milbank Prison and Jeannot—the best ballet of the s ason—was their earnings amounted to £5,150 9, 1014. The equally successful, and excited no small degree of expense of the manufactory was £852 7s. 61d., mirth and evident satisfaction. The Gardens were making the net profits by prisoners' earnings, more than ordinarily crowded, and as a natural consequence, those who delight in the waltz, the to have been £4 1s. 42d. quadrille, and the polka mustered in great force. Soldiers' Provisions. The whole concluded at a quarter to twelve o'clock with a gorgeous display of fireworks. As the season is fast drawing to a close, we think it a duty to our metropolitan readers who may not yet have visited these delightful gardens to do so without further delay. We are sure they will not regret acting on our in gold from Constantinople.

MR KYDD'S LECTURES.

(From the Oxfordshire Chronicle.)

Two lectures were delivered by permission of the Mayor, at our Town Hall, by Mr S. Kydd, from Glasgow, on Monday and Tuesday week, which were more numerously and respectably attended than we had expected, considering that the subject for consideration might have been regarded as a dry one. The lecturer, however, proved himself to be a thorough master of the subject, and, by his simple and forcible style of conveying his ideas, contrived Mary's, Nottingham. to rivet the attention of his audience en both occasions for more than two hours. On Monday evening the lecturer sought to establish the following points: from Rotterdam. -1st. That the land of England is amply sufficient to maintain and profitably employ her whole population. 2nd. That one great cause of national distress is the depopulation of our agricultural districts. 3rd. That no permanent relief can result from any scheme of emigration, however extensive, and that, probably, emigration may end in increasing the distress we desire to relieve. 4th. That an extensive system of home colonisation, based on a plan similar to the pauper colonies in Holland, would at once relieve the labour market of its surplus labourers, and lead to the certain abolition of poor rates. 5th. That the internal industrial powers of America, Belgium, and France are such as must prevent any system of Free Trade, however extensive, from bringing even a temporary relief to our manufacturing population in Yorkshire and Lancashire. 6th. That the employment of our able bodied labourers on the waste lands known by the name of uncultivated and profitable, would, if cultivated, so increase our home trade as to make our home consumption of manufactured as they now exist. 7th. That all the members of a vessel which is about to sail for South Australia. state have one common interest; that this is not a question of Toryism, Whiggism, or Chartism, but a Bacon, to this effect, that the four great pillars on Religion, Treasure, and Justice; and made an excellent use of it. He made some witty remarks on the lack of counsel, and brought forward Mr Disraeli and Lord J. Russell, as witnesses to the fact that in ten the mutual interest which all classes of society have in each other. That while the wealthy could not safely neglect the poor, and suffer them to sink deeper and deeper into poverty and crime, the consequence of poverty, the labouring classes could not expect either employment or provision, but by the maintenance of order and by submission to the laws. In his concluding remarks he made some very home thrusts at the present state of the law which afforded but little protection, except at a price which the poor could not afford to pay; and stated his conviction that, until the franchise was so enlarged as to embrace every man of saue mind, good character, and settled residence, those reforms would not be obtained which this industrial age required. He boldly avowed his allegiance to the Charter. A vote of thanks to Mr Kord having here. A vote of 'Why in the street!' thanks to Mr Kydd having been moved by Mr Towle, and seconded by Mr Faulkner, three cheers were held tightly in each hand will instantly relieve this meeting separated. Not subscribing our assent to the feet be kept warm in bed as a preventive. all Mr Kydd's views, we still consider that, taking the lectures as a whole, they were calculated to pour a flood of information in most clear and intelligible language on the minds of men too much occupied in PRACTICAL SATIRS.—During the joint-stock mania business to study such questions for themselves, and pose those systems of corruption and oppression by which the common weal has been damaged and

marred, and to exoite a spirit of enquiry, and a hope of better days for Old England in store. ver, believed to be of the typhus kind, recently broke inst. was a very bad one, there being no demand for out in the upper school belonging to this institution. cattle of any description in consequence of the The boys returned, after the usual vacation, on the sourcity of money. - Cavan Advertiser. 15th ult., and shortly afterwards symptoms of a bad sort presented themselves, attacking a great many London salesman sells £100,000 worth of poultry. boys belonging to the Nautical School, in which there that he himself paid £81,000 last year for poultry, For this song the poet was denounced by the priests as an enemy of religion; thus answered Be-priests as an enemy of religion; thus answered Be-priests as an enemy of religion; thus answered as a specific priests as an enemy of religion; thus answered as the priests as an enemy of religion; the priests as an enemy of religion and the priests as an enemy of religio sometimes driven, out of revenge, to attack to have seen as even centered. I, who am one of these believers, have smashing of the windows of the school. Inquiry having been made into the circumstances, the ring-leaders were discovered, and punished by being put to make folks laugh at the mere flunkey-livery of leaders were discovered, and punished by being put at Kinellan Dingwall, Kent, a few days ago, a rat. Catholicism. Is this impiety? is reported that one of the boys brought the complaint which measured from the snout to the tip of the tail Next week we shall conclude this selection from from Portsmouth, where he had been to spend his fully twenty inches, which was one of the largest of vacation with his parents. Some, however, attri | these noxious vermin we have heard of.

Caution.—Mushrooms being now in season, and everybody knows and feels what is kind. plentiful, a correspondent favours us with the subjoined, which may probably be the means of adding OBSERVER SAYS, that a Rector in the county of Durwalked backwards and forwards half-a-mile, played a few years to the lives of those who indulge in that ham employs an ass to drag the roller along his gara violin half-a mile, played a tamborine half-a mile, rural dainty:—'In cooking mushrooms for the table den walks, and clothes the animal's legs in boots, in ran a coach wheel half-a-mile, trundled a hope half-a ways boil them with an onion stripped of its entire order that its feet may leave no marks on the gravel. a mile, wheeled a barrow half a mile, hopped one akin. If in the process the onion becomes black or hundred yards, and then picked up one hundred blue do not use the mushroms; if they are harmless heart, as continual sunshine does the earth; but stones placed a yard apart, fifty with his mouth, and the onion will remain white. — Bristol Mirror.

than an hour, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who were much amused and surprised at the performance of this extraordinary feat.—Carmarthen Journal.

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Vacieties,

AWFUL DEATH. - Some few days since, a youth, working at the Petwyn Works, Pontypool, after completing his daily toil, amused himself by flying a paper kite, and while walking backwards, viewing his wrial machine, he fell into a coal pit and was

TALKING POWERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- It June last, fill no less than 6,420 columns of Hansard, measuring 1,432 yards, or nearly one mile! Franklin and Washington never spoke longer than

'How speedily,' observes Dr Knox, 'does the Anglo Sir Walter Scott's favourite abode, Abbotsford, is

Two swallows have built their nests under one of the paddle-boxes of a steamer which plies between that gentleman have forgotten from whom he has yarmouth harbour and Yarmouth reads, and the borrowed those weapons which he now uses against songs which brought down the wrath of the Bour- gas is another step in sanatory improvement, as its hen has already laid three eggs in this singular place.

So far, therefore, from being astonished at that we have been frequently and associated by the last of the last o WANT OF TASTE.—The MEDICAL TIMES states that gentleman's present tergiversation, I consider it not carnivorous quadrupeds always eat men in preference only characteristic, but consistent; for it is but nato women, sparing the latter in most instances. This only shows they are brutes and want taste.

GALIGMANI SAYS:—' In the evening of Sunday week

last, between seven and eight, a globe of fire of splendid brilliancy illuminated the atmosphere to the south-west of Yvetot (Seine Inferieure). At first it took an ascending direction, but then came down again towards the earth, scattering glittering

It is said that the Company of Moneyers in the Mint is to be done away with, which will effect a A GREAT FACT -Seventeen per cent. of the popu-

lation of Great Britain and Ireland receive parochial relief. In Great Britain alone it is ten per cent. only. The poor rates of Great Britain are nearly eight national poor-rate is almost inevitable. It is stated that William and Mary Howitt con-

A woman in humble life, named Mary Mochtry, residing at Boredell, near Rathdowney, made a cake for herself and daughter on Thursday evening. Soda was solicited and (as the unfortunate females thought) procured from a neighbour to leaven the flour-unfortunately it was araenic instead of soda. Shortly

PRISON MANUFACTURE -It appears from an official document just issued that during the year 1847, upon £4,298 2s. 3\darkappa 1. showing the annual earnings per head

SOLDIERS' PROVISIONS.—The contract for supplying her Majesty's troops with beef in the city and county of Limerick for the next six months has been taken at 21d. per lb. - Limerick Examiner. The steamer Euxine, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday week last, has brought £170,000 It was here, that across the small window the dear

James Wallack is named as the stage-manager for the ensuing Haymsrket Season, Jenny Lind has been singing to erowded houses in Liverpool and Birmingham. CONUNDRUM — Why are the fair sex like the letter 2-Because you cannot make love without them. In the course of the session there have been no less

than 255 divisions in the House of Commons. The Manx herring fishery has of late proved exceedingly productive. Braham, now 75 years of age, sang at a concert in Birmingham the week before last. STATE OF NOTTINGHAM .- There are at this moment 700 houses and shops untenanted in the parish of St

An entire cargo of filberts, consisting of 2,260 baskets, was imported into London, on Monday week, A reduction of £8,000 is to be made in the wages of the shipwright department at Woolwich this year, and £20 000 in wages for the factory establishment.

The accounts from the wine districts of France and Italy are very favourable. The contract for the thirty thousand tons of iron pipes required for the water works of Liverpool, has been effected, at about £4 103, a ton.

A SLIGHT MISTARE.—A woman in Philadelphia, days after marriage, had a man arrested the other difference between our coats. day, erroneously supposing him to be her renegade

Mr H. Briggs, of Halifax, has obtained the gold medal awarded for botanical knowledge by the London University College. EMIGRATION .- More than 200 young women, chiefly orphans, have been selected in the Irish workhouses, articles equal to our home and foreign trade unitedly, and have been embarked as emigrants on board a A poor man in Clonmel has invented a winnowing

question apart from all party politics, which must winnowed corn at the same time. He has not the machine which feeds itself and fills the racks with means to procure patents. VERY APPROPRIATE .- At a market town in Rut-

Lord J. Russell, as witnesses to the fact that in ten long months our Parliament had soarcely carried any good measure. The lecturer made some remarks on the mutual interest which all classes of society have Milton Clark, a fugitive slave, said at a meeting in Northampton, Massachusetts, that General Taylor owned 200 slaves, seventy-five of whom were his wives. One of the audience remarked. Zachary is

an Old Testament Christian.'-North Star. A Great Country.—Oregon is said to contain about 218,535,320 acres; California and New Mexico contains 500,000 square miles. They and the other territories of the Union equal at least 1,600,000 square miles, or 1,024,000,000 square acres.—Ameri can Paper.

IRISH WIT .- 'Faith,' said an Irishman who could not get into his cabin at Balingarry, his wife having 'Why, in the street!'

given to the Mayor for the use of the hall, and the tormenting complaint. It is also recommended that PRACTICAL SATIRE .- During the joint-stock mania that their general tendency was to strengthen the bonds which hold society together, to uphold the Constitution as established by Magna Charta, to expose those systems of corruption and coppression by Egyptians in their pursuit.

IMPORTANT TO ARTISTS.—With a view to putting a stop to certain nefarious practices, a plan is in agitation for registering every picture that may be painted. The registry being effected by the artist, the forgery of the registration mark would be felony. GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS -- A malignant fee FAIR AT COOTEHILL .- The fair held here on the 8th

buted it to the crowded state of the burying ground, in which the remains of the pensioners are deposited.

TRUTH AND KINDNESS.—In the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, in the minds of the best of men there is, always has been the minds of the best of men there is, always has been the minds of the best of men there is always has been the minds of the best of men there is always has been the minds of the pensioners are deposited. some difference of opinion as to what is true : but

THE PARSON AND HIS JACK-ASS.—The GATESHEAD

Facts and Fancies.

We cull the choicest.'

BURKE AND EHERIDAN. It is well known that the celebrated Edmund Burke, on his first debut in life, improved himself not a little under the banners and patronage of the opposition; for which purpose he was a constant appears that the speeches delivered in the House of frequenter of the various debates and disputations Commons from the 23rd of November to the 9th of held at the house of one Seacocke, a baker, but who, notwithstanding his situation in life, was gifted with such a vein of elequence, that he was unanimously constituted perpetual President of the famous disputing society held at the Robin Hood, near Temple Bar. On a certain memorable occasion in the House of Commons. Mr Burke, exclaiming, 'I quit the Saxon show his real character when relieved from camp, suddenly left the opposition benches, and, expression, has quitted the camp; but he will recelnow open to the public on Wednesdays and Fridays. lect that he has quitted it as a deserter, and I sinapostacy has electrified the house, for neither I nor tural that he, who on his first starting in life should commit so gross a blunder as to go to a baker's for his eloquence, should conclude such a career, by coming to the House of Commons for his LOVE AND MARRIAGE .- Never marry but for love,

says William Penn in his Reflections and Maxims, but see that thou lovest what is lovely." HOPE.

Hope is the golden cord that tethers man to this existence; once destroy that ligament, and instead of intrespecting with all the anxious engerness excited by happy anticipations, gloomy retrospections supervene, and the mind deciduates into the lowest depths of chaotic despair. Hope, like the neverfailing guide of the pathless ocean, the compass, steady to its point, and prompts us to look forward to a happy sonclusion of a tempestuous voyage.

THE GARRET. (From the French of Beranger.) Je viens revoir l'esile ou ma jeunesse De la misere a subi les lecons, &c.' am come to revisit my youth's first asylum, Where I learnt to bear patiently trouble and care; 'd some very good friends, I had songs to beguite 'em, I was twenty, my mistress was fond and was fair, Not regarding the world, nor its wrongs nor its rights, With no future before me, young, buoyant and bold.

One is well in a garret at twenty years old! Tis a garret indeed, and I wish you to know it; And there stood my bed, rough with hill and with

With footstep elastic I mounted six flights-

and there was my table; and see the young post Scored his lines on the wall, and his pen was a coal ! Re-appear, ye gay pleasures, that earliest dawn'd Though time long has borne ye off distant and cold; Ah how oft to procure you, my watch has been pawn'd, One is well in a garret at twenty years old. Abeve all, my fair L'zzz, should here re sppear

As she was in those days, fresh, and mirthful, and young! Her shawl for a curtain so of:entimes hung, And her gown on our bed for a coverlet threw-

Oh, Love, have respect for its every fold! Who paid for her wardrobe I then little knew-One is well in a garret at twenty years old. One day we were feasting, our laughter was loud. And the chorus was raised, and the song was begun, When we learnt by the shouts of the deafening crowd That Napoleen the fight of Marengo had won! Loud thunder'd the cannon! our song was renew'd,

And we praised the loved chief and his exploits so And we said that our France could be never subdued-One is well in a garret at twenty years old. Let us pass from this roof where my faltering reason The thoughts of those times so beloved can bear; I freely would give all my life's coming season For two months of such days and deligh a as then

For dreaming of glory, of love, and of pleasure, And for selling our life for some joys quickly told, And for fixing our hopes on some exquisite treasure, One is well in a garret at twenty years old.

Fawcet, who had chambers in the femple, having The atmospheric principle, during the time it was applied to the South Devon Railway, cost £108 to the comedian jocularly, 'is your cost of arms the same as the Duke of Bedford's ?'- 'As to our arms, who, in April last, was deserted by her husband three pretty much alike, but there is a d---d deal of

LOVE, DEATH. AND THE LOTTERY. - Early in the reign of George II. the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which, proving blanks, after a few melancholy days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the manner in which he should spend the five thousand pound prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity:-As soon as I have received the money I will marry Grace Towers; but as she has been cross and c-y, will use her as a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer, with a trast, nutmeg, landshire the following placard is affixed to the shut- which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner creditors minus:— Wound up, and the mainspring pudding. I will have a stock of wine and brandy shall be on the table by one, and never without a A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.— Well Mary, said a land in. About two in the alternoon I will have under and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten a het lawyer to a witness, if I may credit what I hear, I supper of two dishes. If I am in a good humour,

> sweeps' may take a lesson from this. FATHER CHANGE. There passed down the lane of life-Lane irregular and narrow-An ancient fellow, eagle beaked, Trundling such a barrow! Heaped and heaped, and over beaped. Never was a load so motly, And thus he kept exclaiming still, Pressed however botly,-Deaths and weddings! deaths and wed-

dings! Useless old thing ta'en for new! Something here for everybody! Passing through! Bein time, now! be in time!

Here you have all sorts of things : Schoolbags, business; geins and losses; Dolls, and marriage rings; Bridocakes, coffins, cradles, crutches; Galety and sadness; Health and richness, want and weakness, Reason-ay, and madness. Rags and volvers, crusts and banquets, Hobby horses not a few!

Now's your time for making bargains,

Passing through!' Out they came, the silly people, Out by windows and by doors; O'er the roofs, up from the cellars, Scores succeeding scores. Open mouthed and open handed. Eager all for something strange; Pushing sidelong, bold and timid. To old Father Canoge.

Deaths and weddings! shrouds and chap. Lots of notions, false and trun; Fame!'-he bawled this to the garrats-' Passing through!'

Children bringing hoops and marbles, Careless words and merry looks, Held them up, receiving for them, Kuitted brows and books. Youths, to purchase learning's honour. Brought a load of midnight hours, Rudly checks and social pleasures.

Open airs and flowers. * Elucation; application; Thoughts above the common crew; Hollow chests and heavy foreheads, Passing through! Maidens brought familiar features.

Old affections tried and s'rong, Lightest bosome, gay companions. Merry dance and song. For a heart an I hand untested. For a very world of cares. Now relations, new pursuits, and Most experienced airs!

Bridal dresses; splashed postillions: Cips and keys, and curaes too; Be like other, wives and mothers, Passing through !' At an open attic casement,

A philosopher who heard All the bustle, smiled prefoundly As he stroked his beard, Cronding out about him, quoth he, "Twi'l be long ere I go there,"

As he spoke hadeling a go, there

As he spoke hadeling a go,

And voice upon the stair.

Deaths and weddings: deaths are well.

dings!

Useless of Things is en for new

Something here for exercised;

Passing through!

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25 0 0 to 15 0 0

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DEATH AND BURIAL OF JAMES BOYD, OF GREFNOCK.

TO THE POITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-It is with feelings of no ordinary description that I have to announce the death of one of the oldest and most staunch friends of the people, en Wednesday, the 13 h. The following are the par-WHEN you have tried all other Enamels, and found them USELESS, make one trial only of BARKER'S GENUINE WHITE ENAMEL, invariably acknowledged to be the best discovery yet made for curing toothache, filling decayed teeth, and rendering them USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL through life. Enough for six teeth, sent of Ornamental through life. Enough for six teeth, sent of Ornamental through life. ingered a few short hours and expired. For upwards of twenty years he had been embarked in the cause of suffering humanity. He was con nected with the Reform Bill agitation, and since the

beginning of the Chartist movement he had been a sincere and devoted adherent. On Sunday the 17th nearly 800 persons, of all classes, a sight so striking in itself, and one that never before had been witsessed in Greenock, that it called together a vast number of spectators, each and all speaking of the good man departed. His remains were interred in the West Churchyard, a few paces from the grave of Burne's 'Highland Mary.' James Boyd (aged fiftytwo years,) was faithful to the principles of truth and liberty, until death; a loving father and a tender husband; he has left a widow, and six of an

offspring, to lament his death. LINES ON THE DEATH OF JAMES BOYD, Who died 13th September, 1848. Be sweet and solemn, thou,my plaintive lyre, For sighs will mingle with thy every tone-A Nature's Noble and a Patriot sire Is gone !- Yes! acrrow echoes, BoyD is gone! Friend after friend, as fi .wers that fade away

B neath the winter's chill; blighting breath, Live but to bloom, and shed a genial ray O! truth round life-And such was Boxo! his name brings forth a sigh, His deeds are theu, ht of with a grateful tear That stamps the soul's soft language on the eye, And speaks of him our bosoms held so dear.

He loved menkind of every caste and clime. Nor bore he hate-not even to his foes; His aim was Love and Liberty divine, To cherish truth, and banish human woes. For twenty years he struggled to redeem

The human race from slavery and wos. Nor ceased to struggle till the last and scene Of life had vanished in death's final blow. He keenly felt for slaves-himself a slave Who toiled through hardships c'er life's narrew

With heart unchanged he passed into the grave, A worthy Patriot and an Honest Man! Gresnock, Sep. 18:h. JOHN PEACOCK.

MIRACULOUS Excaps .- A man named James Collins, a miner at St Blazey, whilst picking nuts at a distance from St Blazzy, on an old burrow mine. known by the name of St Blazzy Consols, overreached a bush hanging over an old shaft, seven fathoms deep, and fell to the bottom. Having providentially escaped serious injury, he resolved to exercise every effort to extricate himself; and his only means of escape was by climbing up the shaft. He at once set himself to the task, which he happily TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A FOUR-ACRE PARM, at CHARTERVILLE, with or without crop.

Aprils to Mr John Stauston, No. 20, Brizenorton. Foad, Charterville, near Witney, Oxfordshire, or of the Drectors, 144, High Holbern, London.

He at once set himself to the task, which he happily accomplished in about ten hours, from eight, A M, till six, P M As the place was at a distance from the public road, and he was, of course, quite beyond hearing, he must otherwise have inevitably been starved to death. starved to death.

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Specimens of a splendid portrait of the first vic tim of the Whig Treason Act, are now in possession of our agents. The portrait will be shortly ready for presentation. That of Smith O'Brien,

MR O'CONNOR'S TOUR.

On Monday, the 23rd of October, Mr Charter of the Rights of Humanity, by Robert Owen, the Midland Counties.

> THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1348.

> > IRELAND.

" Alas! poor country. Almost afraid to know itself."

"Hereditary bondsmen ! know ye not, Who would be free, himself must strike the blow !

The deplorable state of that British province called Ireland, is foreshadowed in our first quotation; her hope of nationality, as depicted by her great agitator, in our second. To think of Ireland just now, that is favourably or hopefully, is sedition; to talk of Ireland's wrongs offered up at the Cape of Good Hope. Price 2d.; by is conspiracy; to write the history of Irish volume may be had separately; or in Parts, price notwithstanding these boasted privileges, it is tuting the recruiting service of sedition. an undeniable fact that no political offender is an undernable lact that no political offence is believe "that he who dies by the sword is bet- assumed that there was work enough for the lact that he was work enough for a sum of the lact that he was work enough for the lact that he was work enough the lact that h upon the prejudice created by the Press.

of the disaffected.

Part 3 -On Indigestion, price One SLilling; by resistance, and long-suffering.

bound, gilt lettered, for Two Shillings, the ninelyninthedition of the Farthing Journal, the Wonder of representation, while the panaeca for all her sports of the field, and the frolic of the dance, us at present, or those which threaten us in sinth edition of the Farthing Journal, the Wonder of the World, and the envy of surrounding booksellers.

The Farthing Journal sent in a volume, post free, at the published price. Send twenty-four penny by which local power was to be achieved of her Parliament would restrain his action if great nation to be exporting its labour—the

been adopted as the basis of political power, man blood, or subdue his German pride? while the solution of the vexed Labour Ques- The fact of the matter is, that the solution A member of that Government, and now the return.

cheerfully take his life in the hope of honour, distinction, and reward.

We do not state it exultingly, but we repeat their own heads; and, strong as may be their and too virtuous to be polluted. reliance upon the power of the sword, we would warn them that, in these days of quick transit, and when there is a mind upon every passing breeze, which cannot be cribbed, cab bined, or confined, stabbed, sabred, or shot, we

manufacturers, draw a salutary lesson from lution. the consignment of tea imported from England into the Boston river, and gaining expewhat has been may be-let England take heed, Whiggery will learn that there is more danger lessness, and ultimately bloodshed. in the idle labourer than there is security in

the armed soldier. We learn now that the qualification for the and past revolutions so misapplied only furnext American President is hostility to England and sympathy for Ireland, and that sufferings is felony; to contend for Ireland's General Cass, a candidate upon that principle, this country are in extacles with the proceedregeneration is treason. The mind becomes is the favourite in the field, while Clay, the religion of their order in France. But it is familiarised with acts of barbarity and cruelty, presentative of Commerce, stands hindmost in seriously worth their while to give this quesjust as the appetite becomes palled with delication the list of favourites. And in the present tion a little more thought than they have a Essay on the Necessity of Revelation. By Aris Just as the appetite occurred particular than they have tarchus Redevivus. Price 2d.; if by post, 4 penny cies; and to such an extent have our barbarous state of Europe—the present state of our heretofore done, and ask themselves whither rulers carried those barbarous exhibitions, that finances—and the present state of the Labour their own system is likely to carry them? apprehensions for the highest crimes are mind of this empire, can those who now base Five Acts, by Fawcet Dawsan. Price 1s.; by post, matters of every day occurrence, and therefore their ascendancy upon brute force contemplate, Economists, in whom they have hitherto imdiminished in interest, until the blood-sucking or dare they hazard a guess, as to the effect plicitly confided, are not likely soon to realise Press of this country is, upon the eve of the that an American war would have upon Com- the saying, "When the blind lead the blind last act of the tragedy, endeavouring to prepare mercial England? Next week we shall report both fall into the ditch." Despite of the deshe Life of Moses, written by a German Jew, and corrected by an English Christian. Price 1s.; by post, 18 penny stamps.

last act of the tragedy, endeavouring to prepare the mind for the execution of those who are to be tried for the Irish rebellion. And, strange as it may appear, and although the excitement of can be a justification offered for the most vious and corrected to for the performed on the Tipperary stage, and if there it may appear, and although the excitement of can be a justification offered for the most vious and corrected to for the performed on the Tipperary stage, and if there it may appear, and although the excitement of can be a justification offered for the most vious come all their opposition to its progress; and, the times, or the well known prejudices existing lent outrages we would find that justification at this moment, the rates are but little below in the public mind, furnishes sufficient grounds in the admission of the Press, that the present what they were under the old law, with every Price 1s.; by post, 16 penny stamps,
The London Entertainining Magazine; or, Library of for the postponement of trial; and although Irish movement is an agrarian warfare, in prospect of their increasing. Romance: complete in three eligantly bound volumes, the boasted English Constitution (now no which the starving and the destitute are the price only 9s.; or each volume separately, price 3s. more) used to declare the fact, that every man actors, while the landlords, taking advantage New Poor Law Act has been a failure, if it is should be tried by a jury of his peers, and that of the reign of terror to secure the submission tried by the expectations held out by its advo-Romances, with numerous interesting Tales, Anced every man put upon his defence should be held of their serfs, are desolating the fields, laying cates. It was intended to abolish out-door dotes, and Facetles; also select Poetry, Hpigrams, and Every man put upon insurence should be need innocent until he was pronounced guilty, and that every man shall have a fair trial, yet, persing the MERE IRISH, and thus constitute and primitive system, make the whole

innocent until pronounced guilty, nor has a ter than he who perishes from hunger." It is everybody who liked to work, and that by fair trial. Nay more, it is an indisputable not long since they witnessed the sad catas- refusing any assistance except within the fact, that he is not tried upon the oral evidence trophe of Ireland's decimation. It hath Union Workhouses, under the harsh conditions submitted to the jury, but that he is convicted not passed from the mind that the putrid attached to them, none but idle, lazy vagamore obedience to the laws of Nature, than to we remember to have heard a Rev. Mr Smith, but coarse grass and rushes. J. E. Smith, M.A. Price 1s.; by post, fifteen penny the edicts of Man, and as long as SELF-PRE- Protestant parson, and one of the distributors It requires little argument on our part to SERVATION continues to be the first law of of English charity, collected from the Opera show the monstrous ignerance of such proceed-Nature, and until our oligarchy can repeal or House and other places of amusement, under ings as these. Whatever tends to prevent amend God's laws, or revoke Nature's consti- the patronage of George the Fourth; we re- the production of food, or of raw material on tution, the hunger of man will be a more member to have heard the rev. parson boast which to employ Labour, is, per se, a positive dreadful enemy than the strongest vengeance that he had fed his hounds upon the oatmeal injury to the entire community. More espeof the disaffected.

There is no reasoning mind that must not conclusion, we would ask what punishment censured, when it takes place in the midst of The Political Drama; a Series of very humorous Political have come to the conclusion that one of two number.

The Political Drama; a Series of very humorous Political have come to the conclusion that one of two numbers; by post, 2d. each number.

There is no reasoning minut that must not beyond exposure has been inflicted upon those failing foreign markets, and the idiminution of pious reprobates? What justice beyond that former means of subsistence. It is now apparamentation of the conclusion of Daniel O'Connell, and his coadjutors. They vengeance to which distress goads the angry rent to every man who has given the subject had an ignorant but acute mind to deal with mind, have the Irish complainants received the slightest consideration, or who knows anythey were oracles, whose words were injunctually against their oppressive landlords? and it is no thing of the facts, that our foreign trade, on tions, whose injunctions were commandments. answer to us that the land is theirs, that they which so much dependence was placed, is de-One result was, prosperity through fidelity; the themselves have been pauperised by poor-clining, never to rise again. It has reached its other was, prosperity through resistance. And rates, while their rents are withheld; for highest point, and henceforth the greater The Immertality of the Soul.—Twelve Reasons for can it be denied, that the Irish people have to such an argument, we would answer, number of competitors—the increasing faciliborne oppression tamely and submissively, that we have never heard of a land- ties and advantages of these competitors—and Believing the Doctrine.

The Lake of Fire,—Hell, not a Place of Punishment, but rather than violate a law in the teeth of that lord perishing from hunger, while, in the the smaller number of neutral or open marof Progressive and Endless Felicity; proved by commandment which declared, "that he who midst of pity for them, and of national dis- kets they will have to supply—must render Scripture.

N.B.—Price of each of the above Pamphlets, 2d.; if by post, three penny post stamps.

In one volume, cloth boards, price 5s. 6d., post free, the be had in Parts. each Part containing a Treatise on be had in Parts. each Part containing a Treatise on the laws had not put to them, and or national distress, but few have abated aught of their tress, but few have abated aught of their distributions. But few have abated aught of their tress, but few have abated aught of their tress, but few have abated aught of their distributions. But few have abated aught of their tress, but few have abated aught of their distributions. Each part of the laws of the laws of the laws to put for them, and or nationa reward has been the aggrandisement and pro- that when calamity comes upon the land, the men and legislators to find some new outlet for motion of their false and truculent leaders? sufferings should be measured by a graduated the industry of the people, and we know of until at length they are driven to the sad scale, and that from the monarch upon the none at present so readily accessible, so imme-Part 2.—On Secret Diseases of both Sexes, Price alternative of realising by resistance what was throne, to the humblest being—who is as much diate in its advantages, and so unobjectionable denied to fidelity, passive obedience, non- the object of God's love and protection—all in every point of view, as the increased and Perhaps, when Ireland's history, since the will break through stone walls;" and presumimproved cultivation of our own soil,

Emigration schemes—whether under the period of Emancipation down to the desolaperiod of Emancipation cown to the desonating that the dod of England is also the God direct sanction of Government, and carried on tion of that land by famine, is written, it will of Germany, and presuming that Prince by its recognised and authorised agents, or

has undergone the most minute revision, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the crimping them in the service of prostitution; family, were crying for food, and were ready that during thirty-three years of hot, con- and willing to work, but could not procure emtinuous, and ardent agitation, not one single ployment, and threatened with transportation step has been taken in the road to political or if he "openly and advisedly" proclaimed his social regeneration, or even amendment? And suffering, or banished as a thief if he invaded hence we find, that in France, in Prussia, in the rights of property to preserve the life of Austria, and other countries, where agitation his family.? "Oh!" says the ghost of Malthus, constituted no portion of popular right; as if "the poor-house!" Then, we would ask the by magic, in those several countries the very principles denounced by Daniel O'Connell and that sanctuary, separated from his Royal Conhis staff of local place-hunting beggars, have sort and his Royal babes, would still his Ger-

tion—tortured and twisted as it has been in of the Labour Question is contained in the all countries—is admitted to be the only solid aphorism of the Yorkshire shoemaker, who hasis of the social question. And with these said, "that all the stuff'ee the world wor made two great facts staring us in the face, will any for all the folk 'ee the world, and he hadn't aman say that the dying followers of the dead share of it!" And however sophistry may -ay, of the pampered living, too-are to be argue-however power may command-and considered criminal for following that teach- however executions may follow in the wake of ing, and obeying those doctrines which were the perverted law, it will require more than sopromulgated for the benefit of a class, and phistry, power, and the law, to reconcile the turned to profit by a Whig Government, who judgment of man to the justice which consigns not only tolerated, but encouraged the wildest a brave, a generous, a grateful, and laborious sedition, and the most fantastic agitation, so people to degradation, starvation, and the long as they relied upon those means to secure gallows, in a fertile land, calling for their Labour, and willing to render an abundance in

Hobbouse), declared in his place in Parliament, are not laborious—they are idle;" and in rein 1822, "That it would be impossible to trauturn, we ask, then why recruit them to poquillise Ireland, though there was a rope round every peasant's neck, or a soldier, with a fixed other countries they struggle for the lion's bayonet, at every peasant's back." And yet, share of toil?—how comes it that they make as if these words were intended to foreshadow your best soldiers, your best sailors, and your the future, we find that the boast of the Press best policemen? The answer is apt and easy. now is, that fat policemen and well-fed soldiers Because abroad the field of industry is open, cheered joyously when summoned to the and there is remuneration for toil; but at slaughter, and that the only drawback is, lest home there is a tax upon industry, because they may not MEET THE FELLOWS—and, the moment the property of the lord is enalthough we are assured that the greatest contempt is entertained for Smith O'Brien and his rent is raised by the standard of his industry, associates, we, nevertheless, discover that or he is ousted from his mint by one who bids they are escorted by policemen with "capped over his head at the auction mart. But fear and cocked pistols," and soldiers with "fixed not, green land of Erin, your cause is not conbayonets." Those very soldiers and police, fined to the sea-bound dungeon, it is now agi whose only fear we are assured is lest the tating the world, and your poverty, brought fellows would not stand, and who, upon the about by domestic treachery, sanctioned by pretext of a frown, a smile, or a gesture, would British misrule, will speedily cease, and your establish the treason of their prisoner, and woes are fast recoiling upon the heads of your

Whatever may be the decision of the Tipit as a caution to Ireland's oppressors, that the evidence, adduced against the accused; and perary juries, we will chronicle every word of woe and desolation, which they are now caus- should the verdict be "guilty," it may be reing to the Irish poor, will one day recoil upon versed by that tribunal too large to be packed

> ····· THE RIGHT TO LABOUR

Our neighbours across the English Channel O'Connor will be at Aberdeen; on Tues- would warn them, under those circumstances, have, after a long and fruitless talk about the day, at Dundce; Wednesday, Edinburgh; to put their own house in order while there is "Right to Labour," and the "Right to Exis-Six Lectures on Charity, by Robert Owen. 6d.; by Thursday, Glasgow; Friday, Carlisle; post, 10 penny stamps.

Address of Robert Owen, denouncing the Old System of Saturday, Newcastle; and after the Conard not as of very to have the respectations. vicious ways; to retrace their dangerous steps; "rights"—if they exist at all in nature—are the World and announcing the Commencement of the ference has concluded its labours, he will fond conceit "that England is the world, and lic (!) of the bourgeoisie. They have, however, make a tour of the North of England and her Constitution the envy and admiration of invented a new "right" which they call the "Right to Succour," though what is meant No nation can boast of strength or self- by that very novel phrase we confess we are at reliance that has lost the affection and confi- present utterly unable to comprehend. We dence of its people. No island, falsely depend- suspect, however, it means neither more nor ing upon foreign trade, can long hope to pre- less than a juggle, by which the middle classes serve its superiority, when her chief customer mean—if they can—to humbug the people, shall have conceived, not her humiliation, but and clutch for themselves all the substantial her downfall—and let England, and England's benefits to be derived from the late revo-

It needs no ghost to come from the grave to tell us what the result of such conduct must rience from the past, and recollecting that inevitably be. History is full of warnings and examples. The principles on which the middle lest American cotton, in 1848, may effect what classes of France are now acting, have always, English tea, exported to America, effected in and, while they are applied to practice, ever 1776; and then the disciples of physical-force must produce divisions, strife, misery, reck-

> "The Mob At last fall sick of imitating Job."

nish the materials for new ones. We observe that the middle class organs of

of the labourers of England "independent"-

bodies of the unburied famished, tainted and bonds would accept it. On this supposition It is impossible to contend against those feel- contaminated the air; the sad recellection they prohibited Union Workhouses from the United States of America, with a Liet of the Names ings of doubt, apprehension, and fear which still remains, that mothers have eat their life- having more than thirty acres of land attached of all the Deputies who signed this spirited and meanly may naturally exist in the minds of a jury; less babes—that pigs and dags have lived on to them, and also all out-door work to be given Document. Price 2d.; by post, 4d.

The following may be had in Numbers to suit the pocket those feelings of alarm, and proclaims that the bound dungeon, a vast howling desert, filled had reclaimed farms of considerable extent, with the wailings and despair of the dving I rish: either from forest or waste land, by means of of the poorest Reader:—The Rights of Man, in 9 only means for their suppression is the de-Numbers, at 11d. each.—The Theelogical Works of Thomas Paine (including the Age of Reason), in 35 struction of the captured victims, those victims while the administrators of English bounty, such labour, and thereby lessened the pressure Numbers, at 1d. each.—The Age of Reason may be are not tried upon evidence, but convicted by English charity, and the English funds, appro- of the rates, were obliged, on the passing of cherished prejudice, and upon the hope that priated to their own kindly use those alms the New Act, to give up these farms. The their fate may be a lesson to others. But which were kindly given for the sustainment whole of the policy of the late Commission was however our rulers may cherish the hope of of Irish life, and thus we prove that Ireland studiously directed to discourage, not only ruling Ireland by the law of the sword, the suffers more from domestic treachery and mis- out-door relief, but out door productive perjury of suborned informers, the venality of rule than even from English oppression; and labour; and we recollect a case in which an class-made judges, the fears of an aristocratic thus we prove that the plunderers of the life- otherwise most efficient Master of a Union was Outline of the English Constitution, Manners and grand jury, the prejudice of a packed jury, and preserving fund furnished by England, rather discharged, against the will of the Guardians, the salutary example of the gallows and the than the Irish people, are the fomentors of because he was a keen spade cultivator, and gibbet, yet we tell them that although the Irish rebellion and the murderers of the Irish made a productive garden of a small field, ranks of famine may be thinned, that man pays people. We remember a season of famine, and which otherwise would have grown nothing

the Farthing Journal. A pearl of small price. In present one of the strangest anomalies that Albert is imbued with the same parental affectinations jobbing land-speculations as many of the land of the world can furnish. All have tions as man of the land of the world can furnish. Parts, at Threepence each; or in One Volume, neatly the records of the world can furnish. All her tions as men of the humbler class, we would tors—appear to us altogether unsuitable as a Parts, at Threepence each; or in One Volume, neatly bound, gilt lettered, for Two Shillings, the ninely-woes are declared to be contained in foreign ask that Royal Prince, now partaking of the remedy, either for the evils which press upon

original source of all wealth—in search of food, | RE on to be raised on uncultivated soils in foreign lands, while the great proportion of our own lands are most wretchedly and imperfectly cultivated, for want of that very Labour, and while 15,000,000 acres of cultivatable wastes vet remain, on which capital, skill, and Labour. York wisely directed, would produce a certain and a Mar fair return of real wealth.

The "do nothing" and "let alone" system approaches its termination. In spite of plausible theories—in spite of systematic selfishness, hiding itself under the guise of a learned Man jargon, dignified with the name of "philosophy," O'di and taught at Universities as such—in spite of Glas an organised Government machinery to enforce these principles—in practice it is impossible much longer to maintain it. All the great in-fluences of the age—the mighty principle of moral justice and equity inwoven in the universe, and the sentiments implanted in our own nature, which may be perverted, but cannot be destroyed—all these offer an everlasting counter-action to the perishable momentum of the present system, and must, in due time, bring it to a stand-still.

Political Economists, acting as the mout hpieces of a selfish aristocracy, and a still more selfish moneyocracy, may proclaim as loudly as they please that there is neither the right to Labour nor to subsistence in society. The contrary is written in man's wants, and the capacity of Nature to supply them. If these classes will insanely stand in the way, and prevent these two things from being most naturally and fruitfully united, on their heads be Huddersfield, per the consequences. We can understand how a Enoch Sykes... Hanley, ditto ... Lord Tom Noddy, or a Sir Jabesh Windbag, may Hanley, ditto ... talk such nonsense, having learned no better. We can imagine that such nonentities may like the present, which gives them in return for nothing, power, wealth, and luxury. But they Floyd, Baker 0 1 0 should recollect the world was not exclusively made for them; that, in fact, it is getting every day less and less fit for them to rule in, and that in proportion as books, leading articles, and lectures grow more accessible, and machines more deadly in their war against mere flesh, blood, and labour, so will it become every day a world in which such useless and mischievous animals will be as much out of place as the geological megatheriums or iguanadons in the British Museum, would be in the present

Wiser will it be for these classes to betake themselves in time to the study of those principles which will enable them to constitute a well-ordered and prosperous community, in which the welfare of each class will spring out of, and depend upon, the prosperity of all other | Hull, Mr Clark

As a foundation for this really free condition of man, the political franchises which are the na- Brighton, per W tural right of all, must be first frankly conceded or extended by such means as the Constitution affords; and concurrently with the extension of these rights, the power of obtaining subsistence in return for willing labour, must be guaranteed to every citizen. These are the only true principles of really civilised society, and wherever they are denied or not operative, Mr. Parnes, L the nation, whatever it may call itself, is as yet Merthyr, J Buriey 0 1 0 savage, and under feudal domination.

We are glad to observe that Mr O'Connor has given notice of a motion for next Session, which, in effect, will moot the whole of the important questions at which we have hastily glanced. The proposition that each union workhouse should have land attached to it, whereon the able-bodied poor, for whom the present system finds neither work nor wages, to attend to the following: - Since the incarceration should be employed for the benefit of the com-

of the strangest solecisms in the English charac. | ceived no salary, although employed almost day and ter, that a people proverbial for their acuteness | night in discharge of the duties of the office to which in commercial and money matters, should have some practical steps to support the wives and children men of England—the Suffrage. An inestimable been induced to throw away, year by year, not of those men you have so often professed to honour. less than six or seven millions sterling, to keep I am not disposed to write appeals to you every week less than six or seven millions sterling, to keep like some vagrant beggar craving for a cruet. I have just taken place in Paris, (the returns of which labour, if set to work by that capital, might faithfully premised Mr Jones and Dr M'Dougli that are not known to me at the time I write)—if the have been reproductively employed for the benefit of all classes of the community.

into operation on the scale, and under the arrangements it ought to be, would strike at cance a deadly blow against our gigantic pauper system, and our increasing poor rates. It would guarantee to every able-bodied willing labourer the right to labour at a minimum. I set remains with you. I may also add, that I can not much longer continue to serve you unpaid. My attachment to Charlism does not depend on any pecuniary qualification, and I feel it as a hamiliation to the Suffrage, to save the Republic.' If the enemies of Charlism believed that the suffrage would guarantee to every able-bodied willing labourer the right to labour at a minimum. labourer, the right to labour at a minimum price, and having thus properly tested destitution, it would amply justify us in sending to undergo primitive discipline in penal workhouses, the lazy and idle vagrants who wished to live on the labour of others.

It was the disgrace of the late Session of Parliament that the rights, claims, and position of Labour found no voice, elicited no consideration. Shoals of class measures, and pettyfogging bills intended to promote snug little jobs, found their way through Parliament, but the most useful and most numerous had, as usual, no representative there. It is time that this were changed. Successful or not, the interests and the rights of industry should be perseveringly and boldly urged upon public attention. We believe it would not be so in vain, if done in a proper spirit, and we hail Mr O'Connor's motion as a hopeful com mencement of a new system of legislation.

To Readers & Correspondents

Mr O'Connon begs to state, in reply to a Ludlow corres-pondent, and others who make similar applications that he will use his influence with the government to secure places for ind-vidual:—that it is no part of his duty: that he has never been applied to by his own constituents for such a purpose; and he begs to inform some who write pressing letters, and then impertinent ones when they are not answered. that he has neither time nor inclination to devote to their commits. me nor inclination to devote to their service.

A WOBKING MAN.—! eclined.

Exclusive Dealing — Mr Edward Phillips has written us a long article, in which he strongly urges upon the Chartists the advantages to be derived from exclusive dealing; the question, however, has been to ably dis-cussed and advocated in the columns of the Northern STAR, that we cannot find room for the addresses on the

Boarord, near Banbury.—A few poor labourers at this place have subscribed 6s 9d, for the difence of Mr K dderminster, G. Holloway Cuffay, and the London Chartists.

Mr Firstateick.—We have no room for your commu

J. LAWES, Salisbury, will find his question answered, by referring to a paragraph headed Mr O'Connor's Pro-ALFRED COVENTRY recommends the formation of mu-

shortly.

Mas M'Douall.—Mr Aithen has received a letter from Castles, about fourteen years of age, who was em-gratify the insolence of the bourgeoisie; that step

will be charged 4s. 6d. each insertion.

ELLEN SAMPSON, Manchester.—We know but one society of the description you have named, and that is of a decid-cly disreputable character.

SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS will be noticed in our next.

tion of perty, broke out upon the spacious pile of anthorities an evil to be specially avoided as an evil MARTINE contrived to unsay all the pledges given by the premises, known as the Ship Tavern, situate in in the case of that frightful disease. Wardour street, Soho, the property of Mr Robt. John Pearce. There was an immediate supply of water bring an account of a deliberate murder in that charged on the advocates of the rights of labour, that obtained, and several engines having been set to work, state, of Dr J. Dullenger, by Edwin H. Herreil, a they abandoned the spiritualising tendency of the lawyer. Cause: slander of Herrell's wife. The damage done, however, to the premises and their conmurderer was too conscientious to kill his victim on drinking, of capital and of nett revenue. M.

the extent of £1 600 b tween the hours of twelve and one, flames were ob and shot him from a covert the next merning. served issuing from the windows of No. 12, Clement's- New York Haringer, inn: an alarm of fire was instantly raised, and on some men preceding thither, it was found that the suspicious-looking characters were captured by the whole of the upper part of the passage and staircases police at Balmeral. They were found ensconced on the work and drinking, you would see how soon they placing the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, blew out the baracter of Lamas. whole of the upper part of the passage and staircases was on fire. With great exercions, however, the flames were kapt under until the arrival of the encaste. The result of their examinations has not runn's speech will be fully understood, when it is gines of the Lordon Fire Brigade and others, which transpired, but it is supposed that they were there added, that on descending from the tribune, the ma-

FOR THE	WEE!	IP (NATIONAL ANY, ENDING THURS & 21, 1848.			D
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THOS. CLARK, (Corres, Sec.) PEILIP M'GRATE, (Fin. Sec.) THE LIBERTY FUND. Rochdale, Leigh Gleane ... Leeds, per H 2 21 Summersgill 2 0 Brighton, per W Almordbury Lascelles Hall Hastings, per Edwin More.. Shiney Row, per Thomas Blockey 9 7 11

John M'Chae, Secretary. FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Brighton, per W Alfreton, per W 0 1) 2 Williamson .. 0 4 0 J Bryan, Alfreton 0 1 0 Flower

W Webster, Mansfield . 0 0 3 C Tinley, Alfreto T Bell, ditto . 0 0 6 Leicester, per H LEICESTER.-The sum of 16s. 4d., was received for the Victim Fund from the female Chartists of Leicester, per Miss A. Smart, and ought to have been previously ac-

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

FOR DR M'DOUALL'S DEFENCE. RECEIVED BY W. RIDER. J Parker, Cam-berwell ... FOR THE EXECUTIVE. Hyson Green, Mc Clark

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DEFENCE FUND.

BECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

A p'ain statement of facts is always the best gua of Mr Jones I have paid to Mrs Jones, on behalf of munity, is one which must commend itself to the judgment of all impartial and enlightened by the want of funds. I have paid to Mrs M D mall, It has, indeed, always appeared to us one since the imprisonment of her husband, in all £2. During nearly the whele of this period I have reyou elected me. I therefore ask of you to adopt I would use my influence on behalf of their families It was the very least I could do for men whose prin Mr O'Connor's motion if adopted and carried rest remains with you. I may also add, that I can

> I am, as ever, you's faithfully, SAMUEL KYDD. DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND

Ì	DEFEROD RED VICILAL FUN	υ.
	Received by WM. RIDER.	£
	Barrhead Chartiets, per J. Howie	
ļ	Deinkten von W. Piere	0
	Brighton, per W. Flower	0
	Winter's, near Hebden Bridge, per J. Mann	0
	A Toll Collector	0
į	Birmingham, per H. Radhall	0
	Ripponden, p r J Wrigley	ñ
	Radstock, "A Brother Snip," for Cuffsy's defen	٠. ٥
	Transfers T	
	Horeham, X	0
	Nuncaton, a few friends, per Mr Shaw	1
	J. Parker, Camberwell	0
٠	Tintwistl, per J. Woodhouse	a
	J. Heaton, Giggleswick	0
۰	Cheriate of Nomnost Tale of Winha and M.	
;	Charists of Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Sal	
ı	Live pool, per H Smith	e
i	Plymouth, per J. Rogers	€
i	Coventry, per W. Hosier	(
	Malmabury, per S. Hudson	Ġ
	Caeltenham, per J. Hemmin	,
		,
	((
	Lianelly, per W. Arthur	(
	Hanley and Shelton (Eastwood Vale), per	
	Me Deakin	

Brigz, Two Friends, per H. Barton

D fence ...

Scarborough, per L. Sanderson (Coffay's

Eccles, per W. Gregory (Cuffay's Defence) G. Babb, Caartervi'le (DR M'DOUALL'S DEFENCE FUND. From No. 2 Branch, Leicester

W. AITKIN. Accident at Saw Mills.—On Wednesday aftertual improvement classes, for the education of the
people.

Accident at Saw Mills—On Wednesday aftermoon, a most severe, and probably fatal, accident ocpeople.

Accident at Saw Mills—On Wednesday afterrender the counter-revolution sufficiently marked and
offensive. Another step into the wrong' was deemed
curred at the North Green Saw Mills, situate in
North-street. City—read A how remed Course.

Accident at Saw Mills, situate in
North-street. City—read A how remed Course. WE RIBBET, Tiverton.—Received. Mr H. will write North-street, City-road. A boy named George keenly feel their humiliation, and, at the same time, MRS M'DOUALL.—Mr Atken has received a letter from Mrs M'Douall, in which she states, if a sum of money could be raised for her to commence a small shop, she would be less dependent, and might ensure, at least, bread for her children, during her husband's long confinement.

Mr HAMER. Oldiam.—If repeated, the advertisement will be charged 4s. 6d each insertion.

Mr HAMER. Oldiam.—If repeated, the advertisement will be charged 4s. 6d each insertion. the centre of the thigh, completely severing the limb Pravisional Government—as I have shown in former Mr W. Pickvance, Bolton, had better correspond with from the body. Such surgical assistance as could be letter-declared that 'the Revolution, having been

ELLEN SAMPSON, Manchester.—We know but one society of the description you have named, and that is of a decidedly disreputable character.

J. Shirkon, Aberdeen.—We have already refused to give and who of the inhabitants of the metropolis are not ples the Assembly has voted the crastre of the droit of the constitution. publicity to statements (in addition to those which kare already appeared in our columns) hostile to Mr Shirron; it is, therefore, unreasonable for him to expect us to re-open the controversy. We must abide by the decision amoun: ced in last Saturday's STAR.

So interested?—to know that Sir John Rennie commence of the Grantilution. In the debates on this question, the man who cut duravail from the preamble of the Constitution. The counter-revolution is complete!

In the debates on this question, the man who cut decision amoun: ced in last Saturday's STAR. been taken, there is now hope that ere long the bed | the most contemptible figure was decidedly Lamanof that river will be cleared of its pestiferous fith. TINE. If he has not succeeded in rendering himself acand its waters restored to their wonted state of sight- | ceptable to the enemies of the Republic, hir failure has liness and purity. This is the more desirable, threat | not been caused by want of effort on his part to juggle WARDOUR-STREET. On Sunday night at eight ened as we are by the approach of choiers, and stag- away the principles of the February revolution. c'clock an ther fire, attended with a serious destruction nant water being invariably mentioned by all medical Under the pretence of attacking 'Communism,' La-

A CONSCIENTIOUS MURDERER.—The Illinois papers tents, is very considerable. Mr Pearce was insured to Sunday, having met him on that day and told him that if it was not Sunday he would kill him then, FIRE IN CLEMENT'S-ISE.—On Tuesday afternoon, but he would do it the first opportunity after,

OUR OWS CORRESPONDENTS '-On Tuesday two

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling-like dew-upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions

THE FRENCH 'REPUBLIC.'

BROTHER PROLETARIANS, 'The work goes bravely on.' Next to having the veritable Republic-' democratic and social -which the brave people of Paris imagined they had achieved by their immortal victory on the 24th of February.—next, I say, to the possession of that great and glorious prize, the best thing that can happen for France and the world is, that there should be no Republic at all. That consummation has in reality come to pass; for the thing called a Republic is no more so than is the system which in Russia permi s Nicholas to tay, (after Louis XIV.,) 'I am the state!' Indeed the Russians have this advantage over our French brethren, that they are not hum

bugged by names. With them the rule of a tyrant is acknowledged despotism. NICHOLAS does not slay and exile his miserable subjects in the name of 'Fraternicy,'-nor plunder them in the name of Equality, -nor deny them the rights of free speech and free writing in the name of 'Liberty.' Happily economy. the despotism of the French bourgeoisie is fast becoming as transparent as that of the Russian autoerat. Flushed with their triumph over the heroes o denying and scoffing at the phrases under colour of

the veritable 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity fought for by the victors of February. What is a Republic?' asked ROBESPIERNE, and the ROLAND, and her word-mongering faction were struck dumb. Is was not, as has been fallely arserted, because Robestierre was hostile to a Republic that he put that question to the Girordis! thouthers; but because he knew that those vain and hollow pretenders desired, under the guise of a Republic, a mere change of men and names, but not a they fare? Are they free and prospercus? If public, a mere change of men and names, but not a change of system and principles. What does it matter to the working men whether they are plundered whether they are enslaved by one despot called an Emperor, or by some hundreds of secundrels calling themselves a 'National Assembly?' The mere political Republicans are the greatest fools o

the establishment of a 'democratic and social Republic.' It is true that the present National Assembly was e'ected by Universal Suffrage; but, thanks to the ignorance of the French peasantry, the conspiracy of the bourgeoisie, and the multifarious intrigues, frauds, and lies of the political schemers, the Republic, which for a moment proo 4 o mised to be a verity, has become a despotism of the Halifax, Mr Clark 1 2 0 most hateful character. Neither king, nor priests, nor lords, divide rule with the bourgeoisie. Middle c'ass terrorism is triumphant, and the DISPATCH Republicans are satisfied. How often the DISPATCH has thundered against the laws of September; but meetings passed by the present Assembly. The DISPATCH was never weary of denouncing the despotism of Louis Philippe, yet it now defends and extols the far more monstrous tyranny of dictator Ca-

> men of England.
> I grant that the working men of France, up to this possession, if they but knew how to make use of it. working men have shown the gond sense to elect the 'Red' candidates, it will be seen, I say, that Universal Suffrage will be attacked by all the organs of

would offer no opposition to the Charter; ard as long as the bourgeoisie have confidence in the igno rance of the French working men, they may allow Thiers—will suffice to answer his fallacies. The the continuance of mominal political equality in the shape of Universal Suffrage. But if once the bourgeoisie have cause to apprehend that the working men are likely to elect a majority, or even any men are likely to elect a majority, or even any men are likely to elect a majority, or even any men are likely to elect a majority or even any men are likely electronic file.

Le Travail on la Mort! 0 16 0 considerable number of veritable Republicans-men 0 1 8 determined to make the Republic 'democratic and 0 1 0 social, they (the bourgeoisie) will at once proclaim

0 2 0 war to the knife against Universal Suffrage. The sooner that war is proclaimed the better, for of the workmen, it would but embitter the strife. The days of mere political revolutions are numbered. The Republic-but 'the Republic democratic and social,' is the prize for which the masses of France and more countries than France-will henceforth con-

tend, and contend until victorious. If this view of the future be correct-and time will tell—the working men of Europe generally, who have so great an interest in the progress of their French brethren, need not despair because of the infamous proceedings of the National Assembly. It was not and the housestie. If even only one 'Red' candidate the contraction of the press, and the housestie. enough that that Assembly had proscribed its most henest members; extinguished the liberty of the date is elected, I will make two predictions—lst, as press; crushed the popular associations; excited civil war; substituted trial by court-martial for trial 1 15 8 by jury; decreed the transportation of thousands of 1 0 0 unhappy workmen; re-imposed odieus and grinding taxes; repealed the revolutionary decree for the curtailment of the hours of labour; abandened Poland; betrayed Italy, and degraded France in the eyes of all the nations of Europe—all these acts of treasen to

the Bury friends.

M. Kren, O'Connorville.—Your advertisement was in accordance with the copy forwarded by Mr Stallwood.

BLILEN SAMPSON. Manchester.—We know but one society

had on the spot having been obtained to stop the effusion of the people, ought to be accomplished accordance with the copy forwarded by Mr Stallwood.

Hospital.

Accomplished by the people, ought to be accomplished for the people. That government also 'guaranteed an existence to every one through labour—work to the copy forwarded by Mr Stallwood.

BLILEN SAMPSON. Manchester.—We know but one society

Provisional Government to the workmen. In his first speech on this subject, this well-fed ar stocrat MATHIEU, in develo, ing his amendment in favour of the right to labour, well said that these 'miserable questions of eating and drinking' were the great causes of revolutions. One of the majority exclaimed, 'that is the doctrine of savages.' You see how refined these men of property are when the question in debate

property! More than one correspondent of the Loadon papers has asserted that in the elections which have just taken place, LAMARTINE has given his sujport to Marshal Bughaud? Bughaud, whose hands are red with the blood of DULING-DUPONT DE L'EURE's adopted son! Bugsaud, the hero butcher of the Rue Transnonain massacre! BUGEAUD, whose Algerian cruelties have excited the disgust and indignation of every people on the face of the earth! This fellow, lately Louis Philippe's bravo, and now fold to the Legitimists, has the support of Lamarting! Can it be true? Is Lamarting de being termined to win for himself the reputation of being the great traitor of 1848? 'How are the mighty

fallen! The 'great gun' of the debate on the Labour Question, was the notorious THERS, who gave utterance to a string of fallicies respecting proce.ty, competition, civilisation, &2., which—thanks to the Europe generally, are in a state of rapid repolitical economists—we, in this country, are too well a quainted with. I would ngage to find in every mill in Manchester, and every weaver's shop in Masclesfield, men who, though they have never barangued to listening senates, would, never hele s, astonish Monsieur Thiers by utterly confuting all his wonderful 'facts.' To say nothing of others, I wish Joun West, the weaver, James Leacu, the factory-worker, or Samuel Kydo, the shoemaker, had a chance of drubbing M. Thiers; 'I guess,' they would make 'everlasting emash' of his political

In the space within which I must limit these remarks, it is not possible for me to follow THIERS, each sentence and fallacy seriatim. I must, for the June, the intriguers and traiters are throwing off the disguises they have hitherto worn, and are openly two thereof. Like LAMARTINE, THIRRS asserts, that wherever proporty is best protected, there the people which they have waged a too successful war against the veritable 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' statesmen' had said, that in all countries these explanatory of the cause of the evils of Ireclasses whose property was protected, were most free and prosperous, I could admit the truth of their assertion. For it is frue that—in this country for instance—the man who possesses property, is both politically and socially free; and the very possession of property im lies prosperity. But those who

any one asserts so I deny the truth of that assertion. The entire political system of this country, national and oppressed in the name of a King or a Presiden! and musicipal, is based upon property qualifications. The masses are politically outlawed. Socially the slavery of the people is still more intolerable. The workman is dependant, week by week, for the bread of his children, upon the good-will or caprice of his rascals under the san. They have either never employer. To want work is to die—or at least to thought on the phrase 'Republic,' or if they safer the degradation of seeking, but not always have thought, they wilfully lend themselves to a juggle for the propose of mistifying the multi-tude. The Werkly Disparch admirably represents to profit of another under the fear of the secure; the white slave performs the behests of his master these Republicans. It used to assume some innocent people how to reconcile that paper's advocacy of Republicanism with its bitter hostility to Chartism; such steming inconsistency never puzz'ed thinking men. The Disparch used to object to the thinking men. The Disparch used to object to the thinking men. The Disparch used to object to the thinking men. The Disparch used to object to the thinking men. Manufacturers could be named, who having contrier four weeks' time; and even when they had made good their outlay, in the cause of 'no monopoly,'

they did not raise wages again. The plunder was

sweet and they stuck to it; indemnifying their

'hands' with the promise of 'ckeap bread.'

'God and Society told man 'work, work, and to a state of permanent prosperity. you will receive the reward of your labour. The not one word has it uttered against the thousand-fold produce of your toil shall be your patrimony and that of your children." Thus said There. But of society divide amongst themselves the patrimony liament, when those measures shall be demonvaignac. The reason is obvious—the rascally system bourers. Thiers was singularly unfortunate in one at precent existing in France is precisely the sort of at precent existing in France is precisely the sort of this illustrations of the blessings of competition.

The character by and which of real control of the precisely the sort of the precisely the precisely the sort of the precisely the pr bished in this country. Thank you for nothing, chinery, the cotton fabrics of India were no longer plauding auditors, that one great result of that triwonderful cheap cottons. The same is true of France. It is in vain that THER1 gabbles over his cusningly increasing difficulties. arranged statistics to prove the cheapness of manuwould be, at the present time, and henceforth, as that along with the growth of what is called 'nabadly used as it was in France in April last, they tional greatness,' there continually marches the commencement of the change. misery of the masses. To fully show this I should need columns, but one fact—well known to Monsieur

Here is a second fact, as reported by the TIMES are suggested by the situation of the poorer and work. able with error for a coalition on such prin-0 0 10 when things come to the worst, a radical change is ing classes. Misery exists to a greater extent than is ciples for such objects. 6 comparatively easy. Another revolution in France g-netally knawn, and the want of employm n3 throws 6 is inevitable—a social revolution. My earnest prayer on the streets thousands of athletic and destitute men. 1 2 6 is inevitable—a social resolution may be accomplished by It is truly melancholy to witness what passes every day of local means—through the ballot box, not the lat four or five o'clock on the Piece du Carrousel. In assailable from any quarter, and practice in barricade. But by some means or other come it the part of the building formerly occupied by the must. The triumph of the workmen may be near Etas Major of the National Guards is stationed a accordance with them that would be permaor may be remote—may be the conclusion of a war of battelion of a regiment of the line. They dine at nently beneficial and most profitable for all, 0 15 5 words or a war of swords—but come it slow, or come five o'clock. Ling before that hour may be seen con-0 12 6 it fast'—come it by peaceable or forcible means, come gregated round the steps leading to the barrack, thirty 0 12 6 It last —come it by peaceause or forcible means, come gregated round the steps leading to the barrack, thirty or forty men and youths, waiting to receive a portion of France and England, writing in March last, of their rations, which the poor soldiers generously of remarked, that If the bourgeoisic persist in occult divided with them, and it is painful to witness the divided with them, and it is painful to witness the or in open resistance to the revolution, they must share the fate of aristocracy and monarchy. Even obvious misery and want of employment must be at tended to and relieved or abviated come way or other, or we shall have a very uspleasant winter of it.

If THIBBS requires a third fact, he has it in the elections just terminated. Since the first part of this letter was written, later intelligence leaves scarcely adoubt of the election of at least one of the Red Republican candidates, and the very near election of date is elected, I will make two predictions-lst, as I have above said, that 'Universal Suffrage' will be assailed by the organs of the bourgeoisie; and 2nd,that the enemies of the prolétaires will plot another insurrection, for the purpose of bringing about another massacre, and again 'striking terror' into the hearts of the ouvriers. I will add a third prediction, that if General Cavaignac hesitates at going 'the whole hog' with the bourgeoisie he will be flung overboard, and Changabnier, Buggaud, or Louis Napoleon-whichever of the three may be thought most likely to act on the witches' advice to MACBETH—' be bloody, bold, and resolute,' will be adopted as the 'defender of order,' that is the nominal chief of the nation, but really the tool of the bourgeoisie! God save the working men of France from the

machinations of their enemies. 'Vive la Republique democratique et sociale! L'AMI DU PEUPLE. September 21st, 1848.

in quality superior to that of 1846, and indeed to any known during many years. In quantity it will not be more than an average one, but this is not regretted, as the superabundance of last year's vintage growers.

doing this the wheel struck her head, and completely smashed it against the post. The poor child was of change is founded.

verdict of 'Accidental death.' DESPERATE SUICIDE FROM LOSSES ON THE LATE ST Leger -On Wednesday morning, a young man named Norman Howard, aged twenty-one, lately reiding in John-street, Tottenham Court-road, having been out during the night of Tuesday, visiting the different saloons and other places of nocturnal resort, placing the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, blew out his brains. The deceased, who had held a very lucrative situation in a large tailor's firm, had, during the last few days, exhibited a great depression of spirite, succeeded in preventing the spread of the damage, and ultimately in extinguishing the fire.

| added, that on rescending from the tribune, the man last few days, exhibited a great depression of spirity, and ultimately in extinguishing the fire.

| added, that on rescending from the tribune, the man last few days, exhibited a great depression of spirity, and ultimately in extinguishing the fire. ODILLON BARROT made himself conspicuous by the tions on the recent St Leger, at Doncaster.

warmth of his admiration.' This was a very proper LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. THE false system from which so large a portion of PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND. By ROBERT OWEN.

My Lord,

ment.

To those who interest themselves in the improvement and safety of society, it is evident that Ireland, Great Britain, and of European affairs-Great Britain, Ireland, volution, and if a decisive, new direction, in as well as the United States of North America, principle and practice, cannot be given to it, are anxiously awaiting the solution of this endless disorder, with great and increasing problem. loss of life and property, must ensue.

If not from the statesmen of Great Britain, where is aid to be looked for, to find a practical remedy for evils which threaten to overwhelm the civilised world?

Surely, there will be found sufficient moral courage among our statesmen and men of business in the British isles, to probe the cause be so combined as of the evil to its foundation, and to apply the only remedy which can effect a cure.

At the commencement of your Lordship's Government of Ireland, I sent you, by Mr explanatory of the cause of the evils of Ireland, and a plain, straightforward, practical remedy, given in outline, and most minute and accurate detail.

The incessant business of this extraordinary crisis has, no doubt, in the fulness of daily pressing official duties, prevented your Lordship from reading, much less from maturely investigating, a work that requires much study and great investigation of the statements and calculations there made to give permanent and most beneficial employment to the Irish all. population.

This, my Io:d, is what you must come to if Ireland is to b . valuable to Great Britain, or not a grievou burden and dangerous enemy to every administration.

And it had better come to that at once, for the longer the delay, the worse will be the effects produced.

If the measures had been adopted which the work mentioned recommended in 1822-3, how many millions of wealth would have been Chartists, that they went 'too far' in demanding Uni the means of their emancipation 'clear as the sun saved? How many millions of new wealth Chartists. that they went too far in demand ng Universal Suffrage, at the same time it objected to them. It is not against the protection of licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough. In spite of this licans, they did not go far enough white licans as the sun saved of lives made valuable would have been created? How many millions of lives made valuable would have been saved from famine? How many millions of crimes may steal a penutworth of pressy raps from the factor. seeming inconsistency the Disparch was quite consistent. 'Publicola,' and the other writers in that journal, detesting 'kings, priests, and lords,' wasted a Republic—but a bourgeois Republic. They decaimed against Universal Suffrage, because they would have preferred the rule of the devil himself to the wages of a thousand 'hands' sixpence or one shilling weekly, thus pocketing twenty-five or fifty world would five made valuable would have been saved from famine? How many millions of crimes tory of a millocrat may be sent to prison as a felon; but the law has no punishment for the employer who at his own caprice, and for his own profit, reduces the wages of a thousand 'hands' sixpence or one shilling weekly, thus pocketing twenty-five or fifty world would Europe now be? To that ling weekly, thus pocketing twenty-five or fifty pounds weekly, over and above regular profits. is as correctly true to-day as when written, I is as correctly true to-day as when written, I buted a handred pounds to the League Fund to pro. again beg to refer your lordship for sound

> and injurious practices for those which are true and beneficial. Bad as the state of Ireland has been allowed

Cannot a Government be now formed by a fusion of parties with sufficient strength and the reverse is notoriously the case. The men who moral courage to carry practical measures of do work have no patrimony. The schemers and idlers | urgent necessity through both Houses of Parcreated by, and which of right belongs to the la- strated to be equal to the task now required,

The proceedings which occur daily in the gentlemen. From such a Republic the Lord deliver required by Europe; on the contrary, the cottons National Assembly of France, and in the the working men of France, and save the working manufactured in Europe had destroyed the India Germanic National Assembly in Frank manufacture. This he professed to regard as a great triumph for humanity. He forgot to tell his applications what are great result of that tri umph had been the literal extermination of the position which society is about to take from Icdian workers. But this is not all; notwithstanding a necessity unavoidable; and that France, that articles of cotton magufacture can now be pro- Germany, Italy, and other parts of the Conti-

A party cannot longer govern Europe, or factures, the nominally higher wages of a few parti- any one nation in it; there must be now nacular trades, and the greater amount of articles of tional Governments, based on true principles, use and luxury consumed by the nation in the aggre-gate; his figures cannot confute the appalling ract, benefit at least of the majority, even at the

Is it not practicable now to form a strong government for the British empire to be com-

This neutral ground may be made easy of correspondent in that paper of this day, Sept. 21st :- practice, and consistent for the cordial co-In aid of political discontent very serious reflections operation of all parties, without being charge-

All that would be required from such adfrom the highest to the lowest.

from wrong to right, which is now unavoidable over the civilised world, and to effect the change in peace, and with wise foresight.

semblies of France and Germany have nothing imaginations, of minds trained to be afraid to but old exploded aristocratic or democratic examine facts, and investigate truths, although measures to bring forward, all totally useless to them and their children these facts and for the period which has arrived; the last truths will prove to be of the highest imporhope amidst the present anarchy of nations for the change to be effected wisely and in peace, is in a strong British national administration. I have the honour to remain, faithfully, the

friend of humanity, and your lordship's ser-

ROBERT OWEN.

PRESENT AND FUTURE STATE OF EUROPE.

PART IV.

No one who thoroughly understands society as it is—who fully comprehends the causes of its evils and the sufferings which they produce London. Sent. 20, 1849. to humanity, can desire its longer continuance, or not wish, ardently, for a radical change especially if it can be effected with order, in peace, and beneficially for all.

This change would have been made long THE FRENCH HARVEST .- The harvest has been an ago, had not the middle and upper classes been o'clock. excellent and a bountiful one. The vintage will be afraid that it would place them in a worse position than they now possess.

This fear has arisen chiefly from two causesthe first is the very injudicious manner in was astonishing, and even embarrassed the wine which, through defective knowledge, the change has been advocated, and the want of A CHILD CRUEHED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr experience in the attempts to force it into prac- street, Caldowgate, on Monday evening, Sept 25 b, Baker held an inquest at the North Country Pink, Repemakers'-walk, Limehouse, on the body of Cantherine Meaghan, aged three years. On Monday afternoon last the deceased was playing in Forestreet, Limehouse a result of the second is the misauprehenstreet, Limehouse, a very narrow street, allowing its success. The second is, the misapprehenonly one carriage to pass at a time, when a cart a sion of the upper and middle classes as to its proached her, and the only way she had of saving herself was by getting behind a post. As she was especially of the truth and value of the new especially of the truth and value of the new fundamental principle on which the proposed effects; cheapness its tendancy.

These fears and this misapprehension and ignorance must be overcome and removed by those who advocate the change and are deeply impressed with the magnitude of its future ad-

vantages to the human race. out injury to existing interests; interests the usual scale.
which have been created, not by living indiout injury to existing interests; interests which have been created, not by living individuals but through the ignorance of our inviduals but through the ignorance of our inexperienced ancestors, who, misled by their imagination of first impressions, adopted the ing, the 25th inst, at eight o'cleck.

EARL OF CLARENDON ON THE the human race are at this hour cruelly and needlessly suffering.

The transition proposed is, to enable society to pass, peaceably and most advantageously, from a false and injurious, to a true and most London, 17th Sept, 1848. beneficial, state of human existence; yet to pass so gradually that no existing interests Permit me, owing to the extraordinary should suffer during the progress of change, crisis in which we live, to request your calm but, on the contrary, every interest, artificial attention to the printed proof enclosed, being as they are, may thereby be made more prosexplanatory of part progress of measures inperous, in consequence of the manner in which tended to be submitted to the British Governthe change is proposed to be effected. It will be asked how are these promises to

be fulfilled?

This is an important question at this crisis To understand the answer required, it is

necessary to keep in mind what is to be accomplished by passing through the transition state proposed... It is to attain a new creation of well-devised

arrangements on new sites, properly chosen for health. These new arrangements are to 1st.—To create the greatest amount of the

most valuable wealth, in the shortest time, with the least capital and labour, and with the most pleasure to the producers and benefit to the consumers, and creating wealth more than sufficient for all.
2nd.—To distribute the wealth, so created,

the most advantageously and economically for

3rd.—To form from birth a superior physical, mental, moral, and practical character for all, according to their natural organisation. 4th.-To govern beneficially for all, without the false stimuli of individual rewards and punishments, but through a new stimulus of a continued life of excellence and happiness for

5th.—To effect these apparently wonderful results, by gradually superseding the present degrading, inferior, vicious, and criminalcreating circumstances - now everywhere abounding-by those only which are superior for creating and distributing wealth, forming character, and governing.

6th .- And to effect these changes without prematurely disturbing the existing order of society, or in any way interfering with existing private property, family arrangements, or any of the various contending religions of the world, and, in fact, without producing injury or evil to any one, from the highest to the lowest.

To carry into execution the arrangements competent to effect these results, will be found, on reflection, to be the great business of life, and the fair and full investigation of these subiects to be the most important to which the British Parliament, the Congress of America, the National Assembly of France, and the Germanic National Assembly in Frankfort, can now direct their attention.

Hitherto, these Assemblies, to which the population of the civilised world is looking for sound knowledge, and for the adoption of means to prevent poverty, disunion, and crime, to become, it is practicable even yet to raise it have occupied themselves in vainly attempting to effect an impossibility. They are, even now, wasting their efforts to produce a permanently happy and rational state of human existence, based on an eternal falsehood, which, while it shall be ignorantly maintained, will render every change they make to effect their object fruitless and of no avail. While they shall blindly pursue this course, as well may they expect to gather grapes from thorns, as to succeed in producing true and good results in practice, from a false and vicious fundamental principle, on which all their laws and institutions are and have been based.

Until society, acting through the authorities of the leading nations of the so-called civilised world-although it is yet not half civilised-shall openly abandon this now glaring falseduced so cheap, that even the rice-fed Indian cannot nent, are utterly at fault what measures to re compete with the English manufacturer, still thouse commend, and they look to Great Britain for father of all lies, and destroyer of the germs of advice and aid to overcome their new and daily charity in all made to receive it—the world must continue, through a glaring, and now palpable, everlasting falsehood, to be made one great lunatic asylum, in which all are always talking and acting in direct opposition to their own well-being and happiness, while now, with the abundant power and materials at the control of society, were this falsehood abandoned, it would be most easy to adopt new measures, on the only

But the population of the world need not be over anxious or doubtful on this subject, for the time has arrived when no earthly power can much longer maintain this gross falsehood; a falsehood which makes the strong man the oppressor of the weak, and a monster of iniquity and hypocrisy, although by such conduct he destroys his own highest happiness, as well as the progress and happiness of those he oppresses.

The transition from the false to the truefrom anarchy to order-from all that is inferior and evil-to all that is superior and Permit me, for the sake of humanity, suffering most uselessly throughout Europe, to to the authorities and rich men of the world. urge upon your lordship, in connexion with the It is like the ghosts of old, or the Satan of the courage be given to them to look the fancied phantom of transition! fairly in the face, and like the ghosts and Satan of the frightened and timid, this new-made bugbear will be It is now too evident that the National As- discovered to be mere monsters of disordered

Let these poor deluded timid persons, now so numerous in every rank of life, be encouraged to look at this transition state of society without these ghost-like fears, and they wil soon perceive that instead of its being a monster of error and wickedness-as their wronginformed instructors have made them believe -that it is true and good, and will ultimately prove to be the salvation of the population of the world, from its present overwhelming anarchy and confusion, and be the means of establishing order, wisdom, and permanent prosperity throughout all the nations of the

ROBERT OWEN

TODMORDEN. - The Land members will meet in the Chartist-room, under Hardacre Clegger, near t e York Tavern, on Monday night, Sept. 25;h, at eight IVESTON. - The members of this branch are re-

quested to attend the quarterly meeting in the schoolroom, on Monday next, when business of great importance will be brought before them, and the local expenses will be due. CARLIBLE.—The quarterly meeting of the National Charter Association will be held at No. 6, John-

Mr Kynd will lecture at 83. Dean street, Soho, on Sunday, the 24 h instant, at half-past seven precisely. Subject:—'The Four Pillars of the State, National

Greatness, &c.'-Mr Kydd will also lecture in the John-street Institution on Tuesday Evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject :- 'England's com. mercial and trading aristocracy; wealth of nations. A GRAND CONCERT, (the proceeds of which will be given to Mrs Bez r), is to be held in the Milton street Theatre on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven

e'clook. The programme includes the names of six. teen distinguished vocal and instrumental performers. The situation of Mrs Bezn's family is peculiarly distressing. It is therefore koped that the The transition state must, therefore, be Chartists of London will muster strong on this occamade easy of execution, and introduced with- sion. The charges of admission will be much below

Provincial Intelligence.

FATAL FIRE AT BRADFIELD: - Two CHILDREN son and his fellow-werkmen, who were comployed in a cheltenham Railway station this afternoon. The trace of mineral poison was found in the bodies, and also a soldier, but none badly.

The fate of some of the nolice in the distant out
trace of mineral poison was found in the bodies, and also a soldier, but none badly.

The fate of some of the nolice in the distant out
trace of mineral poison was found their remains at the ordered post mortem examination to be made. No ne was going to into, one of the none badly.

ford, and Kilkenny, are becoming every day more reck
other two men, who were seriously wounded. are the surgeon gave it as his opinion that death had been the fear of famine grows stronger. Should their building the half-stiffed screams of children for help. The lower doors being at once forced, two children were most intrepidly rescued from the burning mass. The two sufferers, little girls of nine and two years old, were awfully burnt, and were immediately conveyed to the workhouse in the village, where they

expired the same evening.—Sheffield Times.
Supposation of a Negro.—On Tuesday week an inquest was held by J. M. Favell, Esq , at Mr Murray's, the Ship public house, Gateshead, on the body of George Thompson, a negro, a200 36. Deceased was cook and steward on board the Calais Packet, Tyne Main Patent Slipway, at Mesers Gaddy and the rate; and Mr Lamb, therefore, at the instance of Mr Ellis, took lodgings for the night for all the crew. They had 'a glas' together on shore, at Mr Rennison's, the Neptune public house, where at twelve o'clock the negro still remained, occupying the neutral ground between drunk and sober. The rest of the men slept at their lodgings; he, on Tursday morning was found lying on a chest in the forecastle of the ship, dead. Medical aid was inscartly prooured, but he was past that—he had perished with the rats. Verdict—Died of suffication. Nothing was known of the poor African prior to his engagement in London, but his comrados inferred from his conversation on the passage that he had a wife and

children .- Gateshead Observer. THE OCEAN MORARCH.—On the evening of Friday, the Sta inst. and morning of the 9th, the following bodiss were washed ashore at Formby, supposed to have belonged to the Ocean Monarch :- A black man, fifty years of age, five feet nine inches high, diesed in black cloth trousers, blue flannel shirt, blue stockinge, and strong shoes. A man about thirty years of age, five feet eleven inches high, dressed in a black cloth coat, light brown kneebreeches and leggings. blue-and white striped vest, dark blue stockings and laced boots; had in his pocket a comb, key, strap and sour, and a card with the following address, 'James Quail, lodging-house, 69, Dablin-street, near the Clarence Dock, Liverpeol.' A man about twenty-six years of age, five feet ten inches high, dressed in black cloth trousers and vest, and fine linen shirt; has been identified by his father as Joseph Bladen, from Birmingham, engine fitter. A girl about sixteen years of age, four feet four inches high, in a state of nudity. A woman about forty-five years of age, four feet six inches high, dressed in a brown merino dress, black stockings, low strong shoes, had in her pocket 31.01d. and one of Harnden and Co.'s passenger contract tickers. A | 13 52, No. 354. Winifred Keegan, 45; Rossy Mulrooney, 16; Ocean Monarch, for Beston.'
The jury assembled at Southport, at the inquest upon the badies of twelve of the unfortunate sufferers by fire on board the Ocean Monarch, have addressed the Admiralty, strongly recommending that an efficient apparatus for extinguishing fire be adopted on board all stips, particularly emigrant ships, as the best means of preventing such distressing occurrences in future. An inquest was he'd on Wednesday at New Brighton, before Mr Churton, coroner, on the bidy of a man found drawned, supposed to be from the Ocean Monarch. He was about thirty five or forty yes sof age, had on a brown Oxford tweed shooting coat. . us trou-ers, blue-and red plaid waistcoat, and neces chief supposed to have been red. On Wednesd y last the body of a woman was picked up out ac river by the Vale of C'wyd steamer. supposed to be one of the sufferers from the Ocean Menarch, but the body was not identified. She was five set in height, and apparently prognant. Had on cation deavers, black petricoat, and black stuff apres, but no outside dress. A plain gold ring was on as wedding fiager. Verdict-Found drowned, Execution at Livebrool.—Nearly four years have elapsed since the last infliction of capital punishment occurred at Kirkdale; and the wretched individual who underwent the extreme penalty of the law in the afterwards picked up in the street, and is now in present instance, on Saturday, was the man Adams, in expiation of the murder of a woman with whom he had consulted. The execution took place at the nor a-west angle of Kirkdale prison; and the crowd which collected to witness the sciemn speciacle was much less than we have seen on occasions of a similar nature, and the conduct of the multitude more decoross. The number present amounted to about 4,000 persons. A strong body of police was stationed uncer the gallows, to preserve order. A few minutes tefore twelve, the door leading to the scoffold was opezed, and immediately after, Calcraft, the Old Bai ey executioner, came forward to adjust the rope. The prisoner soon appeared, and cast an anxious glance at the multitude. His countenance was careworn and disturbed. In his hands he bare a crucifix, and the two Catholic clergymen followed him, reading the litany for the dead. During the final prepatively years, who were murdered late on Wednesday surprised and took in arms, I saw them marched rations the dying man looked wistfully on the scene night by a woman named Maria Jones, mother of in as prisoners of war under an immense guard of about to close on him for ever. The bolt was drawn, the first and aunt to the second unfertunate victim constabulary. They were reckless, fierce-looking amist exclamations of sympathy and horror from a of her undoubted insanity. The facts of this horrible mountaineers, and seemed little concerned for their number of persons, and he fell. For a moment there case may be told shortly. The woman charged with fate. The troops returned to Carrick in full battle was secreely a struggle perceptible; a few seconds the murders is the wife of a working man named array, and presented a most imposing appearance. to raise his hands convulsively to the rope by which woman, and appears from her conversation when in setting the command to march they gave three he was suspended, and at least five minutes clapsed a right state of mind to have received an education hearty cheers, and were as gay as larks on the road before life was extinct. In the afternoon, as the superior to those moving in her sphere of life. About for a considerable time, but coming back they were joiners were removing the platform and scaffold, after three months since her husband noticed a change greatly disheartened that all their toils should have the execution of the unfortunate man, one of the in her usual behaviour; she neglected her household had so little reward. workmen, who had his foot upon an iran rod and his affairs, and seemed absorbed in religious speculations, arm round a beam, accidentally slipped his hold and Her manner became so strange, that ultimately it a respectable Roman Catholic he met a man who

as to remove at least present darger. Monday week, a young man, aged nineteen years, named Samuel Grindrod, moulder, of Shaw Clough, Scotland, who had been remanded from Friday, was o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 4th instant, a number of young men were drinking at a publichouse at Shaw Clough, when two of the party agreed to wreatle for two shillings a side. The prisoner, and a young man named Thomas Diggles, a butcher, were apicinted umpires, and whilst the men were wrestling Diggles complained that the prisoner acted unatta ked Liggles, and bit a piece off his bottom lip, and then spat the piece in his face; he also bit the first tinger of Diggles's right hard off at the first joint, and afterwards bit off the end of the long finger on Discles's left hand. Mr Benjamin Butterworth, surgeon, gave evidence to the effect that the finger of Diggies's left hand was likely to mortify, and that he was in a very dangerous state. Mr Harris, solicitor, who appeared for the prisoner, solicited the bench to accept bail for the appearance of his client; but the magistrates refused, and the prisoner was remanded until Monday next. We understand it is only a few a piece off avoiher person's nose.—Manchester Guar-

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CHELTENHAM. this important duty, and to ring a large and strongly the unfortunate woman. Since the horrible occurthe police parleying, and at the same time marching sounding bell, as a warning to the men on the ap

struck by a flash of lightning, and infinitely more partook of the gruel, and instantly became very sick. until they had discharged two rounds, though they present, it has not been extinguished. On the contrary, could see but a few men in the distance jumping from those disturbances will be repeated again and again and thigh severed from his body, and the latter has vomiting he could not trate, adding that the vomitpart of his arm and a portion of his foot cut off. They ing having taken place instantaneously on the gruel lie in a very dangerous, almost helpless state, at the Cheltenham Hospital. All the five men were married, and have families. - An inquest was held at the Compasses Inn, Cheltenham, near the Great Western Railway, on Monday, on the bodies of the gruel had been made by the boy Frederick, and, on analysing it, he discovered that it contained three railway labourers, viz, Joel Witts, aged 32; Wil iam Bull, 24; and John Newman, 32. Several witteness and overland when Dr Beschen madical and the property of the gruel had been made by the boy Frederick, and, on analysing it, he discovered that it contained arsenic. These facts being elicited, the inquest was adjuncted. witnesses were examined, when Dr Brookes, medical

SHOCKING MURDER AT STOCKPORT.—The feelings of the community of Stockport and its neighbour. The perpetrator of this crime is James Kelly, victim is a young woman named Eliza Faulkener, of Manchester Examiner. comely appearance, somewhat over twenty years of Fire at Campsey Ash High House.—On Thursday age, who also worked at the same mill as a throstlespinner. The deceased and Kelly had some time at the High House, Campsey Ash, the seat of J. G. backs upon her if she continued to receive his ad- fire was subdued by half-past five, its ravages being dresses, and that she had firmly made up her mind confined to the kitchen, laundry, and butler's room, never to marry him, or indeed meet him again. On forming a portion of the east wing of the mansion. left home with her landlady's daughter, and he - Bury Post. he renewed his entreaties to be received again as a twelve o'clock, Mr Godfrey Holden, farmer, of Darn- ever meeting an enemy to oppose them. lover, and she refused; the other girl had before ton, near Barnsley, heard some parties about his prethat left her. They crossed Norris-street together mises, and on looking out of the window saw three at the entry end, and were close to the window and men, two upon the roof of the house, taking off the perary, and Waterford, so recently disturbed, apdoor of a Mrs Sleigh, near the turning into Hope-slates, the third standing upon the ground. The street, and not more than forty yards from the entry end, when she gave a loud scream, and Mrs Sleigh opening the door at the time, saw a torrent of blood six converges. opening the door at the time, saw a torrent of blood gushing from her throat, and the unfortunate girl man was found in a stable belonging to Mr Totty, at the next moment precipitated herself into Mrs Darten, about half a mile from Mr Holden's farm. Sleigh's arms. Mrs Sleigh attempted to carry her across the street to her lodgings, but she fell down upon the flage, just outside the door, and died almost instantly. Several persons were witness to the shocking deed, and the prisoner was at once apprehended by three men, who stated to Bowers, the officer, that the manthey had in custody was charged with almost cutting his wife's head off. Bowers, addressing the prisoner, asked if he heard what the men said against him. The prisoner replied, 'It is true.' He then asked Bowers to sit down by the side of him, which he did, when the prisoner said. 'It is not my wife, but my sweetheart. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' feult they tried to reverse the art. It's all her friends' for the CLONMEL CHROST The correspondent of the CLONMEL CHROST THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Sunday 12th of September, 1846, when defending their rack and arms.'

The correspondent of the CLONMEL CHROST THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Sunday 12th of September, 1846, when defending their rack and arms.'

fault, they tried to persuade her all they could not to keep company with me.' He was then iscked up and an officer placed in the cell to watch him. He had a cut on his left hand at the time, which bled profusely, and this was descend. The company and much injured, the carriage wheels passing over one of her arms. She was forwarded by an express to the London bridge terminus and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, when it was found necessary to amputate her arm near the shoulder.

On arriving here I applied for admission to view the body of the dead rebel, which was lying in the fever hospital. Having obtained it, I proceeded there in company with a constable, and with difficulty got through a crowd of people, principally were a supplied for admission to view the body of the dead rebel, which was lying in the fever hospital. Having obtained it, I proceeded there in company with a constable, and with difficulty got through a crowd of people, principally were a supplied for admission to view the body of the dead rebel, which was lying in the fever hospital. profusely, and this was dressed. The murder was perpetrated with a long sharp knife, which the orisoner immediately after threw away, but it was soon possession of Policeman Walters. The deceased had neither father nor mother living, but she had two sisters. She is represented as a girl of good character, quiet disposition, and steady habits. The inquest was held on the body, before Mr Rutter, coroner, at the Crown public house, Heaton-lane, at four o'clock on Friday afternoon. The above statement was tally corroborated by several witnesses. The coroner of the officers informed me that from all he saw he having briefly summed up, the jury returned a ver- had no doubt but that large bodies of the insurgents dict of 'Wilful Murder, against James Kelly,' who was then committed to Kirkdale on the charge.-

Manchester Guardian. WILLENHALL, Friday, Sept. 15.—This afternoon an is would be impossible for a comparatively small force inquest was held before Mr T. M. Phillips, coroner, of military, without a commissariat, to have attacked upon the bodies of two children, named Edwin Jones, them with any success. They succeeded, however, aged eighteen months, and Sarah Spencer, aged in capturing nine scouts and sentinels, whom they fel o the ground, a height of upwards of fourteen was deemed advisable to place her in the lunatic said, in reply to a question as to where the boys were feet. His head was seriously injured, and he was ward of the Wolverhampton Union Workhouse. She going. There is no danger in telling you all, 500 conveyed in a state of insensibility inside the goal. was, however, discharged on Wednesday last, at the or 600 of us are to meet below there to night, and The surgeon of the goal was not in attendance at the instance of two of her relatives, named Maria Hadley march for the camp. Don't you see where it is? time, but Dr M Danall, the Chartist convict, was, we and Martha Jones. She then appeared to be in a Look at the light from the fire; we are on for it, and dence (above-named) this morning. And to give you learn, brought with all dispatch from his cell, and, rational state. During her short stay at the union will go through with it. under his direction, such remedies were administered workhouse her child was at the house of a sister-in- This valiant correspondent gives the fellowing rounding country I may mention that the arrest was sent in to the people living in the suburbs of this town, A CANNIBAL.—At the Rechdale Petty Sessions on being accompanied by the little girl, Sarah Spencer.

About nine o'clock that night the neighbours were morning at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to Glen-o'clock, and hence, without augmenting their alarmed by the woman's cries from a window, de- bower, about eleven miles distant, where a desperate strength, on to Clonmel. claring that she had murdered the children; and engagement took place at six o'clock yesterday even- I have been assured that the charge on which he again placed at the bar. It appears that, about seven she then attempted to cut her own throat, but she ing between a body of robels (I cannot venture a has been asserted is—when stripped of the verbiage This morning six of the mast respectable persons from only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound. The guess at their numbers, the accounts on both sides (legal and descriptive)—one of complicity in the conneighbours entered, and found the infant with its are so conflicting) and the police who occupied the duot and proceedings of Mr Doheny. head eatirely severed from its body, and lying a few inches from it. The girl's throat was also cut, but the head was only half severed from the body, and she appeared to have struggled considerably. At the confict arriving at Clonmel the excitement greatly increased, and the alarm was so great that in the attacks upon the police stations at Portland and Glenbower, have been arrested. It is expected the time the parties entered the house the woman confined themselves closely to their houses. I was they will be sent to Dublin. fairly. A dispute ensued, and at last the prisoner was threatening to kill any person who should lay most anxious, however, to witness the scene of action, Two men, named Connolly and Murphy, are now hands on her. She was, however, soon secured, and and determined on running the risk of visiting it. confined in Newry Bridewell, under circumstances taken back to the workhouse at Wolverhampton Till I came within a mile of the place, the levely warranting grave suspicion of their connexion with about twelve o'clock at night. It is said that during her stay at the workhouse it was not deemed necessary to place her under any particular restraint. woful appearance of desolation. Not a man was to Her husband is what in this country is termed a woman entered into conversation with Mr Abbott, the governor of the workhouse, and in the presence the Carrick side of Slievenamon and approached shire, narrated the manner in which she committed seemed more on the look-out than anything else, and convicted of shooting at Mr Loyd. weeks since Grindrod bit a man's ear off, and also bit the crimes. Sho stated that sho sent the little girl to were curious to know what was my object in coming bed with the child before eight e'clock, and then to such a disturbed country. walked down the lane with a neighbour, named Mrs Cave. She returned, bolted the door, and went to THERE MES KILLED.—A most horrible accident occurred on Friday, the 15th inst., a few minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon, on the railway before four o'clock in the afternoon, on the railway before four o'clock in the afternoon, on the railway before four o'clock in the afternoon, on the railway throat, as she believed it would be damned owing to to the left, and fired upon them as they rushed down. between Gloucester and Cheltenham, at about three its having been christened by a Catholic priest. Not The police immediately retired to their barrack and high treason, and a rebel encampment at the same miles from the latter place. As is known to most of being able to find a razor she got a black-handled miles from the latter place. As is known to most of cur readers, this portion of railway is used in common by the Great Western and Midland companies, a line of four feet nine inch rails being laid within the broader ones. On Friday afternoon, a number of ought to suffer for spilling the poor baby's blood. broader ones. On Friday afternoon, a number of ought to suffer for spilling the poor baby's bleed, thrust his hand through a pane of glass to shake men, in the employ of Mr Blinkhorn, contractor, At times the unfortunate woman appeared calm and hands with a constable, pledging his word that if were engaged in removing old, and laying down new collected, and reproached herself bitterly for the the men delivered their arms they should be unhurt, were engaged in removing one, and laying down new ballast, at Hatherly-bridge, three miles from Chel. crime; but at others she was exceedingly violent, and allowed to go wherever they pleased; the police been in strong force for some days past. The military did not seem in good health or spirits. Major Brownship and she was exceedingly violent, and allowed to go wherever they pleased; the police been in strong force for some days past. The military did not seem in good health or spirits. Major Brownship and police force which left Carrick on Thursday in rigg, and Mr Fitzgerald, a magistrate of the county, neighbourhood of Ballingarry.

that a train was approaching, left off work, and stood created in this city by a report that a whole family constable particularly distinguished himself by his that a train was approaching, left off work, and stood created in this city by a report that a whole family constance particularly of control of the boldest of college to observe the train as it passed. have been poisoned, whether accidentally or malicity coolness and bravery—he shot one of the boldest of the boldest of the train, which was on the narrow gauge up line, ously yet remains to be ascertained. On Friday the assailants through the head and while doing to have been poisoned, whether accidentally or malicity the assailants through the head and while doing to have been poisoned, whether accidentally or malicity the assailants through the head and while doing to have been poisoned. On Friday the assailants through the head and while doing to have been poisoned in the vicinity of the presented a musket at him which missed fire. stance unfortunately absorbed the attention, of the men and they occupied themselves in counting the number of the carriages. Whilst so engaged, a broad gauge train (the twelve o'clock train, from Padding—came down, and, being hungry, began to hunt to Cheltenham), came up in the opposite direction, and along the line on which the men were having been unwell the day before, his mother had their dead weltering in his blood near the barracks, and the driver of tande him some gruel of flour and water, and the mounted with them hour, when the rebels fight raged for a quarter of an hour, when the rebels fight raged for a quarter of an hour, when the rebels to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the train of the train of the cupboard for some breakfast. Frederick killed and wounded with them, but leaving one of their dead weltering in his blood near the barracks, and were faced by the owner, who told them their dead weltering in his blood near the barracks, and the driver of tande him some gruel of flour and water, and the wounded. Head-constable Orr, was wounded in the side by the insurgents, and is the blood of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some of their to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a control of the mountain, taking some stance unfortunately absorbed the attention, of the got up early, and, having lighted the fire, went to he turned upon the fellow and gave him a bayonet the approaching train sounded the large whistle of boy finding a paper bag in the pantry, which it is with thirty police and sixteen foot soldiers, from the engine, but unhappily all to no purpose. The stated contained 'farinaceous food,' took it up stairs Carriok, posted to the spot, and arrived there at nine stated contained to the part of the stated contained to the stated contained to the part of the stated contained to the part of the stated contained to the stated poor fellows either heard not at all or very indisto his mother, who was in bed, and asked her if he tinetly the warning notes, owing to the reverberation might make some greet with it? The mother gave three hearty cheers to notify their approach to their forty acres of to this effect. cause by the train whose motion they were wat hing the boy permission to do so; he, therefore, boiled some companions. This had not the desired effect, howcause by the train whose motion they were watching under the bridge where they were standing; or, if the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of the powder in water, and having eaten a portion of ever, for the police in the house thought they were in it, went out of doors, leaving the remainder on the for a second attack, and the rebels who were still on police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the hills started up from their hiding places, as they it was a position of the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the hills started up from their hiding places, as they it was a position of the powder in water, and have a companions. The house thought they were in the police in the house thought they were in the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the hills started up from their hiding places, as they it was a position of the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the hills started up from their hiding places, as they it was a position of the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last night, and was disconstant the police, was arrested late last ni

named Ford and Wilks. The former has his arm caused by excessive vomiting, but the cause of that stations is painfully uncertain. being taken, the poison and all traces of it might have been thrown off. Apparently by accident, Mr Hickes obtained possession of some of the powder of which

THE ESSEX POISONINGS.—On Wednesday the coroofficer to the Cheltenham district of the Great ner for the northern division of Essex opened an Western Railway, and who arrived by the pilot engine | inquiry into another of these mysterious cases, in-Captain Alexander Ellis (the property of Mr John on the spot shortly after the accident happened, de- volved in the death of Nathaniel Bulton, aged 60, who Captain Alexander Eins (the property of the spot shortly after the accident happened, de-Carr, coke manufacturer), having shipped on board that vessel on the eve of her last passage from London the deceased's death. Newman had the top of his scribed the nature of the injuries which had caused died in October, 1844, very suddenly, and £8 was to quest. head cut off, and the piece was lying at a considerable to her dissatisfaction 'the club' paid all the bills for distance from the body. The injured men had told the funeral, and then handed over the balance, Lamb's ship-building yard, arrangements were made him that they did not notice the approach of the £1 183. Deceased was a healthy man, but was taken passenger engine. The jury returned a verdict of ill soon after breakfast, and was grossly neglected by 'Accidental Death.' The whole of the deceased were his wife in the brief interval which elapsed before his married men with numerous families. — Gloucester | death. The contents of the stomach of the exhumed body not being analysed, the inquiry was adjourned. COAL PIT ACCIDENT .- On Thursday week last, William Whittaker, engineer at Hollin Grove Pit. hold were very much shocked at an early hour on near Burnley, went down into the pit to change the Friday, the loch inst., by the perpetration of a cold- water-bucket, and as he was ascending, the rope broke the reckless bands at present in the field, are filled blooded and deliberate murder, an event that has at a part where it was spliced, and he fell to the with alarm, and expect the natural results if such a not occurred in this borough for very many years. bottom of the pit, a distance of sixteen yards from state of things be not instantly stopped. where the rope gave way. His arm was broken, and between 25 and 30 years of age, who was employed at Mr Orrell's, Travis Brook Mill; and his fellew died on Sunday morning, at four e'clock.—

merning, shortly after four o'clock, a fire broke out days previously. On Thursday night he went to her alarm was instantly raised, and the inmates, inclulodgings at Mrs Deson's and solicited an interview. ding Mr and Mrs Sheppard, and a large circle of dis-Friday morning about half-past five o'clock, he went All the plate and valuables were removed to a place the house again, and called her by name, knowing of safe y. The fire is supposed to have been caused

his comrades. On the following morning, a wounded His name is Samuel Gledhill, and he is now at his

Freland.

THE NEW REBELLION

(Abridged from the Correspondent of the Times) CLONMEL, Sept. 12.—The military sustained twelve or fourteen hours of fearful fatigue without a supply of any sort of provisions; the men were ready to drop on their arrival, so worn out were they with the want of food and a harassing march. One were on the peaks of the very mountains through rebel force being here and there, but they were gene-MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN IN STAFFORDSHIRE - rally posted in almost inaccessible positions, so that

country through which I passed, blessed by nature treasonable practices. with a fertility and beauty rarely equalled, had a

week John Ken', Journeyman currier, of Have-lane, another presented a musket at him which missed fire, nate men were killed on the spot—death must have mother that he had been sick went to bed. Sarah join in the pursuit. The constabulary only were orbeen as instantaneous as if the victims had been and Fanny afterwards, by their mother's permission, deced to fire, but the infantry could not be restrained

of mortality scattered about the line, are described to medical assistance was sent for, but unfortunately rock to rock; in the pursuit they picked up a number (even should the loss of life amongst the people be much us as giving to the spot all the horrors of a slaughter. she expired before a surgeon could be obtained. of pikes, and must have wounded many of the rebels. more serious than it has been on this occasion), so long BURNS TO DEATH. — Shortly after ten o'clock on house. Two more unfortunate men were knocked The other child, Sarah, expired on the following the farm buildings of Mr John down and frightfully manufact of this district.

The property of the country remain in their present in the farm buildings of Mr John down and frightfully manufact of this district. Thursday week last, the farm buildings of Mr John Hawksworth, were discovered to be on fire. The isHawksworth, were discovered to be on fire. The isHawksworth, were discovered by Mr George libbitHawksworth are discovered by Mr George libbitHawksworth a Hawksworth, were discovered to the discovered to

(From the correspondent of the Freeman's Journal,

KILKENNY, Sept. 14.—The districts of this and the adjoining county of Tipperary, which were disturbed during the beginning of the week, now wear an aspect of the utmost calm, and the people seem to be engaged in the fields at their usual avocations as if nothing uncommon had recently occurred in the neighbourhood.

Doherty, who was twice tried, and Williams, his partner in the TRIBUNE, memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant that they might be allowed to leave the country, but his Excellency declined the re-

o'clock on last Tuesday evening, while out on a had not sufficient powder to complete the destruction of walk in the grounds of his princely residence, Knock Grannagh Bridge. drin Castle. He was, up to the fatal moment, in his usual good health, and had reached his 60th

(From the correspondent of the Morning Herald.) DUBLIN, Saturday Morning.—No further outrage by armed insurgents had been committed, but all who have anything to lose in the localities traversed by

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.) The writer attributes the late events to distress:-The movement which commenced at Abeny has ceased; but it is stated with confidence that a portion of the insurgent banditti (for they can only be se termed), were on Thursday assembled upon a more remote part of the mountain of Slievenamon; at a place called Bown. kept company, but her friends having lately told her Sheppard, Esq. The butler being awakened by the donnell. Such a plan of procueding as that of retiring barking of a small dog in his bedroom, found the to their acquaintance, she determined to break off room full of smoke. Upon making his way out, he before the troops, and quickly appearing and disappear-the connexion with him, and had told him so several found the laundry and kitchen to low in flames. An ing along the heights and amongst the fastnesses of the mountains, very plainly indicates that the insurgents, and accountrements are well known to have been those whoever may be their leaders, are acquainted with and She granted it, and stated to him that besides being a Chartist he had been in prison. He replied he had been in prison for poaching at Preston; but she told the spot at five o'clock, and a good supply of water him that all her friends had threatened to turn their besides being thing at hand in the most, did such service that the bad been in prison for poaching at Preston; but she told the spot at five o'clock, and a good supply of water him that all her friends had threatened to turn their besides being tinguished visitors who were staying with them, were which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept have crossed his track within the last three days. On which an enemy of far superior force and discipline could be yet affectually harassed, and worn out, or at least kept have crossed his track within the last three days.

The same writer adds that : -If the people at large, from a want of employment and | Suir and dashed into it at Doefield Castle on horseback, by an anticipation of the approach of famine, be ren- swimming over to the Waterford side, which he renched. dered desperate, they will join the present actually exist. and then joined a large body of his followers on the of the notices was found on a door at Terryglass. It ing banditti, and the consequence will be the wholesale mountains. The horse and accourrements were trought is stated that it was posted the night before by parties that she would be going at that hour to work. She by the over-heating of a beam in the kitchen chimney. plunder of the unfortunate farmers, and a vast expenditure of public treasure in the movement of troops, who about eleven o'clock. joined them at the entry end, where it is supposed A Man Shor.—On Saturday night last, about will be harassed by perpetual forced marches, without

KILKENNY. The portions of the counties of Kilkenny, Tip-

On Thursday, an inquest was held at Carrick- the adjoining mountains, but without capturing a single on-Suir, on the body of Patrick Keating, who was prisoner. Fires were lighted soon after dusk last night shot at the Glenbower station on Tuesday evening. Constable Robert Uniacke proved that deceased house on Worsborough Cemmon, without the least was shot by the police. Sub-constable Edward chance of recovering, a bullet having entered be-tween his thigh and his body. Mr Holden had had jury returned the following verdict:—'That the de-Breen corroborated the evidence of Uniaske, and the teen persons were brought in by the pelice from Cleria great number of fowls stolen within the last ten ceased, Patrick Keating, came to his death by a Mr Ryan, R.M. days, and other farmers in the neighbourhood suffered gun-shot wound, inflicted by the police, at Glenbower, in the county Tipperary, on Tuesday evening, the ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY. - On Sunday 12th of September, 1846, when defending their bar-

crowd of people, principally women, who had come to get from forcing in their way, so anxious were they to assure themselves that the deceased did not belong to them. As we entered, a woman rushed in, frantic with susglance of the dead man's countenance I instantly recog. nised the striking likeness between it and the woman's, who was evidently his mother. Description would fail to convey any idea of the harrowing scene that ensued on her recognising her son; her simple and touching narration of all his excellencies were most affecting and awful was the imprecation that she prayed upon the heads of 'the gentlemen' who were the means of which the army passed; they had information of a bringing him to an untimely fate. He was a young man were from a girl to whom he was attached.

PILLAGE BY THE INSURGENTS. Plunder to an alarming extent has already commenced. Foraging parties from the rebel camps are beginning to scour the country for provisions of all sorts. Several instances of their driving away cattle have come to our knowledge; and as for the property and he straggled intensely, amidst the shricks of the Enoch Jones, in apparently comfortable circum- When leaving in the morning they were in high spi- of the humble farmers, it is quite at their service, for bystanders. At length, in his agony, he attempted stances. She is a very interesting looking young rits, hoping that the rebels would stand a shot. On the owners would not dare not as much as make a complaint of any depredations committed upon them. afterwards effected their escape, say they saw in them a number of black cattle and sheep. Some state that the leaders held a council, to decide who The writer further adds, that, in company with were the parties on whom they would levy tribute.

ANOTHER ARREST. TIPPERARY, Thursday night.—The only incident that occurred here calculated to excite the least interest or surprise was the arrest of Mr O'Dwyer of to have all decamped before the morning, and there is Cuilen, brother-in-law of Mr Doheny, at his resi- no trace of them. an idea of the tranquillity of this town and surlaw, and on her return she took it home with her, being accompanied by the little girl, Sarah Spencer. Garack-on-Suir, Sept. 13.—I left Clonmel this in a covered car into this town to-day at twelve

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH. A letter from the Lord-Lieutenant reached the gobe seen on the roads, in the fields, or about the vernor of the Nenagh Gaol, on Thursday, containwhimsey' man, and necessarily at some perieds houses; cattle, crops, dwellings, barns, were all deworks at the pit all night. The next morning the serted; there was a fearful silence and an ominous death to transportation for life in the case of Michael

On the serted of the sentence of make. absence of employment everywhere. As we gained Ryan, who was condemned to death with the culprit Carty, as being a party in the same crime. Carty station for the removal of the principal state prison of the great Irish insurrection of 1848!! But will the of Colonel Hogg, deputy chief constable of Stafford- Glenbower, I met a few men here and there who will be executed to day with Matthew Ryan, who was

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. In consequence of the insurrectionary movements In consequence of an order from head-quarters the | in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, we would not be police were preparing to leave their station, at six surprised if government changed the venue and or-

tenham. This work, owing to the algost constant traffic passing over a portion of the line used by these two large companies, is liable to very frequent intersuption, and is an occupation of great danger, requiring a most vigitant look-out to be kept by the workmep, or by some one in their behalf. Accordingly, Mr Blinkhorn has employed a lad to attend to this important date, and to rine a large and strongly this important date, and to rine a large and strongly the interpretation of the line used by the parties watching would have cable, in the expectation of some aid, in which they were not disappointed, for, to their inexpressible joy, they remained and police force which left Carrick on Thursday in the expectation of some aid, in which they were not disappointed, for, to their inexpressible joy, they remained to not to be kept by the prisoner's residue. The adjourned inquest was held in number, coming along the road. On seeing them in gof 200 of the 3rd Buffs and S3rd Regiments, half a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, and sixty consists. The order of the county of Dublin, at the complexion of some aid, in which they were not disappointed, for, to their inexpressible joy, they remained the expectation of some aid, in which they were not disappointed, for, to their inexpressible joy, they remained the constabulary. The adjourned of Ballingarry.

It is reported that Lord John Russell is to appear on the platform—the police with on the constabulary were present on the constabulary of the county, were not disappointed, for, to their inexpressible joy, they remained the constability of the prisoner's resident to the constability of the stranged that Lord John Russell is to appear on the platform—the police with on the constability of the county of Ballingarry.

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It is reported that Lord John Russell is to appear on the platform—the police with the constability of the county of the cou

command of head-constable Godsill, has just been been publicly known. of Slievenamon last night, carrying with them a large

to the Tipperary side they attacked the house of a Mr. Hahessy, into which they fired. They broke the for trial. beyond recovery; indeed he is reported to be dead. forty acres of land. Informations have been sworn

fears be realised, and no adequate relief be afforded, and should the landfords persist in that oppressive and tyrannical conduct which many of them seem to have adopted, although any large organisation or extensive movement may be prevented by the presence of an overwhelming body of troops, the result will inevitably be the establishment of a system of agrarian outrage in this neighbourhood, which will far outvie the unenviable notoriety that has for the last few years, been obtained by north Tipperary.

A letter from Waterford says :-From Gell's rock (near the city), on which stands and round by Passage, on Tuesday night, every hill had

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR RICHARD LEVIGNE. its rebel signal fire. Nay, it went on through the counthis gentleman suddenly dropped dead at four ties of Kilkenny and Wexford. It appears the insurgents All the suspected and imprisoned farmers near

Carrick-on-Suir have had their crops cut down for them gratuitously by their sympathising neighbours. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Kingstown on Saturday, in the Admiralty steamer Banshee.

contains the following :-

During the skirmishing of the military and police force yesterday morning, at Comeragh Mountains, county Waterford, a man was seen at a distance crossing from the direction of the rebels, on horseback. The dragoous, under Mr Coulson, resident magistrate, gave chase and gained on the fugitive, who, seeing his perilous position, jumped off the horse and succeeded in effecting his escaps. The horse was taken by Mr Coulson, and proved to be the one which had been taken from William Villiers Stuart, E.q., by the insurgents in one of their midnight movements. Pistols were in the holsters, and, from informations received by the authorities, the horse (From the Paris correspondent of the Daily News.) used by O'Mahony; there is no doubt but he was the the constabulary from the neighbourhood of Glenbower. and so close was the chase, that he made for the river In the attack at Glenbower, on Tuesday evening last,

three or four of the constabulary, in the heat of the conflict, actually fired off their ramrods. I extract the following from the correspondence of the Freeman:-

Soon after reaching Clonmal, a party of military, consisting of about 120 men, returned to the town, dreadfully harassed after a most fatiguing excursion through on Palliser's Hill, and immediately they were responded to by like signals along the chain of mountains in the direction of Carrick. About ten o'clock to-day thirham. They are now undergoing examination before

'army' returned, weary and exhausted, but 'unscathed,' that the panic was allayed. The cause of pears that, during the latter part of last week, Mr by some of his tenants. The poor peasants, finding their corn gone to the landlord, their potatoes melted into rottenness, and their wives and children in danger of being without food, went among their neighbours and told their tale of woe. Each man who heard of the seizure, felt that his own turn could of a powerful frame, one of the most athletic I ever saw, not be far distant; and in the course of Sunday no-22 years of age, very well dressed, and appeared to have tices were posted in all the public places, calling on been a respectable farmer. From two letters found in the tenantry of the district and of those adjoining to his pocket, he was discovered to be a person named Pat assemble on this day (Monday) to consult what steps Kealing, who lived within a few miles of Carrick; they they ought to take to secure for themselves and their families so much of the crop as would sustain life. The place fixed on for the meeting was Mealiffe Hill, about two miles south of Holycross.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Post.) Dublin, Sept. 19.—By the following communica. tion-received by the mail train this morning, at half-past four o'clock-it will be perceived that the neighbourhoods of Clonmel, Portlaw, Kilmacthomas, &c., continue in a state of great excitement, from the nightly exhibitions that take place. The reports by Persons who were carried away to the camp and | this conveyance state that the other parts of the county of Tipperary remain tranquil:-CLONNEL, Sept. 18 .- There was considerable excite-

ment yesterday evening on account of the appearance of top of a mountain that rises from the river. They re. mained there in motion for several hours, and when the night came on lighted up signal fires; but they seemed On the night before last there was a great gathering a faw miles further out on to the mountains, but word was

that the boys would be coming before long. Large numbers have also come together in the direction of Fethard, as many as some thousands, but I have been unable to learn whether they proposed to them. Clariran were taken prisoners, and brought in here by

the police. They are charged with having been present at some of the nocturnal assemblages, and are principally young farmers in good circumstances. The insurgents continue to annoy the neighbourhood of Portlaw and Kilmacthomas by their nightly excurattack. The Marquis of Waterford has generously

sions; arms and provisions are the objects of their thrown open his house, and fitted up the out offices for tenantry who are not in a position to defend themselves. Nearly 150 have availed themselves of his kindness and and well. hospitality, and he has so fortified Curraghmore as to make it fit to stand any attack that the rebels could

taken a part in the affair at Ballingarry. The van was guarded by a body of city police under Superintendent Selwood, and Inspectors Carmody, Stokes, tendent Selwood, and Inspectors Carmody, Stokes, The preparations for the coming state trials go on and Tidd. A body of fifty constabulary, under In- with unabated activity. The Commission opens at Clonsounding bell, as a warning to the men on the approach of a train either up or down; and it is but justice to Mr Blinkhorn to state that he voluntarily adopted this course out of regard for the safety acknowledged the course out of regard for the safety her guilt. She will be removed to Stafford gaol to the minutes past nine o'clock the train stated. There were few persons collected at the station, owing pro-(From the correspondent of the Times.)

CLONMEL. Sept. 18:h .- The authorities have anto have been hanged by the insurgents), is safe. ANOTHER ARREST.

A man named Kelly was arrested at Clerihan, on

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The judges, as we have already stated, are to be Chief Justice Blackburne, Chief Justice Doherty, Dee, who fired the shot is a farmer, possessing about and Judge Moore. It is usual in special commissions to try treasonable offences, to name, at least, three judges. At the trials of Arthur O'Connor and his

Although the movement has been put down for the for the north riding being held at Nemagh, for the which clears the Lift y this evening;

outh riding at Clonmel, with separate grand and petit juries. It has been decided that this division of the county does not apply to the case of special commissions, and the grand and petit panels will both be returned for the entire county.

Notice, we understand, has been served by the Crown solicitor on several of the prisoners, to be

ready for their trials under this special commission. The persons who have so received notice. are Mr O'Brien, Mr Meagher, Mr M'Manus, Mr O'Donoghue, and Mr Leyne. Mr Duffy is not included among the number to be

tried at Clonmel: We believe we may state with certainty that the defence of Mr Meagher is to be conducted by Mr Butt and Sir Colman O'Loghlen.

Dublin, Wednesday Morning .- The accounts from Tipperary this morning announce continued tran quillity, but there is still an undefined apprehension on account of the disorganised state of the peasantry. and the fear of further outbreaks during the winter. The state prisoners have arrived at Clonmel. Preparations are making at Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, three or four miles from Clonmel, for the reception of Lord John Russell, who, it appears, is certainly to be examined as a witness at the Special Commission.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Herald.)

Four more leaders in the late rebellion were proclaimed 'outlawed' on Tuesday evening. One is the brother of the convict John Mitchel. He is desoribed thus: - William Mitchel, aged 22 years. swarthy face, and respectably dressed.' The second teamer Banshee.

The Insurgent Chief.

The Clonmel Cheonicle, published on Saturday, one of the deputies who brought to Paris, in March last, the notorious address from the Irish Confederates to the French Provisional Government. The fourth, John Kavanagh, aged 26, genteel appearance, smart gait when walking, and dresses respectably.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle) REVIVAL OF THE NATION NEWSPAPER.

Arrangements have been made for the publication of a new weekly journal, called the National, to be issued from the office of the Nation, in this city. This bold step will try the mettle of the govern-

I have just learned that Doheny, the Irish insurgent lead or, arrived in Paris last night, and is now at a Lotel near the Palais Royal.

THE INSURGENT MOVEMENT. The TIPPERARY VINDICATOR of Tuesday contains the following :-

Borrisonane .- From this district we learn that notices were pested up on the night of Saturday. One into Carrick yesterday by the military, who returned at strangers to the place, who met some of the bad characters of the neighbourhood. The notice was as follows: - 'Notice and advice to the men of Terryglass, desiring them to prepare themselves for the time is at hand. Let them not be led astray by any advice, but to be ready at a monent's warning, and to have everything

ready. Leave this up until the parish sees it." BORRISOLEIGH. On Sunday night a notice was posted on the chapel gate of Monroe. It was taken down on Sunday by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, and handed to the Dovea police. The following is a copy :--With renevated fortitude and courage get ready your arms, andredeem your leaders and your country. Break at once the dead silence which shamefully sits upon it. Humble no longer at the feet of the law, for it has no eyes, nor ears, nor bowels of humanity; but it has eyes of horn and a heart of steel. It turns into hearts of marble all those who are nursed in its principles. They are now meditating upon hanging and banishing for Thurkes. Monday evening.—This town was the ever, Ireland's best men. In order to heal our scene of great excitement during the early part of this wounds they threaten us with vigorous laws, and morning. Owing to information communicated, I declare they will grind us with their jaw teeth. But believe by a magistrate. Mr Gore Jones, R.M., was where is that spirit of determination which gave lustre and at ten proceeded from to the Irish character since the earliest ages in every Thurles in the direction of Holycross, at the head of corner of the civilised world? Resolve at the present a large party, consisting of about 100 cavalry of the time not to be deserted by it. Yes, we will magnaniline, and 100 infantry of the constabulary force. Pre- mously resolve, and with a voice more fearful than thunparations were also made for the protection of the der assert our independence and right of country. We town in case of a surprise, and those who, swayed by will abolish tyrant landiords, and the law that gives crowd of people, principally women, who had come to get the rumours, expected an assault upon the town, them strength. The man who is reduced to the low a glimpse of the corpse, fearing that one of their own day programed the evidence and it was relatives had fallen. They could hardly be restrained day progressed the excitement increased, and it was of the precipice which he insensibly and thoughtlessly not till after two o'clock, when Mr Jones and his hovers on the verge of it. He can clearly see the gloomy prospects of the coming year, which is manifest from pense, and trembling with excitement. As I caught a all this excitement may be briefly explained. It apinstead of his little bag, handle his P—, and if he dies, sad experience. Let him, then, like a rational being, to die resisting. Every man without distinction will Lanigan, of Castlefogarty, had removed to his farm cheerfully and voluntarily cmtr:ce and assist this noble yard some corn, wheat, and oats, soized for rent due and interesting enterprise. Therefore, for a speedy and immediate attack, let us all together in unison with each other, summon up the best and noblest powers of the mind, and with one decisive effort uproot their laws and their government. THE SECOND 'INSURRECTION'-THE APPROACHING STATE

TRIALS-THE NEW AGITATION-EMIGRATION OF THE PEASANTRY.

(From our own correspondent.) DUBLIN, September 19.

You have heard terrible things of insurrection the second,' which began and ended on last Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of Carriok-on-Suir, and the adjacent localities. The Tory newspapers of the Munster countiesparticularly the old woman in lodgings who drives the CLONMEL CHEONICLE—have set the empire ringing with tales of 'broken bridges' - of 'beleagued castles' - of eaptured cannon'-of police barracks being in ashes-of ragged regiments beyond counting being perched on the Tipperary and Waterford hills-of exirmishes at all hours with the peclers and soldiers-of hordes of pikes men being mowed down by military bullets, &c., &c.

I need not be minute in describing what has occurred last week in the south. Your last publication gives enough of the particulars, and a good deal more than is true. This is no blame to you, however. These stories a large body of men within a mile of the town, on the found an echo in the most of the Irish papers, and even journals published on the spot. The truth amounts to this—there is a reckless spirit of discontent and despair amongst the people all over Ireland, and particularly in the southern portions of Ireland. Some cause, not yet well defined, collected several mobs of half-starving, unemployed peasantry on the hills in South Tipperary, and in the vicinity of Waterford on last Tuesday. Their objec: seems to have been to take up arms to procure a day's food by force. A police barrack or two was attacked, shots fired into them (it is said) without effect, and shets returned from them, killing three or four 'insurgents,' and wounding asveral-the exact number not being ascertained. Several farm houses were summoned for contributions towards the Insurgent Commissariat; several bullocks, pigs, and sheep were sent voluntarily to the hills; numerous peasant cabins were entered by the mob ordering 'out' the inmates fit for fight; the para. pets of Grannagh bridge were levelled in a vain attempt to break down the thoroughfare; the residence of the mad Marquis of Waterford was threatened with a visit; the Dublin Castle authorities became 'all over,' and packed off poor General M'Donald and the 60th R fles to the seat of war! On their arrival, 'all was found quiet!' the accommodation of the families of his neighbours and The 'captured cannon' were found on the parapets of Curraghmore House; the mad Beresford was found alive

The peasantry are all got into their huts, and such of them as have any employment, buelly and quietly engaged in its performance. All is now as quiet and On Monday evening, shortly before nine o'clock, a miserable as the bitterest enemies of our country can special train was in readiness at the King's Bridge desire. Such is the termination of the 'second edition' ers, who are to be tried at the ensuing commission at people continue quiet? No. They are now desperate. Clonmel. At the hour above mentioned, the police Hunger, nakedness, want, drives them mad, and they van arrived from Kilmainham, bearing Smith are reckless of consequences, and Eagland's 40,000 soldiers will not be able to keep anything like peace in the and O'Donoghue. There were also some other pri- county of Tipperary! Of course there is no chance of soners of lesser note, who were accused of having anything like a formidable fight, but the state of things

spector Gernon, were in attendance, and a portion of them drew up in a double line between the van and the doors of the station, whilst the state prisoners o'D mohoe, and several of the miner insurgents will be CLONMEL, Sept. 16th.—An express was received in town to-day by the authorities that the insurgents bulary. O'Brien walked with a firm step, and of the informations against them which include the dehad moved from the neighbourhood of the Comeragh Meagher appeared quite cheerful and laughed occa- positions of nearly fifty witnesses who are to appear on

A constabulary party of twenty men, under the bably to the fact of the intended removal not having think that this journal will be well conducted and respeciably brought out, but there is great objection to the title, and to certain points of the line of policy which the prospectus intimates as part of the creed of its preprietors. nounced to-day that Ryan, a policeman (who was said There is a fine field for a newspaper in Dubiin if it were judiciously conducted, and, as far as possible, suited to the psculiarities and temperament of the great bulk of the people. There is much talk, too, of a new Saturday night, armed with a gun. He is committed daily paper being in contemplation by certain wealthy and influential parties in town.

The tide of emigration to America and elsewhere has set in with renewed impetus. Every day sees hundreds of the flower of our small farmers, mechanics, and peasaidry sail away from our shores. Every family who can scrape together a sum sufficient for the purpose is gladly figing away, and few remain but the impotent and the train then passing them. Be this as it may, the unhappy men remained inattentive or deafto the raving
sound of either whistle or being their whistle or being their whistle or being the train. Three of the unfortumate men were killed on the spot—dath must be a sound of either whistle or being the unfortumate men were killed on the spot—dath must be a sound of either whistle or deaft of the spot and his associates, at monmate men were killed on the spot—dath must be a sound of either whistle or deaft of the spot and his associates, at monmow going on in the ommission; only three thought to receive a reinforcement, but as the fact
must be found his mother in the kitchen with two younger was, to sustain a charge and galling fire, not only
mouth, in 1839, was conducted by three judges.

The commission will open unlike ordinary purposes the

The cork Reporter has the following:—

The cork Reporter has the following :—

The cork Reporter has the following purposes the

The cork Reporter has the following purposes the sait to thought to receive a reinforcement, but as the fact the sait to sait for the county at large. For ordinary purposes the county has been divided into two ridings, the assizes grants 'go out' by the 'Fingal,' Liverpool merchantman,

colonial and Foreign.

FRANCE.

HE RIGHT TO LAB UR VERSU! THE INTRIGUERS-

(From the correspondent of the Britannia)

The writer, speaking of the discussion in the Assembly on the droit au travail, says:-It seems, to me, that M. Thiers and his tellows, and, it may be added, the majority of the National Assembly, seem to be most sadly and most inexplicably ignorant, or, to speak more correctly, are wilfally and obtinately determined to ignore the object of the revolution of February. That object, as I have told you over and over again, was a social one, not merely political. The revolution, in fact, was a bread and meat revolution; it was caused and effected by men au travail' embodied what they expected, as the assurrance of work gave them the assurance of foed; and accordingly ene of the very first things the Provisional Government did was to issue a proclamation pledging the Republic to find work for all. Republicans of all chades of opinion-moderate as well as

tion. It was even written in the draft of the concans of the eve were not in a majority. And now presided, found it almost impossible to maintain after all the 'droit' is to be denied—the promise of order. work is to be erased! Well, if such be the will of the Assembly, so it must be. But, then, what becomes of the revolution? What will the people say? What was the use of overthrowing the monarchy and establishing a Republic? What is the use of the National Assembly replacing the Chamber of Deputies in the making of laws? But I am quite with an explosion of disapprobation, of which it is Meantime a telegraphic despatch had been received with an explosion of disapprobation, of which it is Meantime a telegraphic despatch had been received with an explosion of disapprobation, of which it is temper and feeling of the people (by people I mean the working classes), that they will not patiently sub mit to be thus swindled, defrauded, bambacz'ed. Think of the terrible izsurrection of June, and ask

great coats brought into use. But with the winter and agitation. has come no improvement to trade, no relief to the working classes-none-none. The Prefect of Police puts forth every week what he ealls bulletins, in which he represents the number of unemployed workmen as diminishing, and trade as improving. Falsehoods these! As regards the workmen, it is notorious that they have no more work now than Scharticles were adopted. they had weeks ago, and that thousands of them have no other means of existence than the bread, mest, and money distributed at the mairies. With commenced the latter end of last week. respect to trade, the only sign of improvement is in the wholesale, or rather export, trade, and that is valids, give the following results so far as the votes

The principal leaders of the ultra or Red Republicars, now in St Louis' stout derjon of Vincennes, are not desperate in fortune and character, as would be not desperate in fortune and character, as would be not desperate in fortune and character, as would be not desperate in fortune and character, as would be not desperate in fortune and character, as would be not desperate in the department of the lot of t naturally be supposed. Baides, for insurance, possess a considerable fortune, between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, is a gentleman by birth and education, a good classical scholar. He passes his time in captivity in reading Latin and Greek writers, and in captivity in reading Latin and Greek writers, and 373; Emile de Girardin, 359; General Piatt, 349; distributes as he has always done, no inconsiderable Marshat Bugeaud, 327. portion of his revenues in charitable works. Sobrier, who is considered such a terrible bloodwits in religious mysticiem. He feels great horror would be nothing worth living for on earth if I did not believe, and could not pray! Blanqui, that foot during the night, and no measure of precaution tune; but he disclaims morey and luxury, and from choice as much as necessity, lives in a garret on a his long sufferings mental and physical, and is remarkable for the touching grief he still feels for his

DISCU.SION OF THE CONSTITUTION .- THE RIGHT TO

LAB JUR. We stated in last Saturday's STAR that the discussion of the Sth article of the preamble to the Constitution, on which M. Mathieu had proposed an amendment to admit the right of all citizens to in-Rollin and M. Cremieux supported the amendment. On the 13 h inst. M. Thiers delivered a long and cunningly prepared speech against the amendment. in the course of which he exalted 'competition' as the great stimulus to civilisation and general happiness! He pretended to show that the poorer classes gained more in proportion than the rich by the improvements of the last fifty years. They got not only higher wages, but they could obtain more for their money. Communism, he said, destroyed liberty as it aimed at destroying property. It encouraged sloth. He contended that generally speaking the numbir of men out of employment was not very great, and labour at the hulks. admitted fully that those who could not find work ought to receive every possible assistance. To assert, however, that they had a right to call on the state to fird labour was a different thing. A right the club of the Bazar Bonne Nouvelle, founded upon was something very serious, and not to be trifled a speech delivered by him at its meetings on the 10th with. Looking at the question in every way, whether and 13th, and also against the other officers of the as affecting the power of the state, the means of club for tolerating his speech. Likewise against M. carrying out the assumed right, and its effects on in- Delapierre, for a speech made by him on the 12th, at dividuals and classes, he would oppose the amend. the club of the Manege de Fitte. Similar proceed ment. This speech was received with loud cheers by ings have also been taken against the printer of a the majority; but many portions excited loud excla- placard, signed Blanqui and against M. Vigure, for mations of denial and hostility on the part of the a manifesto published by him, under the title of mountain.' At one part of his speech M. Thiers having prenounced the word factioux in rather a marked way, M. Flocon, rising in his seat, exclaimed that M. Thiers was a Royalist. This created an immense sensation, which stepped the speaker for some minutes, but no further notice was taken of it.

13 h inst, upon the discussion on the armistice with Denmark. Mr Hermann stated, that no being able On Thursday, the 14th, after several speakers had to form a new Ministry, he had resigned his commis addressed the Assembly,

M. Billault supported the amendment, and refuted atsome length the arguments which had been brought forward against it. He denied that it would necessitate the budget to be used for the support of three the people cammitted great excesses, and broke the parts of the population, or the State would be com- windows of the hotel of the commandant. It appelled to take into its hands all the different branches | pears that an address of thanks to the deputy S'ein, of industry in order to supply labour. All that he, and to the National Assembly for their resolution of and these who thought with him, demanded, was that the 9th, was circulated among the troops. This was there should be inscribed in the preamble of the Con- confirmed by an officer, which gave great offence, stitution a debt, the payment of which might be and which was still further increased by some per organised hereafter-in a word, to inscribe a print sons of influence distributing money among the ciple. It was necessary to give to the suffering people troop, who had distinguished themselves the most a hope in the future. Let them not do as the fallen on the days of March. The soldiers who had taken government had done—turn a deaf ear to misery. It part in the address to the number of about 600, achad been said that it was not possible to fulfi! the cused their comrades of having received blood-money, promise which would be given by the adoption of the and induced some of them to return it. When the smendment but that he ceried to be a just conclu- two regiments afterwards drew up to exercise, the sien. The orator was listened to with great surprise commandant harangued them and said three days' by the prajority, and with loud approbation by the exercise would cool down this arrogance. Upon this

against the amendment; he should support the ar- broke the windows of the house of the commander. ticle of the committee. It was not true that the The rappel was beaten, and the burgher guard and Provisional Government, by he did not know what reserve succeeded in restoring order. wish for popularity, had held cut Utopian ideas to the people. On the day after the old government promised that the question should be examined.

(Touriday).

M. Mathieu did not submit his proposition to the

M. Gais Biznin's amendment, which ran thus:-

Assembly rose in 'considerable agitation' at half-

Art. 5 - Capital punishment is abolished for

political off nces.

Frenchmen. M. Victor Hugo followed on the same had at last guaranteed the payment of the interest, numerous other personages too deeply compromised side. Several speakers supported the original pro-

THE PROPLE AGAIN SWINDLED—FRIGHTFUL CONDITION of the Assembly. The Assembly was occupied all of the working classes—character of the Red day in discussing a project of law presented by General Lamoriciere demanding a credit of 50,000,000f. for the colonisation of Algeria. GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

customary on Saturdays, devoted chiefly to petitions, requested the re-establishment of the commission of the city continued for eight hours, for the purpose of was on Saturday last of a most stormy character. A safety, otherwise they alone could save the capital destroying the houses that were left standing. measure adopted by the government, of sending a and the withdrawal of the troops. These demands number of members of the Assembly into the provinces to report upon the relative force of political Daring the day martial law was proclaimed by the tive oblivion, has just proclaimed the new constituparties, was the immediate cause which excited the Ministry, but this only added fuel to the excitement tion. A letter from Berne of the 12th inst., says, tumu!t M. Base, in putting questions to the govern- of the people. All the gates were occupied by the 'A salute of one hundred and one guns, and bonfires ment on this subject, declared with much vehemence National Guard, the communications intercepted, on the hills, have this moment proclaimed the definimen, run against in the street—upon which Messrs was so miserably poor? this could not be just. dignity of the Assembly, and that, instead of contri-buting to conciliate, now so desirable, it could not Vienna, Sept. 14.—The storm is stilled. The who were starving, an I who wanted to be fed. They buting to conciliate, now so desirable, it could not appet the monarchy because they thought it was the obstacle which prevented them from getting the food the public. M. Senard, Minister of the Interior, asguarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Paquebot Parena, we are in possession of intelligence quarantee for the shares of Swoboda's Industrial Aid Industrial proposed measure, declaring that the mission in question was proposed for the purpose of enlightening the government upon questions which had a most imcortant bearing on the establishment of the Republic, and that members of the Assembly were selected to conduct the inquiries, because their character would licans of a fenance of opinion—moderate as well as afford them more ample means of information, and vious night, a number of circzens. The circle as ultra, and the socialists also—accepted this 'droit au would ensure greater impartiality. M. Bass replied who had been under arms all the afternoon, demended by a speech of great violence, which created a perturbative in the expulsion of the obnoxious regiment. The question—by a speech of great violence, which created a perturbative in the expulsion of the obnoxious regiment. fect storm in the house. Members apostrophised stitution drawn up by a committee in which Republi-

house from the tribune that if the Assembly did not held on the 13th in the open air on the Frankenplatz, pass an 'ordre du jour motive,' having the effect of conferring on the measure proposed by the government the approbation of the house, General Cavaigamongst others, as the editors of the now celebrated

occupied the chair, put on his hat, and the sitting return with a satisfactory answer. At a later period was suspended. The ministers then rose from their of the evening it transpired that that general officer bench and left the assembly in a body, accompanied had declared that he could not take upon himself to yourself if it be likely that the men who fought so by M. Marrast, and were absent for nearly an hour. order the immediate withdrawal of the 27.h Regidesperately then, because they thought the promises On returning to the house. General Cavaignac was ment from Cologno, but that he would send to Berlin made them in February were not being adhered to, in the act of ascending the tribune, for the purpose, for instructions. He added however that the guilty will patiently submit to see all their hopes blasted,—
all that they made a revolution to obtain sternly denied? In the first letter written to you I stated that
the revolution of February so little understood even

the revolution of February so little understood even

the revolution of February so little understood even

in the act crascending the tribune, for the purpose, soldiers would be duly punished; that the fusiliers of the regiment should be kept at a distance from the revolution of February so little understood even

who immediately ascended the tribune himself, and the city (they are now stationed in the forts), and that the second battalian which had been ordered the revolution of February, so little understood even without preface read and proposed a resolution, de- that the second battalion, which had been ordered in France, was the beginning of a social war likely to claring that the Assembly passed to the order of the to join their comrades in Cologne, should be replaced be long and fierce. I have since frequently repeated day. This resolution was adopted by an immessema by a battalion of another regiment. Thus affairs jority of the Assembly, on the understanding that stand at pretent. Great excitement still prevailed, The winter seems already to have come upon us, the offensive project contemplated by the government the majority of the civic guards demanding the reas during the last few days we have had such great would be abandoned. The Assembly then separated cold as to cause fires to be lighted, and last year's amidst a scene of the strongest confusion, tumult,

> THE CONSTITUTION. On Monday the discussion of the article, abolishing the punishment of death for political offences, was resumed. Finally the article was adopted, the Assembly rejecting the amendment for the total abolition of death punishments. The 6th, 7th, and

THE ELECTIONS. The elections for the three vacant seats for Paris very elight indeed. With the shepkeepers, who form such an important portion of the population, matters have got worse, and nothing but a miracle can pre-Cabet, 671; Raspail, 579 The soldiers of the army

The general aspect of the capital has presented more alarming appearances than has been observed thirsty fellow, is a young man of good family, with an income of some hundreds a year. He is very religious, and may be almost said to have lost his and to have spread their agents everywhere over the and to have spread their agents everywhere over the of Proudhon on account of his blasphenicus attacks capital. Innumerable croups were seen assembling of Proudhon on account of his blaspheneous attacks on the Deity, and has observed, 'This man must be wretched not to believe in God! For myself there would be nothing worth living for on earth if I did by crators in the most violent harangues. The

was neglected for the maintenance of order. Up to the time of going to press with our first crust and water. He is completely worn away by edition, we are not in presession of accurate information respecting the election returns, but of the election of Louis Napolcon at the head of the poll. deceased wife, to whom he was most passionately there can be no doubut; some of the Paris journals attached. Raspail who aspires to be the Marat of state the other two to be Fould and Thore, others 1848 ha gained a fortune in business, as a druggist, Fould and Raspail, others Raspail and Cabet. The I think, and is now almost absorbed in chemical ex- exact returns would be proclaimed at the Hotel de periments. Albert, the member of the ex Provisional | Ville on Thursday evening. Louis Napoleon has Government is really a workman, not, as some certainly been elected for the departments of the accounts (confounding him with a M. Albert, of Meseile and the Youne, and it is believed other de-Lyons) represent, a manufacturer of large fortune. partments. It is stated that Raspail has been returned for Lyons.

THE VENGEANCE OF THE VICTORIOUS BOURGEOISIE. During the last two weeks, that is, from August 28 h to September 11th, the eight military commis sions have decided on the fate of 2,827 insurgents. Of these, 1,939 have been set at literty. 858 condemned to transportation, and 30 sent before a council struction, labour, and assistance, had excited a vio- of war. From the time of their entering into funclent debate, in which M. Alex. de Tocqueville, and tions, these commissioners have pronounced 8.700 Davergier, (d' Huranne), had opposed, and M. Ledru | judgments in all, by which nearly 4 890 versons were set at liberty; somewhat less than 3,600 condemned to transportation; and 229 sent before councils of was now at the head of the relactionary party.

war. Borquet, a man forly years of age, and the father of a family, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment for having superintended the construc tion and commanded at a barricade on the Quai des Offevres, near the Rue de Barillerie. M. Penel Grandchamp, a physician and an ex-officer of the National Guards has been sentenced to a year's im prisonment. Dopont, the ex-chef do bataillen, has been sentenced, in his abience, to ten years' hard

MORE PROSECUTIONS. The Menireur announces that a prosecution has been commenced against M. Bernard, president of

Candidature de Joinville. GERMANY.

The Frankfort National Assembly entered on the sion into the hands of the Regent.

DISTURBANCES IN PRUSSIA. On the evening of the 12th inst. some of the 1st and 2nd Regiment of Guards, garrisoned here, and several soldiers laid down their arms, troops were M. Dafasre, a member of the committee on the called out, and some of the most mutinous were arrested. The soldiers and the people of Potsdam fra-M. de Lamartine expressed his intention to vote | ternised, and abused the reactionary officers, and

DISTUBBANCES AT VIENNA. The Vienna journals of the 13.h, which have come had been overtureed the people came to them, and to hand, report regions disturbances in that capital certain y there were among them some fanatics who during the evening of the 11th, and on the 12th and demand d the organisation of labour. They were 13 h. At ten o'clock on the evening of the 11th a toid that it was an illusion, and that there were other crowd assembled before the buildings of the ministry means of improving their situation. They were of the interior, with the purpose of obtaining from the ministry a guarantee for the shares of an associa-The debate was finally brought to a close this day, tion, founded by one Herr Swobeda, for the support of indigent mechanics: this demand being made in consequence of their having been disappointed in oborder of a vote, having withdrawn it in favour of taining facilities for changing these shares in the m rket for gold, or other securities to their full no • The Republic orgat to protect each citizen in his minal value, and the ministry having refused to conperson, his family, his religion, his property, and stitute these shares as legal tender. The crowd of his labour; it recognises the right of all citizens petitioners becoming very great, and the noise alarmto instruction, the right to existence by labour and ing, a division of National Guard was called out However, on assurances being given that the matter On a division this amendment was rejected, the would be made the subject of official investigation, folio-ing were the numbers: — For the amend the crowd ultimately separated without committing ment, 187; Against it, 596; Majority, 409. The any great excesses. The next day the disturbances were renewed. An immense number of persons, many of whom were armed, foroid open the doors of ready 30,000 men enrolled, well armed, and directed unhappy brother Godefroi; and the third a represen-The discussion of the chapters of the Constitution the efficial residence of the Minister of the Interior, by able chiefs. commenced on Friday, articles 1. 2, 3 and 4, of chapter I were adopted without much discussion. A lengthy discussion took place on art. 5.

Tuscany.—Grave apprehensions are expressed for called to his mind on the night when Louis Blanc of the continuance of tranquillity in Florence. The lengthy discussion took place on art. 5.

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Tuscany.—Grave apprehensions are expressed for called to his mind on the night when Louis Blanc of tranquillity in Florence. The continuance of tranquillity in Good neither expel the intruders nor prevent others its unavailing efforts to repress the disorders at Leg. June is carrying on the war which with the best in only did Mr. Trego oppose, but that the government Lucifer Marches -No fewer than six serious fires from entering. The movement, according to all ap | horn, had encouraged the insurgents of Florence.

on the 13 h. The Constitutional Assembly declared rain, pillage, and every description of crime of which itself in permanency, and many thousands of armed Messina has been the sorne during five days. It was students and National Guards assembled near the a fight between the people, who wished death rather University. The commission of the academical body than defeat, and a soldiery who had so lately learned The debate in the Assembly, contrary to what is Schwaz r announced that the academical body had

untouched.

CONFLICT IN GERMANY-MARCH OF DEMOCRACY. of the 27 h Regiment having attacked, on the pre- inhabitants was exceedingly precarious. tion has been referred to the military authorities in Coblentz.

These excesses have given rise not only to a demonstration of an important nature, but to a step on the part of the democrats, the result of which cannot M. Marie. Minister of Justice, declared to the be easily forescen. At an immense popular meeting impossible to give any adequate notion.

At length, M. Pagnerre, who, as vice president, the commander in chief of the 8 h army corps would the cities the commander of the 8 h army corps would be citied to the commander of the 8 h army corps would be citied to the commander of the 8 h army corps would be citied to the commander of the 8 h army corps would be commander of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where the second of the 8 h army corps where th signation of their commander, who is also the commandant of Cologne, two posts which they declare to be incompatible with the due discharge of the duties of either. The democrats (who form, in fact, the overpowering majority of the inhabitants of Cologne) have seized upon this affair as a promising one for the propagation of their principles.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANKFORT. The debate on the Danish armistice was brought to a conclusion in the sitting of the Frankfort Parlatter motion runs thus:-

stration on the following day.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

the Hungarians. The Hungarian National Guarde, and another at Breadon's beer shop in Should ment they heard of the Bann's approach. A deputation of 150 deputies of the Hungarians,

Vienna, but received so unsatisfactory a reply that they started for Pesth, each member placing a red feather in his head-dress as a sign that he threw off is allegiance to Austria. It was surmised that Hungary would declare itself a republic. According to the latest accounts from Posth, the

The Hungarian deputies returned on the 10th, in mense crowd covered both banks of the Danube, and the news spread like wildfire that the King himself Bathyanyi and Deak also returned, and sat in counil for some hours with the Archiuke Palatine. During the night of the 13th there was a secret sitting of the House of Representatives, the result of which was impatiently looked for by all. On the 11th the Diet declared itself permanent and absolute. The intelligence that several of the counties and cities of Hungary had declared against Kossuth and in favour of Jellachich has been confirmed. Accounts from Pesth, of Sept. 12, say: - At the cabinet council held by the Archduke Palatine imnediately on the return of the deputies, all the Ministers tendered their resignations, with the exception of the Minister of the Interior (Sczemere). Kossuth has been charged with the formation of a

INSURRECTION IN SAXONY. A letter from Leipsic, of September 14th, says:— The insurrection of the workmen in the mines, in the vicinity of the important manufacturing town of Chemnitz spread to that place on the 12.h. Numc. rous barricades were erccted in the faubourgs, but they were attacked and captured by the military, after an obstinate and sanguinary resistance.

ITALY. FALL OF MESSINA. The capture of Messina by the Neapolitans is confirmed. The National cays: -

Messina was carried on the 8th after a combat of five Naples has invited the Nespolitan Government to confine and it had a large flint lock. litang.

The following further details of the bombardment

Messina is but a heap of ruins. F.rdinand would strengthen his title of the Bombarding King-ho has quite succeeded. The Swiss have renewed at Messina the massacres of Naples of the 15th of May. May the he had been treated since his apprehension.

In a swiss save the swiss and the swiss save then bound over, and the principle of other geniuses arisen from amongst them. He had been treated since his apprehension.

The witnesses were then bound over, and the principle of other geniuses arisen from amongst them. He were 25 new cases, but only 11 and the principle of the swiss save then bound over, and the principle of the swisses were the Sicilian independence cannot survive. Syricuse, Agrisoner was committed for trial. gento, Malazzo, Trapani, Cataura, Palermo-in short, all the seaport towns, expect the combarder and his satellites. Let us be stirring. The time is propitious. France has lost all influence. One word on her part would have sufficed to prevent the Neapolitan expedition policy has not even dictated this act of humanity. As take this course in Sicily. Ask Lord Palmerston and the Neapolitan minister at London. England non traviglia

ne niente. The following somewhat contradictory statement appears in the Semaphore of Marseilles:-

The entire population left the city and retired into the country on the 8.h. having previously mined the town, determining to fire the mine so soon as the Neapolitans had entered it. Soon after the Noapolitans took possession of it, and in the evening the Sicilians blew up the city, burying the Nespolitans in its tuins. Immediately after the explosion of the mine the Sicilians ro-entered the city and massacred all whom the explosion had spared.

This news requires confirmation. Advices from Palermo, received through Genoa, say that the levee en masse of Sicily, under the aus-

position. Finally the debate was adjourned till Commercial Association for the Relief of Poor MeMonday.

The French was brought most change.

The French was brought most change.

Nothing in modern The disturbances assumed a more serious aspect history can be compared to the bloodshed, burning, also declared itself in permanency. In the Assembly the arts of plunder and cruelty in Naples. After the Messinese had retired from their capital, the fire on acquainted them that the great majority of the '1e- was proposing asserted, 'that despotism and tyranny

SWIIZERLAND. Switzerland, which has of late sunk into comparathat such a mission was contrary to the rights and an imposing force drawn up before the House tive adoption of the new c. astitution by the Swiss Trego, backed as it would seem by the government He insisted that not only were they entitled to leave

Association. Fearful devastation was committed in direct from Monte Video. The position of affairs the Home Department, but the archives were left was not materially changed. In spite of the stracks directed by Oribe against the capital of Uruguay, and notwithstanding the embarkation on board the Considerable excitement prevailed at Cologna all French steamers of part of the French force, the city the day of the 12 h, in consequence of some soldiers stil' held out; but the situation of the unfortunate

THE POWELL PLOT.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Bow-Street.-On Tuesday, at a quarter to five o'clock in the afternoon, George Bridge Mullins, 34, Southampton street, Strand, surgeon, was placed at the bar, charged, with others in custedy, with conspiring to levy war against the Queen and her Government, &c.

Mr Hayward and Mr Reynolds, from the Treaury, conducted the prosecution. l'owell, the informer, who gave evidence against the Lord Denman public house, where he acted as

The prisoner said he was wholly unprepared for count, to take notes of the evidence.

were admitted on August 15th, in Webber-street, to inquire at a coffee-shop in the neighbourhood if ter was to take Clerkenwel'-green, and Mr Payne sure in moving the first resolution. liament of the 16th inst. The motion for the rejection of the armistice was rejected by a majority of men of his locality, and they were to come armed.

ried unanimously. a small sacrifice to aid the committee of progress. He recollected nothing more on that night, On the court, Soho, and the Seven Dials by ten o'clack, and they could. Witness accordingly went to Crownand Confederates who had been at the meeting.

Sicily-Palermo, for instance-will be shielded from Sergeant West, he apprehended the prisoner in Tat. create wealth without the aid of the men, and should attack. Admiral Parker, on the proposition of Aimiral ham's court, Tatham's street, East street, Old they be sent to prison, they would be only like other Baudin, has addressed a similar request to the Neapo- | Kent road, at nine o'clock on Monday night. He | great men, paupers on the state. (Loud cheers.) made several attempts to arrest him at his residence. But he would rather be earning his own living by his Having used some stratagem, he followed the man of own labour, than living on the fat of the land, and of Messina is given in a letter dated Palermo, the state of the house in, and found the prisoner dressed in his have a consciousness that that fat was wrung from the state of the sweat and blood of others. (Tremendous cheercellar. There were two females with him.

The prisoner said he had nothing to answer to the class, was frequently alluded to: his reply was, give were 53 new cases, 20 deaths, and 35 cures, being an incharge, and begged to embrace the opportunity of re- us time and we will show you what we can do, but crease of 14 cases and 10 deaths upon the rumbers of the turning thanks for the courteous manner in which under the worst of circumstances had not a Shake- preceding day. On the morning of the 24 there were

question respecting the press, has as you are aware, warbling of the uncaged bird; and sure he was that off by it weekly. The cholera has broken out in Malta. resulted in the extinction of the liberty of the press, or at least to spare incendiarism and carnage. Its policy has not even dictated this act of humanity. As Head of the Executive. This frightful stretch of their money, and do their best to obtain for them letters from Boyrout represent it as decimating the inhato England, she has her reasons for allowing things to take this course in Sicily. Ask Lord Palmerston and the catestrophe, brings to my mind an anecdote, for the men lost the four o'clock movement it would take have been received from Magnesia, Cassaba, Salonica, authenticity of which I can answer. In the month ninepence per week from an exchequer which had and other places, of September, 1841, there met on the banquette of a diligence going from Paria to Lyons, three cravellers, one of whom, an inside passenger in Colonel's uniform, mounted the imperial for the sake of the pros. he would much rather see more of its benign practice pects which the Bourbonnais laid open as the vehicle and far less of its twaddle. (Loud cheers.) They his estate of La Grange, near Thionville, on the 10th heard much talk of philanthropy, of Baths and instant. Lamennais, who was arraigned before the Court of Assiz's for his book 'on the people.' Would he be acquitted, or would he be condemned? was the question agitated before the Court of Casses the means and they would wash and educated tion agitated between the (ravellers. 'He s sure to be condemned, eaid the officer, the Mighty Ones of the earth are always the same. His fellow passengers appearing to doubt the correctness of his position, he add d, with great animation: 'Yes! such is the felly as follows:of all the Mighty Ones of the earth. Power is a Great Tom, the sound of which deafens the ringer ! pices of the government at Palermo, was organised. The man that spoke thus was Colonel Cavaignac, At Bagaria alone, say these letters, there were a low chief of the Excutive; one of the others was his classes. tative, who told me this story. It was feroibly re. agving such an eloquent champion as their friend impossible for him to address his constituents as was Tuscany.—Grave apprehensions are expressed for called to his mind on the night when Louis Blanc | Joseph Wood; and sure he was, that they would sa- intended. But arrangements are in progress for tentions of the world, I have no doubt he has de was also anxious to put down trades' unions, and occurred last week from children playing with luci-The Pastor Cequerel moved the abolition of capital punishment in all cases.

M. de Tracy supported complete abolition, and was seconded in this view by M. Legrange, who spurmed the idea that death had any terror for interesting to all appropriate the idea that death had any terror for interesting to all appropriate the idea that death had any terror for interest.

In one entering. The movement, according to all appropriate the interest intolling and the interest intolling the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling and the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling and the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling and interest intolling the interest intolling and interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling and interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling the interest intolling the interest intolling to all appropriate the interest intolling intolling and interest intolling intolling intolling intolling intolling and interest intolling in

THE TRADES.

STRIKE OF THE LONDON STONE MASONS. Our readers are aware that the masons of London five. Our columns have also from time to time blood. (Much applause.) The resolution that he which has led to frequent schisms between the mine. It was truly asserted that labour was the

W. Johnson. J. Simpkins, W. Carter, W. Samson, not receive a fair trial at the hands of the jury class, Eneas Williams, Roger Grey, J. Robins, J. T. those men who derived their very means of existence Waterhouse, Charles Teake, J. Turner, D. Diby, C. from the dealing of working men? And sure he was Girrelt, J. Chinrock, J. Carey, and Charles Stead. that his brother operatives would be always roady to The committee of operative masons deeming this no- uphold and support those men who uphold and dething more nor less, than an attempt to caush fended the rights of labour. (Immense cheerings) TRADES' UNIONS IN GENERAL. AND THEREFORE SUP- Why was he indicted, he never poke to Trego's man PRESS THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT. called 'a general in his life? Why, but to intimidate his fellow workmeeting of the trade,' at the Temperanco IIall, men. (Loud cheers.) Why should their society be Wai ork o-road, on Thursday evening, September put down? Lawyers and doctors had their societies, 14th, to make their cass known, when the Hall was and why should not the masons? (Loud cheers.) Well, den ely crowded.

having read the notice convening the meeting called greatest glory was that they lived by their own labour. on Mr Bettridge to move the first resolution, as fol-

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the prein the issue of this important question.

Mr BETTRIDGE said the masons had been engaged for a length of time contending for their rights, and families, from impending misery and destitution. his defence, Mr Macnamara, his solicitor, not being though young in years he was proud to have been present, and he considered it necessary, on that ac- mixed up in the movement with them, and although imprisonment might stare him in the face be would Witness proceeded to say that none but delegates | not be scared from that righteous course, and in this boasted day and land of freedom it was the duty of Blackfriars. He was present when Mr Lacey went every man to be firm. (Loud cheers.) If men would defend it. Remember if the masons in London alone but be united, firm, and true to each other, short they could have a room to consult in, and on his re- hours and better remuneration for labour would soon turn several delegates, with the prisoner, went out, be theirs. Most of the respectable employers had was the sending in of the funds. Their motto must and remained about three quarters of an hour; on already conceded to 'four o'clock' time-true they their return, excepting Lacey. Mr Cuffay, addressing had failed in a few instances, but let them persevere the prisener, who was voted into the chair, desired and success must crown their efforts. (Cheers.) Mr unto others as you would they should do unto you, him to give his instructions who had a most been must crown their efforts. bim to give his instructions, upon which the prisoner Barry had asked how they would use the time if they said he was requested to give them the following in- had it-whether they would not get drunk? Now he structions, which were, that as there was no reason rejoiced that he and his fellow men were free from to doubt the men in Birmingham and Manchester such aspersions, and that he could truthfully say, that peared they were new removed to a higher court; were up and doing that night, they should to-morrow | the time gained was used to the advantage of themnight come out and strike the blow; that they should selves, mentally, morally, and physically. (Loud speak out honestly and boldly, and that there should cheers.) He exhorted them to be firm in this their be no flinching in the matter. There were four of hour of difficulty, to be united, trusting to themselves, them who would take four positions ; that either he being assured that in Latour's ranks and Labour's

or Bassett was to take the Seven Dais; Mr Brews. league the cause of freedom lay. He had much plea-Mr Joseph Wood, in tising to second the resolution of the armistice was rejected by a majority of twenty one, and Francke's motion adopted. The at eight o'clock, and they were to be at their respectance, most unmaily conduct on the part of those who had tive positions at twenty minutes past nine c'clock to caused this meeting to be held. He almost wished he The National Assembly resolves :- 1. Not to prevent a second. Some delegates asked how they were to was a king possessed of absolute power for some six the simistice of Malmor, of the 26th August ult., from come without being observed? and the prisoner rebeing carried out, so far as it is practicable under present plied they should get their pikes there the best way cording to their deserts. (Laughter and loud cheers.) circumstances. 2. To call upon the Central Power to they could. He then stated further matters res-Cabet, 671; Raspail, 579 The soldiers of the army of the Alps entitled to vate in the department of the Seine have voted as follows:—Marshal Bugeaud, 6,000; Roger, 4050; Fould, 1,390; Adam, 2,400 the readiness officially declared by the Danish Governthe readiness officially declared by the Denish Government at the next day at 12 o'clock, to receive further first on the list, and himself second amongst the inment to accede to such. 3 To call upon the Central Power to take a view of the steps necessary for paving a speedy way to the negotiation of a peace.

This decision excited unbounded indignation a mongst the people. All the evening of the 16th, the streets were crowded by excited thousands singing the streets were twenty one persons in the list. The dicted, there were twenty-one persons in the list. The indicted, there were twenty-one persons in the list. The indicted, there were twenty-one persons in the list. The indicted, there were twenty-one persons in the list. The indicted, there were twenty-one persons in the street was the great the second amongst the second indicted, there were twenty-one persons in the street was the street with Republican songs. Blum and Simon, (leading members of the 'Left,') addressed the people from the windows of the German Hotel, and called on the two. The prisoner then proposed that they should set of beings to those of former days, and that people to prepare for a struggle. They were an | meet at the Orange Tree, at five o'clock, to meet in their intelligence and demeasour they were swered by deafening shouts: 'We are ready now!' Ritchie. A questien was asked how Ritchie was to nearly a century in advance of their illiterate The military were called out, but no conflict took know the men, and another proposed that 'Frost oppressors. Their whole proceedings throughout place, and at midnight quiet was restored. It was and Mitchel'should be the pass word; another pro- this great movement had been characterised by the expected that there would be some serious demon- posed the word 'Justice,' which being put, was car- most respectful demeanour, and peace, law, and order. (Much applause) He held it to be the pri-Thomas Barrett, a shoemaker, of Charles street, vilege of every man in this country to express him-Lisson-grave, said that he was a member of the celf fully and fairly on every question that concerned The Breslaven Zeitung has a letter from Agram | Robert Emmett Chartiet Brigade Association | him; but, talk of Lord John's Gagging Bill, Mr of the 7 h inst., stating that the Bann arrived there which he joined on Whit-Sunday last, and Trego's Indictment Bill beat it hollow. The indicton the 6th inst., and immediately set out for Waras- which was held at Praed street, Paddington, at ment talked of 'force of arms.' The only 'force'

din, in order to lead an army of 56 000 men against a beer-shop kept by a man named Margan, be had used was argument; but perhaps it meant stationed in the environs of Warnsdin, fled the moment they heard of the Bann's sporosch.

and another at Breadon's been shop in Should the knocking his arms about whilst speaking!

ham street, Edgeware road. He had seen the (Laughter.) Neither him nor his colleagues had prisoner, and heard him address the meeting at these used either threats or menace to Mr Trego's men, A deputation of 150 deputies of the Hungarians, houses. On Sunday, 13th August last, there was a but contented themselves with simply appealing to the deputies of the Hungarians, houses. On Sunday, 13th August last, there was a but contented themselves with simply appealing to the deputition of 150 deputies of the Hungarians, houses. On Sunday, 13th August last, there was a but contented themselves with simply appealing to the deputition of 150 deputies of the Hungarians, houses. On Sunday, 13th August last, there was a but contented themselves with simply appealing to the sunday in beer-shop, when he desired his hearers to be in rendi | succeeded, the men had come out, and they deness, and prepare themselves for the great crisis that served the support of their brother operatives. was coming; that it was necessary for them to make (Cheers.) Never let it be aid that a threat of sending them to the prison, or to the treadmill, had scared them from the advocacy of their glorious principles, night of the 16th August, at nine o'clock, there was for, were seven of their committee sent to prison Bann of Crotia is rapidly advancing on that city, at another meeting at Breadon's, consisting of thirty or seven others would be found to take their places. He forty members of the association, which witness had no desire to go to prison, for, by his industry, fruleft, and went to another held in Praed-street, where gality, and tectotalism, he had secured a cornfortable the afternoon, by steamer, from Vienna. Most of the prisoner did not attend; and on his return, about and a happy home, far more so than any Newgate, them displayed a red feather in their caps, in token of their mission, and as a signal that liberty must forty present, the prisoner with another arrived in a But, should prison be his lot, he had nothing to recab, but did not come in. The other man, how- preach himself with. His only crime-if crime it ever, entered with a musket, Another named was was that of endeavouring to elevate the posi-Smith, having clapped the prisoner on the tion of his fellow-man, mentally, morally, and physishoulder, said, 'My boy, I was afraid you were cally. It an it dictment had been framed against the taken.' Upon which the prisoner said, 'No, I am masters for robbing the men of two hours' labour per net, and withdrew from the place immediately. Besides the muskets, there were several pike-heads in the room, with two pistols in the hands of Irish against the workmen, for humbly endeavouring to men. Witness did not know what the prisoner and better their condition, and it was entertained. He others retired for, but on their return Smith stated | was not there to prove that 'John Edward Ashton' that the men at the meeting were to repair to Crown- had been run against souldentally; but, at the time Chinnock was said to have run against him, that their leader would meet them there, and in case he (Mr Wood) was at work, or answering to his he saw there was a good muster, he would give the name—then what could he have to do with it? He word of command. A question was asked how they had heard much of class legislation, and he had at were to take their arms, and Smith said the best way length been forced to the conclusion that there was something in it. (Cheers.) He supposed that their street, where he recognised about thirty Chartists opponents thought that the twenty-one men they had indicted had not 21s, amongst them; but what Before eight o'clock two men, belonging to the was lacked in individual wealth, must be made col-Washington-brigade, came to Praced street, and said that there was a split; upon which Siddle, a delegate, 8,000, and they subscribed one shilling each, why said he had just made his escape from Orange street, that would amount to £400, and half a crown would while he had some combustibles in his possession, oth urt him on Saturday. They had engaged their others having been taken by the police. Cross-examined by the prisoner: The meeting con. the four o'clock concession they had used no force, tinued from eight to eleven o'clock, and the remarks | but had, by deputation, respectfully appealed to the made by him were between nine and eleven o'clock. heads of the several respectable firms, who had ad-The observations made by Smith were made shortly mitted its justice, and complied with their request. after nine o'clock, at which time he could not say but a few snarlers still stood out. He would take that the prisoner was present, as he only saw him the liberty of paraphrasing the cobbler's sentiment look into the room, and withdraw after some conver- and say, stick to your four o'clock movement, raise sation. He (the prisoner) arrived in the cab with your banner high, and inscribe thereon, 'Four o'clock Cruikshank a few minutes before nine o'clock. Wit. and no surrender.' (Immense cheering.) The battle day. The commanders of the French and English ness was not a quarter of an hour going to Pracd. was theirs as well as his. Their executive had been forces did everything in their power to prevent the cala- street, from which he returned about a quarter be- appealed to, and surely if they could aid the Holytown mittes of this struggle, or to alleviate them. Seven fore nine o'clock, when the prisoner arrived in a cab miners with £100, as well as assist others, they thousand of the inhabitants, the greater number women with the other. He did not see them get out of the could furnish £250 for their own brethren, to carry and children, found an asylum under the French fl.g. cab, but was informed by others that such was the on the struggle, and should it ultimately turn out that We learn, at the same time, that the French Minister at case. Mr Cruikshank carried the musket in a case Mr Trego and his compeers were successful on this occasion, the conceding masters could never withitself to the occupation of Messins; so that the rest of Sergeant Thompson proved that, accompanied by draw, for be it remembered, masters could never

ing.) The intellectual dwarfishness of the operative had no desire to go to prison, no; he liked to roam deaths. In the other provinces of Russia sfil cted with abroad and enjoy the free air of Heaven, and whilst THE PRESS IN FRANCE. - The discussion on the he viewed all nature's beauty listen to the joyous as many as between 5,000 and 6,000 persons are carried his fellow men would do all they could to prevent In Berlin, up to the 17th, the deaths amounted to 801. far too little in it. He had passed a stable in Pimlico recently, and there saw horses far better treated than men; yet we live in a Christian country; but first victims of the Revolution of 1792 (Messrs Berthemselves. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously,

Mr Joseph Gunrill proposed the second resolution

That it is the opinion of this meeting that despotism

The masons might well compliment themselves on the People's League in London this day, it will be

want of genius, - 1 ot from the want of land, or means to employ their talent, -but because labour did not meet with its just reward. (Loud cheers.) We are called ignorant; but he asked what had the State priests been doing for their ten millions of have been most active in what is known as the money per annum if we were now ignorant? (Loud Four o'clock' movement—a movement which has cheers.) No doubt they wished us to be ignorant, for its object the releasing the workman from his toil but neither himself nor his fellow men could crouch, at four o'clock on Saturday, instead of half-past spaniel-like, and lick the hand about to shed his spectable employers had conceded the small request would never be put down until such time as the of the operatives; however a minority refused to working classes were more united, and he heartily grant this boon, and amongst the number were to wished them more united, in order that they might be found Messrs Trego, the government contractors, occupy a better position in society. (tlear, hear.) rity of employers and the operative. At length a source of all wealth; then how came it that the man in Trego's employ is accidentally, asstated by the labourer who produced such mountains of wealth (as Mr White, the government short-hand writer's off work on Saturday at four o'clock, but on every name appears on the indictment as a witness against day of the week. (Loud cheers.) There were many the men,) make this a pretext for indicting the following twenty one men, viz, — J. Bettridge, Joseph Wood, R. Hasset. W. Hannen J. Joyce, W. Adams, which is a pretext for indicting the following twenty one men, viz, — J. Bettridge, Joseph their eloquent frend Wood. But why did he thus would supply the funds; and would they for upholding the measures he had just broached, Mr William Adams was colled to the chair, and twenty-one of his fellow men were indicted, whose (Loud cheers.) He was satisfied that overwork was the cause of much of the misery we endured; yet

when they endeavoured to cure the evil by applying sent attempt to put down the mason, by indicting the remedy—shorter hours of labour—they were inthem at law, is base and unmanly; and that it is the duty dioted for conspiring. The battle was the battle not the other Chartists, said that the prisoner was one of every mason to come forward manfully and support of masons alone, but of every operative throughout of the delegates of the association, and was present at the present movement, our future freedom being involved the British empire. To the trades he appealed, crying-'Up to the rescue, support your brethren the masons, and thus save your elves, your wives, and (Great applause) Mr Turner, in seconding the motion, called on the

meeting to remember the admonition of the father to his twelve sons-' Beware less ve fall out by the way. The cause was their own, and it was they who must were to subscribe one shilling per week it would amount to £75, and the best test of their sincerity be-'Agitate, agitate, agitate! short time, and no surrender!' If all men took up the golden rule, ' Do there would be found no man working against his fellow man. Mr Trego had told him their affair was settled before the alderman at Guildhall, but it apand he thought this motion would tend to advance the movement. Let but the two succeeding Saturdays test their sincerity and success was certain. Loud cheers.)

Mr PARKER (of the National Association of United Trades) said, although not a mason, he was an operaive, and thought it his duty to attend there, looking at the indictment as a blow at trades unions generally. Shorter hours was a remedy against over competition, as now one hundred unemployed persons were so used as to be made the instruments in regulating the wages of fourteen hundred employed. This movement was an honour to the masons and the trades generally. The masters in the north had threatened to come with an agitation for eleven hours, with a view to requestion be interfered with, to immediately demand eight hours labour daily for all sorts and conditions of operatives, and this had the desired effect. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and

the business terminated. In connexion with the above indictment, we believe it is the intention of many of the employers who have conformed to the wishes of the men, and conceded the ' four o'clock,' to appear at the trial and bear witness to the respectful, peaceful, and orderly demeanour of the men during the agitation of the question.

Torrespondence.

PERSECUTION OF MR GEORGE WHITE. -- ARREST

OF MR JOHN WEST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sie,-As many of my friends will desire to know when ther I am in the tender keeping of the Whig government. you will perhaps allow me to state that I was apprehended along with a number of other men, at the Temperance Coffee house, Great Ancouts street, Mynchester. kept by Mr Thos. Whittaker. on Tuesday ____ and from thence taken to the Town hall leck-up, escorted by some hundreds of police, and horse and foot soldiers, I was detained there for two days and two nights, in a damp cell, without either bed or fire. On Thursday evening I was liberated on my own recognisance, to appear on the following Wednesday; but it was merely pretence, for, on proceeding down the steps. I was apprehended by an inspector of police from B'rmingam, and bandcuffed, and at night I was lodged in the Birmingham lock-up in High street. Next day I was brought before the magistrates on a charge of sedition for a speech which I delivered in the People's hall, in Birmingham, and after a lengthy examination, was committed to Warwick Gaol, to take my trial at the ensuing assizes. They agreed to admit me to bail in two sureties of £50 each, and myself in £100. My good friends, Lowe and Danks, of Wednesbury, tendered themselves as bail, and were accepted, upon which I was released. I then proceeded towards home by Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield, and, whilst walking through Rochdale, with James Leach, last Sunday week, was again arrested on a judge's warrant from Liverpoool and confined in Rochdale police-office for the night, and was forwarded from thence to Manchester next morn. ing. I was again ordered to find two sureties in £50 each, and myself in £100, to appear next Liverpool agsizes, and, in default, was sent to Kirkdale Gaol, near Liverpool. Mr Thos. Tristram, and another Oliham friend, tendered bail and were accepted, and I was again released, after suffering five days' solitary confinement, within four cells of Dr M Douell. I arrived in Manchester last (Monday) night, and am now setting off to O'dham, to find bail for John West, who was brought here from Newcastle on-Tyne last night. I shall enlarge on this infemous system hereafter, but must at present

conclude by subscribing myself, g mysen,
Yours truly,
GEORGE WHITE,

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Hongused Siz -Pardon the liberty I take by enclosing 53 for Mr Cuffay, my object being to strengthen your

high cpinion of his worth. Thirty-seven years eince I worked wi h him, being one of my first shopmates; from that time I have had many opportunities to witness and admire his integrity, and his inflexible love of strict and open justice. I should think him one of the last men to be found in any scoret machination.

Trusting that you may long continue to thwart the principal aim of all the spies, namely, the betrayal of yourself. I remais, honoured Sir.

your obedient servant, Charterville, September 20th. GECEGE BUBB.

THE CHOLERA.

A St Petersburgh letter, of the 3:d, states, that the cholers, which had been gradually diminishing in virulence, was again elightly increasing. On the let there

General Berthier, son and grandson of the two thier. Intendant of Paris, and M. Foulon), died at

THE BOLTON ELECTION - DISPUTED RETURN. There has been a great deal of gossip during the week regarding the show of hands, and the decision of the mayor not to take a poll after it had been demanded on behalf of Mr Blair, by declaring him duly elected, at the urgent request of Mr Barker's proposer. Barker, who was not present, now disputes the right of any person to withdraw him, and claims the election. On Thursday the following plaand tyranny will never be put down until such time as eard was issued in the town :- Notice.-In consea greater amount of unity exist amongst the working quence of Mr Barker being called suddenly home, and receiving an invitation to attend a meeting of

THE POLICE MURDER AT ASHTON.

A.HTON, MONDAY. - The persons charged with the mu der of Bright, the policeman, were this day examined neighbourheod of Bentinck-street, about half-past eleven before J. Jowett, J. Lord, J. Grimshaw, S. Higginbottom, o'clock. I saw a large body of men with pikes on their and J. Harrop, E que. The names of the prisoners are Jeeph Ratcliffe, J. Consterdine, J. Seldon, Thomas Ken corthy, Thomas Tassaker, J mathan Waiker, Wil-Ken orthy, Thomas Tassaker, Jonathan Walker, William Edwards, and were at myself. Do not know any of the party.

WM BROADEST.—Lives in Dukinfield. Knew five

Mr Newton, Seperintendent of Police.—I charge the first four prisences with being principals in this murder, don, and Winterbottom. I have attended the Chartist the next two with being principals in a second degree, meeting room, seen Tassaker and Seddon there. Ratbeing presen at the time of the murder. William Win- of fir and Consterdine are captains of what are called terbottom is charged with being an accessory after the fact, and James Scott as an accessory before the fact. He tien seked the magistrates that THOMAS LATTI-MORE WILLIAM PARKER, THOMAS WINIER. BUTTOM, and JAMES WRIGLEY might be discharged for the purpose of giving evidence, which was at once rant d. He also asked that Edwards and Lais should he remended. The following is the substance of the evi-(e:cet at was then taken :-

Samuel Suith .- I am a constable of the barough. O : the night of the 14th of August last, hearing a noise, kit field. I carried a pike that night, but nothing else. Siena's timber-yard, where I stayed till morning.

was the only man that I saw with a gun. JUAN WARREN .- On the 14 h of August, about balfpast eleven, I was out secking two of my children. I w.e 'n B ntinck street. I saw forty or fifty persons : I only saw one woman on my way. I could not identify

I SITY WILD .- On the 14th of July, at night, heard a Loise, and went up stairs. Looked out of the window and saw men with p kes on their shoulders. After they had pass door door, Bright went by. I heard the rattling of their pikes. I heard a shot fired. Saw the tis room. I ran to the back of my house to see where

THOMAS LATTIMORE said: I have lived in Ashton so pay for a gallon of ale. We went to Downs', the Odd- I would not have it. felians' Arms. It was then near elevan. S. Lingley, Joand Ra cliffe, and some I did not know, came round bottles from bis pockets. Some asked if he had got pikes and guns. them ready, when he said he had four or five, and him again. I am no Chartist. When going home, he would shoot him. I was afraid he would shoot me. life. Never attended a Chartist meeting. We were then in the New Square. I, Wrigley, and Dr LEE then described the wounds of Bright, Parker were there. He had not a gun with him. I

After the cross-examination of the witness, JAMES WRIGLEY was called and gave similar evidence. He saw about fifty people with pikes going towards Stamford-street. Consterdine, Seddon, and Lingley dressed the beach on behalf of the prisoners Kenworthy gether—that they held conferences—that they gave each should have to do in England was for 100.000 of were there. Seddon had an axe; they three, and ano- and Ratcliff. Mr De Lara and Mr Brooks on behalf of other mutual assurances of support and assistance in them to meet occasionally, in order to occupy the now arrived when the many should keep themselves ther man whom I cannot swear to, got hold of Bright, the rest. who was comise down the street; they said, 'We will The magistrates then retired for three quarters of an to induce others to join them, and that they provided from Ireland. He also described the proceedings of It had been said their society 'should be put down, take out as our prisoner. Lingley had a gun. One hour. On their return, Mr Jowett said that, after a care- weapons and came armed to the meetings, these were all the 10th of April, as a sort of moral agitation, which of the min ran at him with a pike, and he staggered ful consideration of the case, the magistrates had de- evert acts to prove the intention of the parties accused, it would be necessary to repeat; and said that if back. Somebody shot him, and he fell in the street. cided to commit, as principals in the murder of Bright, and every one cencerned, although each might have 100,000 strong working men were to meet at Tra The party were ordered to retreat, and they went down Ratcliffs, Consterdine, Kenworthy, and Walker; Win- taken a different share in the transaction, if their object falgar-equare, or some other place near the Houses Ben inck-street. Parker and Thomas Lattimore went terbottom as accessory after the fact; Stott accessory was in furtherance of the original design, was equally of Parliament, it was all that would be necessary, up Samford-street and down Portland-street, and before the fact; and Tassaker and Seddon for unlawfully guilty, the act of one being, under such circumstances, and if the report of the rising in Ireland should when segot to Park street, the men with the pikes with
Ling were coming down Hill-street towards Portland.

Ling were coming down Hill-street towards were remanded.

Ling were c They and along the canal to the turn-bridge. They stopp i at the top of the road. Heard them say they were wai ing for the Hyde chaps coming up. A woman said amy had just gone up towards Brighton's house. Lingley then ordered them to proceed to Duckenfield broke out, shortly before 3 o'clock, on the premises Bro ; and after that to Hindley's park gates, where of Mr A. F. Watkinson, a stay maker, No. 45, Whitcthes a period and Lingley gave orders for some of them chapel-road. With the aid of the police, the residents parties might not be prejudiced; and he would merely charged, and he was sure that the Attorney-General to fetch the cannon. Five or six went with their were made sensible of their darger, but the fire, by state generally that, if they should be satisfied that the only relied for a conviction upon the prejudice that pikes, and after trying for a quarter of an hour, they that period, had obtained possession of the shop and prisoners assembled together—that they were armed, prevailed in the minds of gent'emen in their position came cack, and said that they could not move it with- staircase, so as to cut off all means of escape except that arms were found at the residences of some of them, in life against the class of persons known as Charout a knee. Lingley then ordered them to march to- from the upper windows. Messengers were instantly and that they openly announced defiance to the law, tists and Irish Confederates. He begged the jury to ward. Coapel-hill, Duckenfield. He told them to prepare for cavalry, when they put their pike-shaf a down ing to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life force and arms, and by acts of aggression upon the aware that it would require a great effort to do se, in the state of on the ground, and paked out their pikes. Lattimore, from Fire. In the meantime, a ladder having been public, it would be for them to say whether such acts but he called upon them to make that effort, for it Parket, myself, and Grook set off home, and skept at crosses. Data more, and skept at crosses where the procured, Mr Watkinson was enabled to effect his did not make out an intention to defy and levy war upon this projudice were not removed, he felt it would not make a nistal and a nistal a field I w; he had a pistol and a pike when I saw him shutters, the draught thereby given to them forced legislature, and to compel the sovereign to change her the prisoner and the Crown. The Attorney Geneat was dend, and he gave it to another man, and said them into the apartments where the other parties councils. His lordship then proceeded to refer to some ral was there to day, as it were, flushed with victory. ciet till that night, but when I saw Bright shot, I had died shortly after. A youth, named Samuel Pitts, enough of it then. I had no arms, nothing but a pop- was unable to effect his escape, and perished in the bottle. We were to carry them for Seddon. I do not flames. With as little delay as possible, the parish know what they had in. I asked Section what they and other engines arrived, and succeeded in extinwere for, but he went away; we threw them into the guishing the flames, but not before the house was canal. I reckon Seddon as our master, and he said if destroyed. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently any one ran away he would shoot him. I was not cool, search was made and the body of the unfortu arne'. Never was in custody before. Was apprehended nate boy was found and removed to Whitechapel 139; Wednesdey week. Have heard people talk about workhouse to await an inquest. An inquest was held the reward. Don't know how much it is.

or three times. Am not enrolled. On the evening of aged thirteen, and Priscitia Pitts, aged nine years. the 14th August, went with him to John Lattimore to A number of witnesses were examined, but their his house. Thomas Lattimore, James Wrigley, and evidence did not show from what cause the fire origi-William Man were there. None of the prisoners were nated. The jury, after an examination of some there. Heard John Lattimore say that all the towns in length, returned a verdict that the deceased were Esgland would rise that night. Afterwards Thomas burnt to death, but how the fire originated there was Livingore, Wrigley, and I saw a party of men with pikes no evidence to prove. Rateliffe get hold of Bright, and say, 'We'll take you premises situate in Northumberland street, Strand, prisoner. They took him a little way down Bentinck. were occupied by the Metropolitan Commissioners as street, and then let him go. Bright said he knew some a barrack for the A division of police, the station of them, when Ratcliffe turned back with a pike, and recently erected in King-street, Westminster, at a ran at him with it. Bright stooped down as if to step cost of £5,000, being insufficient to accommodate it, and said, 'My good fellow what have I done to you?' the 209 who have been added to the A division. The Directly after that the shot was fired, and he fell about total increa e in all the divisions, up to the present five yards from Stamford-street. Two or three females time, amounts to 640. were present and screamed. I heard some one call out, MR O'CONNOR, M.P.—In some parts of Derby-

TUESDAY .-- HERRY TAYLOR was the first wkness called. He said I am a constable in the Ashton police. On the night of the 14sh of August I was on duty in the shoulders marching down the street. One of them said, 'After him.' I ran off, and was followed by a large number. Heard several shots fired, which I thought

of the prisoners, Ratcliffs, Consterdine, Tassaker, Sed. Flannagan's division. I know Lingley. He was captain over the sixth division.

Cross-examined.—I was a lientenant in the National Guards, and had twenty-three men under my command. Was not in Ashten on the night of the 14th, but in Du-

said, 'They've shot Bright, and he lies in the street, and not offer for a certain sum to blow London up. About as to the course that should be pursued, and no regular they would not entertain any doubt as to the object a month ago I told Milligen I could do so. I said I judicial inquiry took place. By the recent statute, how. for which it was delivered. He then read the speech which was bleeding, and said it had been cut with a pike. wrote to the Duke of Wellington for a place, and that ever, a special power was given to the judge in any at length, of which the following are the more man I and ham; and put my coat on, and walked up to I would bring up 2,000 men. I wrote to his grace for a criminal inquiry, to reserve any point that might arise terial portions. The meeting, it appeared, was con-C: 45-CX20-ined by Mr De Lana.—The prople were be said. It is a private matter. I could blow up any formal manner, and this he considered a very satisfac- defendant occupied the position of chairman, and in single file. I could only recognise these two. Lirgiey town in a very short time. I said so to the Duke, but tory alteration for all who were concerned in the admi. commenced his address to the persons assembled as the letter.

JOHN PLATT .- Lives in Dukinfield. On the night of ance, shoot them.

Janes. He knew nothing about Ashton. Several police officers gave cyldence as to the arrest

FIRES .- LOSS OF LIFE AND SEVERAL PERSONS SEon Monday at the London Hospital, before Mr Baker, WILLIAM PARKER had attended the Chartist room two the sproner, on the bedies of Samuel Taylor Pitts,

Reir at, and the men ran away in different directions. shire, a regular practice is now made of carrying about Cauld not swear who fired the thot, but am sure that and burning effigies, caricaturing the Northern' Constantino and Ratchiffs were close by. We followed STAR, its editors, and readers.—Notts Guardian.—them to Duck nield and the park-gates. We all went [We should be glad to know, for the informati not and slept at Crook's house. I am not, and never was a our readers, in what dark part of Derbyshire this this was rather an ungracious proceeding on the part the Name and a plately with him when in regular practice is carried on, or whether it is only a of a subordinate officer.

Central Criminal Court.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS. The Central Criminal Court opened on Monday, Sept. 18. when the Recorder charged the grand jury at some length. The calendar, he said, although only a short time had elapsed since the last session, contains the was captain over the third vivision. I tow him on the tection and security of the Crown, as he understood that a public meeting, and the act of parties who made nour against all the Chartist prisoners. 14th of August. Tassaker and Seddon belonged to thirty-one persons were committed to take their trial for that right merely a pretext for exciting their hearers | The Attorney General applied to have the trial of an offence committed under that act. Among the acts to cutrage and violence. The defendant, he was intended to the accused persons fixed for the following which had recently become law was one which gave addi. tional powers to justices of the peace out of session, and tion in society, and his position was therefore the enabled them, in cases of aggravated misdemanors, to commit the accused party for trial without bail. There being placed in his pressent position, but should have and Mr Huddlestone, who were not present, he be I wat to the top of B. nilink-street; it was about Some of my company carried pik s; but we had no justices, but as he was informed that none of the gentletran y minutes to twelve. I saw Samuel Lingley. He ord rs. and so I gave none. I have drilled my company men forming the grand jury were in the commission of then said that the meeting at which the speech in conduct the defence as soon as the following mornand with his hand put the gun down. About a hundred Chertist some time ago, but am a turrecoat now. I did reference to the reservation of points of law arising in tion in Ireland, that some of the railway stations persons were standing by Milligan who had pikes hang. not stab the poor constable, nor was I there. Have criminal cases. No legal provision formerly existed upon had been destroyed, and that the traops were dising over their shoulders. I only saw the gun that Lingley turned Queen's evidence, on my own account. Have got this subject, and when the presiding judge, upon a crimination of the corner, or join the nothing for it. Have seen the reward offered, but don't nal inquiry, felt that any legal point which was raised greatest excitement prevailed, the defendant made a greatest excitement prevailed. ranks and take an active part in the preceedings that are want it. Have not been offered anything handsome. I during the trial was deserving of further consideration, speech to a meeting, composed principally of the now going on. I went home. Soon after I heard the knew nothing about what arms any men had beyond it had been the custom for him to take upon himself to lower orders, comprising a great many brighmen, report of a gun or pistol, and immediately after the pikes. I was not to take the cannon at Dukinfield, nor respite the judgment, and to submit the point to a sort of smarting under real or imaginary grievances; and screen of a gent of a female. John Warren came up to me and was I to stop a messenger. I was not there at all. Did domestic quarum of the judges, by whom he was advited when they had heard that speech he apprehended place, and he answered my letter, but I will not tell what in order that it might be argued before the judges in a vened by a placard headed 'Is Iroland up?' and the I will not tell what he said in his letter. My wife burned nistration of the criminal law. His lordship then refer. follows:red to the statute of the 11th and 12th Vic. cap 46, which he said placed accessories before the fact in exactly the position to night. However, I obey the call with alacrity the 14th of August was in Newton-street, and heard same position as the principal felon, and gave a power to and with pleasure to myself, because I believe you are they and pikes, and were marching two deep down the that Bright had been shot. Soon after twelve I saw punish them in precisely the same manner; and this he all assembled here for the same good and religious pur street. I walked on the path beside, them. Bright two men come from the direction of Ashton. They were said was an important alteration, in connexion with the pose that I have been induced to attend here fer. The came up at Old-street. He said 'There.' I walked on Seddon and Tassaker. I had seen them before at the provisions of the act to which he had referred, for the defendant then read the bill convening the meeting, and and left them. In a little time I turned round, and Charist-rooms. They had their jacket collars turned better security of the Crown, as by that act certain proceeded, 'My friends, I was about to say, I rejoice to say a number of men with pikes round Bright. He up. I asked them if Bright had been shot. Seddon offences which formerly amounted to the crime of high thick, and I verily believe it, that Ireland is up. Not. said, "Lads, what have I done at you?" I went to him, said, "Ay, and we don't know how many more." He treason, were placed among the category of ordinary withstanding the garbled reports that we receive contiwh with ere was a shout set up. About forty or fifty ran had the same jacket that he has on now. He then wont felonies, and this statute would, therefore, apply to cases | nually, day by day, and every express that arrives, in down Stamford-street after a man. I thought he was to speak to a woman. Tassaker said to me that the of that description. This brought him to the considerate after a man. I thought he was to speak to a woman. Tassaker said to me that the lith instant in the neigha constable. I tellere three stayed believe three stayed believe three stayed believe that Dukiefield people were a set of ____ for not coming up, ration of the act in question, and to the cases of the believe sincerely that Ireland is up, and I believe that bourhood of Cologne. The entire assembly, with one corner of Stamferd-street. I heard one or two that the men who attacked Bright were a weak-hearted persons who were committed for felony under that act. Ireland will do its duty to itself. The time has now she's fired in Stamford-street. I saw a man people, and had only half done their work. He said he By that act, it was enacted that none of those offeress arrived when it is too late to mince the matter—the come up to Bright, with a pike, which he thrust went up to Bright and touched him. I asked him why which formerly were held to amount to the crime of time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in the has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in the has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in the has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that an address in time has now arrived that both Englishmen and Irishmen on the motion of M. E. Dronke, that are the did not go have a state of the motion of M. E. Dronke, that are t persons were about three or four yards off. One of hands were bloody. I saw his hands daubed with some- the object was alleged to be the actual destruction of the telligence which I deeply deplore—that is, that our sembly at Berlin. The assembly likewise recognised them made a stab, and I thought it was for me. I went thing like blood. Seddon then came back, and they Sovereign, or to imprison her, or to do her some bodily worthy, patriotic, straightforward, indomitable friend, towards Stamford-Street, and about two yards and s went away. They said they were going to clean them- harm tending to death, and all the other off-nots which Patrick O'Higgins, has been taken into custody on a half from him I saw one person raise his hand and selves. I saw Milligan at the Chartist-room on the formerly no doubt amounted to high treason, were deshoot. Bright fell, and the men ran away. I wenthems. Friday before. Lingley was there. Milligan said they clared henceforth only to amount to felony, and were to ment are prepared to arrest your indomitable champion, must give orders to the men that were not present to get be dealt with as ordinary cases of that description were Smith O'Brien, they will serve him the same. How into houses as near where the police were stationed as disposed of. The third section of the act recited the ever, I am glad to think that they have not got him yet, possible, and when the hour was given out they must offences coming within the latter description, and which and I do believe that they will have semething to de to rush out and disarm them, and if they made any resis- were excluded from being charged as high treason, and take him too. While Smith O'Bri n is surrounded by Temperance Hall, Waterloo-road. Shortly after eight among them was the offence of compassing and in- one hundred thousand brave Irish hearts, the govern-Cross-examined by Mr Halpall.—I am not a National tending to levy war against her Majesty, in order ment will have something to do to 'shop' him. I be. it was very cheering to find so many of their brethren Gust'. I was a mere inspector of the whole matter. I by force and constraint to compel her Majesty to lieve they say that he carries a brace of pistols about rally reund and support them on the present occasion, fla La 14 the smoke, and heard a woman scream. As am not a Chartist, and never was one. I was not pre-ECCT as the shot was fired I saw two men run from the sent at Bright's murder. Never had a pike or gun in imagine, intend, and devise' was rather a quaint one, dulged in by a public meeting like this; but I sincerely suit at law—but he would be mistaken; if imprisoned, crowd, and get over the big doors leading to the Char. my possession. I had a pistol, but not on that night. I but it was made use of in all the previous statutes rehope to God such is the fact; and the first dirty finger, the men would bear that imprisonment firmly for do not know how to use one. They gave me one in the lating to this description of offinee, and would be well be it a policemen in his own uniform or etherwise, that principle's sake, and come out as determined as ever, they were going. They got over the midden and ever Chartist-room. They went round and asked who was understood by a reference to those statutes. Lord Hale lays a hand upon Smith O'Brien, or any other man that if a jury should be so mistaken as to convict them, they the said wall to our back-door step. I could not tell the armed and who was not. I went there only to look stated that compass and imagine were synenimous terms, dares to vindicate the rights of his country, I trust that would go to durance with the firm personalion that about me. I sometimes paid to enter, but was not a indicating a purpose of the mind, evinced by some act member of the club. My name was not on the roll. I in furtherance of the intention accribed to the party ac- stopped, and, after observing that there were govern- of Britain. (Loud cheers.) Verificens. On the 14th of Argust I went up to Hed. don't know exactly when the pistol was given to me. See Inn. Mossly-road. I left about seven in the On the 18th they asked me if I had any cartridges or plicable to the cases that would now be brought before sentence, but there was no doubt that what he intended to any other pistol was proposed. I was there about an hour with Mr Parker, John Lord, got thirty-six balls. I did not belong to the third diviin reducing the character of the effence was important prehend the persons to whom he referred, should be reasons to whom he referred, should and external other cheps. William Parker and I went to Winterbottom's house, and his wife gave in two points: first, the punishment consequent upon a shot. The defendant then proceeded.—'Is Ireland up ! attempt that is now being made to crush the working meetings every Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, at home. I found a lot of men in our house. None of the me the bullets. I had no appointment. Never thought conviction was not so overwhelming; and secondly, the I would like to answer that in an Irish method practised man's best institution—his trades' union; this meet. prisoners were there, I went out again at about ten of using the bullets. Never showed the pistol or bullets. In this country, by putting another question, 'Is Engo'clock with Wm Parker and walked up and down the Was apprehended a formight yesterday, and have been and while all the ordinary rules of evidence were strictly land up?' I trust we are up the street. We met a man named S.ddon, who said he would in custedy since. Have had no promise of reward. enforced, all the embarrasing forms that were required night, my friends, to listen to and be advised by those to be gone through in charges of high treason were no gentlemen who will presently address you. I do not THOMAS WINTERBOTTOM, one of the brothers of the longer necessary, and the charge was dealt with in the believe there is one man who will address you teseph Consterdine, and James Scott were there, and af- prisoner Winterbottsm.—About two o'clock on the morn- same manner as an ordinary case of feleny. The grand night, but who are your best friends; consequently tere and Milligan said something, but I did not hear ing of the 15th August some men came to my house. I jury would observe that the intention to levy war and they will give you no bad advice; at the same what it was. I went out to John Lord's, but found got up and let them in ; they were my brother, Ratoliffe, put constraint upon the Crown, was the gist of the time, I think it is the duty of every man here to the door locked, and on coming back the company were Ling'ey, and John Lattimore, my brother had a gun, charge against the persons whose names appear d on register a vow to Heaven that he will never rest until both all gone. James Wrigley and William Parker were Ratcliffe a pistol, and Lattimore a gun and bayonet. the calendar, and upon this point Mr Justice Bayley, in Rogland and Ireland have obtained their rights.' The with god. We all three came cut again, and went to Lingley had no arms with him, he said he had a gun, the case of Watson, which was a charge of high treason, James Wild's the corner of Bentinck's reet. While we but had left it with a young man at Dukinfield. Did and in which one of the overt ac's was alleged to be the stood there a great party of men came up. I saw Jam a not hear Bright's name mentioned that morning. I levying of war, laid it down that it was not necessary Bright standing at the corner. Constraine, Lingley, went to bed, and went to work next morning. At eight to support that portion of the indictment, that there o'clock I returned, and found the same people there. I should be regularly organised force, or that the persons him, when the three named seized hold of Bright by did not hear their conversation. They mentioned should be proved to have marched in military array; I believe so. The next petition (and that is open and adthe ja-ket. They took him ? little way, and then left Bright's name amongst themselves, and said it was a and that if there was insurrection, which means the as- vised speaking, recollect) I hope and trust that you will ge. Soon after a gun was fired. Bright said, "What bad job that he was shot. Did not hear them say who semblage of large bodies of persons to carry out some have I done? Ratcliffs then ran at him with a pike. shot him. Ratcliffs and Lingly staid at my house till purpose contrary to law, it would amount to the levying Another then went up, and also ran at him with a pike. the following night, till between nine and ten o'clock. of war. There were several cases bearing upon the Bright said, 'Spare my life,' I do not know the second Ratcliffe went away in a jacket belonging to my brother. point, In one instance, where large bodies of persens allegiance. I hold no ellegiance to either Queen, Lords, person who ran the pike at him; he had light-co- It was like the one he has on now. My bro- length clothes on, and a round jacket. I then saw ther and he changed coats before they left. I took a their avowed of ject being not a private one, but to effect truet that I rishmen will not be satisfied, and that English. Ra c.: ff pull a pistol cut of his pocket, and fire at note from Ratcliffe to his brother. He told me to tell a general reform, held that such a proceeding was il-Bright. At that time I saw Consterdine at the left his knother to go to his father and ask for money to go hand of Ratcliffe. Lingley also was there, and had a off with. His brother went to his father's in Manchester. In some rule was laid down where crowds gus. Bright got hold of a pike with his hand. After the He came to our house the same night. I also took a assembled for the purpose of putting down meeting 'Republic for ever.' I do not wish the Queen to visit pistol was fired he fell. At the time they shot him he note from Lingley to his aunt, who returned with me, houses, although the avewed of jest was to support the was staggering. There was an alarm given to retreat, and brought some clothing, which Lingley put on, established church. In the case of Lord O corge Gordon when the great body went down Bentinck-street. I When they left I found some ammunition. They gave also, where the object was said to be to put down saw two women, who shrieked out when the report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was me some balls, which I threw into the garden. There report was no doubt that the principle which was acted upon in these doubt that the principle which was acted upon in these doubt that the principle will be sought in disseminating the principles of labour.

[Note that the principle which was acted upon in these doubt that the principle will be and Walker walking with the crowd. Kanworthy had a sizing house. On the evening of the 14th my brother cases was, that such proceedings took away from the teeth, and to Lord John Russell's, too, express my un (Loud cheers.) The present moment was indeed critigun, Walker had a pike and a pistol. They went down asked me if I knew what was to take place. That night Crown and the government those functions which legally Bentia: k-street after Bright was shot, and I followed he said all the towns in England were going to rise. I were alone vested in them. Mr Justice Bayley had laid mels the better, I am a Republican. My friends, we can to be tried at the Old Bailey, not one had ever yet stood them t. Duckenfield Brow, at the entrance of Mr said I would have nothing to de with them. About this down as the deliberate decision of the judges, and bear this no longer; and would to God that every Eng. before a magistrate. (Loud cheers.) True, the jury Hindley's park, where they stopped about three quarters eleven I went to bed. Soon after I heard a bell ring, there was no doubt that this was the law as applicable lishman and Irishman would shake hands, as has been class was a master class, and therefore migh: convict of an hour. They then went to the top of the brow and on which I went to Brighton's house. I saw about to the charge of levying war, as it was termed. In the recommended—every man armed to the toeth. The them, but the world at large and their own consciences drilled their men, and called over their names. They twenty men with pikes run by me towards Dukinfield cases that would new be brought before them, it was probacalled over fifty. They taked about fetching the can. Hall, and soon after about forty passed me from Dukin- ble that the defendants would not be charged with actually saying :- Mind, I am not recommending you to armnon ear of the park. When we were in Downes' house field with pikes. I afterwards saw my brother on levying war, but with conspiring, that was, intending decidedly not. Milligan came in, having a gun. Saddon took some Dukinfield-brow. He had a gun with him; others had to do so, and this, of course could only be inferred from their acts being of such a character as to leave no reason-Cross-examined by Mr Halsall: Have been in prison | able doubt that the intention imputed to them actually wanted more. Scott (the prisoner) said he had more at about a fortnight. I did not know whether I should be existed in their minds, and that their object was to enhis house; he went to fetch them, and I did not see called on or not. I do not knew that I am to have any deavour by force to compel her Majesty to change her reward. I do not know if I shall be discharged, and councils, and to carry out some object of their own by Seddon said we must go with him, and if any man left don't much care. I never carried a pike or pistel in my violence and force. That intention would be established by overtacts of the parties, by which was meant, acts alleged to have been committed by them in further-Inspector Maiden said that being in Liverpool some ance of the object they had in view. His lordship never had a pike or a gun. We were afraid, and that time since, he searched several vessels, and amongst then referred to the charge made to the grand jury by writer, was then called as a witness, and he also was the reason why we watched them up to Ducken- others the Ocean Monarch; and on it found the pri- Lord Chief Justice Abbott in reference to the case of read from his notes the speech delivered by the defield. I cannot tell how many guns they had. I saw soner Ratcliffe. He was in the hold of the vessel, con- Thistlewcod, in which that learned judge s'ated that fendant, and he also read a portion of a speech made cealed amongst some timber. He said his name was the law required the intention should be clearly mani- by another speaker, named Wilson, at the same fested by some act being done, tending to the furtherance meeting, in which he said, in reference to the reof some of the prisoners, after which Mr Halsall ad- that if parties were proved to have met constantly to- it was true: and if it should prove to be so, all they

> TRIAL OF MR JOHN SHAW. John Shaw, 41, undertaker, surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take his trial upon a charge of misdemeanor, and he was placed in the dock. and Mr CLERK, appeared for the crown : Mr PARRY

> was for the defence. Mr PARRY applied to the court to allow the defendant to stand upon the floor of the court, instead of remaining at the bar. Mr JUSTICE ERLE having conferred with the officers of the court, said there appeared to be a diffi-

> stance, it might be urged that it was a mis-trial. Mr PARRY said, it would be a convenience to him if he had the opportunity of conferring with the defendant, and that he should be placed in a position

to enable him to do so. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he had no objection to the course suggested by the learned counsel, it the court considered it would be legally adopted. custody of the sheriff, and if it was done, it must be ought to be acquitted. upen his responsibility.

Mr Under-Sheriff France said, he did not feel

himself authorised in removing the defendant from his position in the dock, Mr PARRY said, that after the consent given by

The Attorney-General then briefly addressed the him greater satisfaction than to find that a jury, who jury, and then explained the nature of the charge after reaping it and considering it with attention, against the defendant. The indictment contained could come to the conclusion that it was of the innoagainst the defendant. The indictment contained two counts, the first charging him with sedition, and the second with being present at an unlawful assembly; and with regard to the latter charge, he observed that all persons who were present, and who took an active partat meetings where violent and indicates the condition of the country of the countr flammatory addresses were made, were equally guilty the public peace, it would be equally their duty to names of 176 prisoners, and that number would in all in the eye of the law. As to the other portion of the damped up very briefly, and the charge, there was no magic in the term sedition.

Mr Justice Erre summed up very briefly, and the their labours, and it would be his duty to make some remarks upon a few of the cases, and also with regard to cl ff: and Consterdine are captains of what are called National Guards. Ratcliffe over the fifth division, Consterdine over the fifth division, Consterdine over the first. A man named Millian was constant to the Legislature, the object of which was to remedy deception and in the Legislature, the object of which was to remedy deception and in opposition to the constituted judgment being respited. steraine over the first. A man named Milligen was feets that existed in the administration of the criminal commander over the whole district. Elward Flannagan law, and particularly to the act passed for the better pre-

'Friends, you have placed me in rather a responsible

defendant made another speech, after some other speakers had addressed the meeting, in which he said-Friends, the veteran Waddington has alluded to petitioning. I merely mention this fact to put the meeting present, every man will be prepared with his own petition. bave no patience with this set of rapscallions. I have no allegiance for such atuses. I never took the oath of Ireland, and yet I would not wish to see a hair of her head injured. I have no personal animosity to the

the jury had the evidence before them it would be their duty to say whether the speech came within the scope of fair honest discussion, or whether it was not, as suggested bylthe indictment, intended to operate upon the persons who heard it as a means of ex-

citing them to acts of violence and disorder. Mr James White, the government shorthand of the learned judge to whom he had referred, but he O'Brien that the time for speaking was at an end. thought he had laid enough before the grand jury to and that it was time to do something more. enable them to understand the nature of the charge Mr Panny addressed the jury for the defendant

that would be brought before them. He should follow with great energy, and at considerable length. He appeared upon the depositions, in order that the accused the desendant of the orime with which he was mind that he should obtain another conviction. He The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr WELSEY, Mr Bodkin, cailed upon the jury, however, to disappoint the Attorney-General in that expectation; and he believed that if they looked at the case dispassionately and exerted themselves to overcome the prejudice to which he had alluded, that they would acquit the defendant. The learned counsel then proceeded to urge upon the jury most of the topics that were introduced upon the former trials for sedition, and com culty with regard to the manner in which the jury plained that proceedings should be instituted by the should be summoned in the case of a defendant who government against a poor man like the defendant, who government against a poor man like the defendant, who persons in a much higher station, who, during court, and said that if it were permitted in this in- the excitement of the Reform Bill and Corn Law agitation, had made infinitely more violent speeches, proceeded to comment upon the different portions of

the Attorney-General, he could not help thinking ful one, and nothing but a strong sense of duty, and had come to his death unfairly.

Mr Parry said he was retained to defend some of the prisoners, and his learned friends, Mr Ballantine were some other alterations with regard to the powers of paused before he acted in the manner that rendered lieved, were also retained for others. He considered It was directed. Have been in custody a fortalght to peace, he did not think it was necessary to call their attention to the subject at any greater length.

James M Higan cried out, 'Now, Sam, have more sense,' diverging and more time and the report that the same and in After some discussion, the Court ordered the trial to stand for Friday morning.

CUFFAY AND OTHERS.

APPLICATION FOR C'PY OF INDICTMENT REFUSED. Mr BALLANTINE as plied to have a copy of the indictment furnished by the Crown to the prisoners for whom he appeared.

Mr Huddlestone and Mr Kinderley made a similar application on behalf of other prisoners. should be conducted in the same way as other cases meeting separated. of felony, and that it would be improper to make any difference between them by furnishing the parties members of this branch of the Land Company was which the prisoners were supplied would give them of hearing the directors explain the proposed alterafull nformation as to the charge which they were tions in the regulations of the Company, and the full information as to the energy which they were called upon to answer. He did not think it right that any other facility should be afforded to the prisoners except that which was allowed by the law.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN PRUSSIA.

The New RHENISH GAZETTE of the 19th instant, states that a popular meeting of several thousand indissentient voice, voted for the establishment of a to the Aid Fand.' 4th, 'That a lease for life and the Committee of Public Safety established at Cologne.

GREAT MEETING OF THE MASONS AND BUILD.

On Wednesday evening the above bedy met at the o'clock Mr Roger Grey was called to the chair, and said, directors have faithfully performed their arduous it was very cheering to find so many of their broken. Here (said the Attorney General) the defendant they had the sympathy of the whole united trades committee be present. The following gentlemen

Mr Tuanga moved the first resolution, as follows :-the grand jury: The result of the alteration of the law to have said was, that any person who attempted to apmasons, in common with the working classes are entitled to, shall be conceded.'

He said it might be a long time ere some of them should sgain have the opportunity of standing on that or a similar platform-but if so, equal or better men would be found to fill their places. The 'four o'clock' was their right, and must be maintained. (Loud cheers.) No doubt our prosecutors thought they would incarcerate the leaders, and put down the trades unions-but let them not be deceived. He cared not for the punish. ment that might be inflicted on him, all he asked at the same defending of the improved demand rather more money. There was an hands of his follow men was, that the femilies of the bands of his fellow men was, that the families of the victims should be supported. (Loud cheers.) Let union exist amongst the operatives, and they must succeed, short hours of labour was the best means of giving work to those who were now starving for want of employment; it would be far better that the men left work every day at four o'clock than that thousands should be succeed. There has been a fair sale for a being rapidly secured. There has been a fair sale for every day at four o'clock than that thousands should be walking about in a state of starvation. (Great applause.)
He conversed with a capitalist the other day, who had declared himself 'decidedly opposed to the union.'

Bublin Corn Exchange, Tuesday. — Our market to-Why should he ! simply because 'union was strength,' and were the men thoroughly united, the dictates of humanity might whisper to them, limit the hours of

sabour to eight per day. (Loud cheers.)
Mr Guanith, in acconding the resolution, recom-Mr Guaniti, in seconding the resolution, recom-mended a call of the trades of London to be made, and livered last week from the London official warehouses disseminating the principles of the rights of labour.

(Loud cheers.) The present moment was indeed critical, and he believed that out of the twenty-one about steady, and full prices are paid. defendant concluded this pertion of his address by would acquit them. (Loud cheers.) He had never seen either Trego or his men, and sure he was, that were his case submitted to a jury of his peers, they would held him The Attorney-General read some other parts of from the Masons' Society, and asked was it right that endeavouring to supply themselves with rods. Very conguiltless. Mr Gurrill here recited the manifold blessings

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr Joseph Wood came forward to move the second resolution :- 'That it is the opinion of this meeting, in order to carry out the present struggle, we should rally round the masons indicted, and contribute liberally fested by some act being done, tending to the furtherance | meeting, in which he said, in follow working short time fifty-seven. Last week the other of the criminal object in view; but he also laid it down port of the insurrection in Ireland, that he hoped that if parties were proved to have met constantly to. It was true: and if it should prove to be so, all they bad from beginning to end. Since the world began the 40,631; working short time fifty-seven. Last week the total number at work was 41,164, this week it is only bad from beginning to end. Since the world began the 40,631; working short time fifty-seven. Last week the total number at work was 41,164, this week it is only 10,631; working short time fifty-seven. Last week the constantly to. few had lived on the meny, but he thought the time had 37,989; short time last week 2,605, this week 2,682. carrying out their illegal object that they endeavoured attention of the government, and keep the soldiers only, and allow the few to produce for themselves. Why should it? simply because unitedly they could protect labour, and deprive oppression of its sting, Should the twenty-one indicted be sent to prison, he trusted his fellow workmen would keep up the glorious fight of 'right against might,' and that on the day of It might be said, what could a few working men do; but let shem remember that the mighty Themes flowed from its source over a few pebbles, trickling along, deep but let them remember that the mighty Themes flowed enning as it went, until at length joined by many a tribu-VERRELY BURNED.—On Saturday morning last a fire the course that was adopted by the learned judge on that said he felt assured that, under ordinary circum. its deep bosom the produce of the world's wealth; and tary stream, it became a powerful current, bearing on its deep bosom the produce of the world's wealth; and so it might be with them — they might commence with their shillings—thence to pounds, and thousands of pounds, until at length by union they formed a monetar;

Solution in the stream of the world's wealth; and manufacturer—Henry Mosely and James Barbazon Murphy, Derby, carvers—Richard Moyle, Penryn, Cornwall, ironmonger—Edward Pearson, Norwich, modeller—John Render and Edward Render, York, tailors—Suddragh, Robert Cornwall, its constant of the stream of the stre occasion in not giving any details of the statements that stances, the jury would never think of convicting so it might be with them - they might commence with power, that would be perfectly irresistible. (Tremendous cheering, during which Mr Wood resumed his

Mr A. CAMPBELL supported the resolution, which

CHARGE OF POISONING.—On Wednesday evening, a coroner's inquest was held in the vestry-room of St mawr, Brecknockshire, publican—J Epps, Maidstone, fellmonger and woolstapler—G G Fry, Diader, Somerses. the bar a pistol that would do fer him. I am one of the graveds, and had been about a fortnight. I had a about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the same that more about a fortnight. I had a about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the same that more about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the same character that he had submitted to their room.

The inquestion of the other parties councils. His lordship then proceeded to refer to some ral was a chief which the twelvement the same throughout the same that more about a fortnight. I had a about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the had succeeded in obtaining a conviction in every twelvement the same throughout the processes. I was a Cherrical to their room.

She provided to refer to some ral was a chord with victory. Greene, a child which hat the time of death was a chief work of the other cases in the calendar would do for him the processes. I was a chord with victory. Greene, a child which hat the time of death was a chief work of the other cases in the calendar to some ral was there to some ral was the councils. His lordship then proceeded to refer to some ral was there to some ral was the councils. His lordship then proceeded to refer to some ral was the councils. He had a bout nine of the same through the proceeded in obtaining a conviction in every which the proceeded in obtaining a conviction in every which the proceeded in obtain a jury, and he came there now relying upon the terest in the neighbourhood, from the freely-circulary, and he came there now relying upon the terest in the neighbourhood, from the freely-circulary, and he came there now relying upon the terest in the neighbourhood, from the freely-circulary ironmonger—W J Pattrick, Walsoken, Norfolk, tailor—F. Roper, Nottingham, schoolmaster and bookseller—F. which he was quite aware prevailed in the breasts of its own mother, and from the inquiry having been the jury, and on that ground felt assured in his own demanded by its own father, who stated to the oc- son, Liverpool, butcher. roner, Mr W. Payne, that he verily believed the rumours were founded in truth, and that he had always entertained strong suspicions on the subject, a'though he had not, up to the present moment, sought for an investigation. At the time of the child's death, the parents lived at 103. Fetter-lane where the father carried on the trade of a butcher but it appeared that the husband and wife had lived together very unhappily for several years past; and that the woman had seized the opportunity of her that the woman had seized the opportunity of her husband's imprisonment for debt to elope from him, leaving her living children to the care of the parish.

The body was exhumed.—Mr Hutchinson, surgeon, residing in Farringdon-screet, stated, his opinion from variour tests he had used, that the child had been thrown into prison, and other means of terror were made use of to prevent the sale of the functament prevent prevent prevent the sale of the functament prevent prevent the sale of the functament prevent were not only not prosecuted, but actually rewarded from variour tests he had used, that the child bay for what they had done. The learned counsel then not died of poison,-After the nurse who attended the child had been examined, the father commenced a the speech, and endeavoured to show that they bore violent tirade against his wife, whom he charged with the democratic organs. Both in her private life a much more innocent interpretation than was put administering poison to his child, and with since an example of virtue and honour worthy of universal imithat if even the meaning of the defendant was doubt- she had threatened to poison him, about eight yea a friends—and the respect of her townspeople, words can-Mr Justice Erle said, the defendant was in the ful, he was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and ago, he had been afraid to eat either pie or pudding not properly describe. Her departure from this life is made by her, lest she should have carried her threats described by her afficted family and the many made by her, lest she should have carried her threats | deeply lamented by her afflicted family and the many The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in his reply, said that into execution.—The jury here intimated to the cothe learned counsel for the defendant had repre- roner that their minds were all thoroughly made up sented him as coming there that day flushed with on the subject of the inquiry, and immediately revictory; but he could assure them that the task of turned a unanimous verdict, that 'There was so Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windrells conducting these prosocutions had been a most pain evidence to lead the jury to suppose that the deceased

a feeling that if he had reted otherwise would have learn detrimental to the public interest, and endan-Board of Guardians, on Saturday, an application the New-square. Have never spoken to any one about paneaus editor. Perhaps, our Derby friends moment, and he did not feel justified in taking any them. He then referred again to the speech made by an amputated leg in the churchyard. Referred to the the defendant, and said that nothing would give auditors, berlin.

Aational Land Company.

MR O'CONNOR'S PROPOSITIONS.

As it is the intention of the Directors to visit each branch of the Company in support of their views for its future management, and to abide by the resolutions of the members, we think it impolitic, and a useless encroachment on the columns of the STAR, to publish resolutions adopted previous to the

LEEDS.-MPT. Clark attended a meeting of the members of this branch on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of explaining the proposed alterations in the constitution of the Company, all the alterations were assented to, except the proposal for a lease, a large majority of the members of the branch deciding in favour of freehold.

HULL -At a meeting of the members of this branch which was held on Friday evening last, at which Messrs M'Grath and Clark were present, all the propositions were carried.

Dongaster .- On Tuesday evening Mr M'Grath attended a meeting of the Land Branch of this place, held at the house of Wilkinson. Mr Peter Foden in the chair. The several propositions for amending the organisation of the Company were discussed seriatim and unanimously agreed to. After having past a vote of indemnity to the directors for retaining office under the circumstances of the Company, beyond the prescribed term, the meeting dissolved.

Dewsbury .- A very full meeting of the members of this branch took place in the Cloth Hall on Thursday evening. Mr M Grath was present to explain the propositions of the directors. The several points were most carefully discussed and unanimously Mr Justice Erle said the trials of the prisoners adopted. Votes of thanks having been passed to Mr were for felony, and it appeared to him that they M'Grath, and Mr Sucksmith, the Chairman, the

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE -A special meeting of the with copies of the indictments. The depositions with | held on Monday evening, Sep. 18th, for the purpose shares. 2nd. That location by bonus be substituted for location by ballot. 3rd, That each paid-up member shall pay to the said fund one penny per share per week; that is, twopence per week for two shares; three; ence per weak for three shares; and 'o rpence per week for four shares; and that the nonpaid-up members shall commence paying up their shares in the same ratio, and then commence paying ninety-nine years in reversion, be substituted for a conveyance in fee.' 5:h, 'That the aid money be repaid to the Company, in half-yearly instalments after three years' occupation.' 6th, 'That the rents be reduced from five to four per cent. upon the outlay.' 7th, 'That the estates of the Company which are or may be purchased, shall be transferred from the hands of Mr O'Connor, to three trustees, to be appointed by the Company.' 8th, 'That no more members be entered in the Company.' 9th, 'That this meeting unanimously agree in voting, that the the present time.'

CHELSEA - A meeting of the members of this branch of the Land Company was held at the Free Traders' Arms, Exeter-street, on Tuerday evening last.—Mr Ford in the chair, when the following resolutions were agreed to :—'That a committee of seven be appointed, and five to form a quorum. That no business be transacted unless five of the were appointed to serve on the committee for the That it is the opinion of this meeting that the prethe above place, to receive contributions and transact

The Markets.

MARK-LANE, Sept. 18 .- The trade in wheat has through out the past week maintained a decidedly firm tone, and prices have crept up about 2s per qr. The prices to day were similar. On Wednesday the trade ruled steady at Monday's prices. Indian corn continues in good request, and there are buyers at late rates; but importers Price of Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the

are being rapidly secured. There has been a fair sale for

day was firm for all descriptions of grain, and oats and beans were 3d to 6d dearer. There was no improved de-mand for Indian corn, a reduction of 1s to 2s having been submitted to,

was 193,000lb. The market has been rather dull.

The steady home demand for manufacturing purposes continues unabated, and within the last fortnight it has been deemed advisable, in one instance, to declare an advance of 10s. per ton upon nail-rods, by a house of the first standing, in order to prevent toe great an accumulation of orders; since the nail ironmongers of the district, after having been induced to abandon an attempt at resuch a noble institution should be destroyed? (Loud siderable orders have lately arrived from various parts of the Continent. In the pi; trade prices are also well supported, and a brisk demand prevails.

STATE OF TRADE. Manchester, Tuesday.—We have again to report a depressed market. Little has been done during last week, and to day there was no disposition to purchase towards their defence, and that in the event of a conviction, we pledge ourselves to take care of their families, and determinedly carry on our glorious cause.

His wife asked him the other day—in the event of his families is most favourable.

His wife asked him the other day—in the event of his families is most favourable.

His wife asked him the other day—in the event of his fam. The return of the state of employment is not so going to prison, what should she do? he had teld her favourable as last week. There are 513 fewer hands at his fellow workmen would provide for her. (Loud present at work, a decrease of 510 working full time, and of those working short time fifty-seven. Last week the

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, September 19.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. J C Barratt, Strand, carver—A Holmes, Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

BANKRUPTS. shire, provision dealer—Stephen Gilbert Fryman, Rye, Sussex, wine merchant—Richard Gay, Dover, mustard Shadrach Robson, sen., Watlass, Bedale, Yorkshire, farmer-William Watson, Golden Valley, Derbyshire, innkeeper-John Yates, sen., Colton, Staffordshire, corn

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

I Batkin, Stafford, baker—W Coxon, Beeston, Notting-hamshire, shopkeeper—E D Chapman, Isle of Thanet, ticket collector at the Ramsgate terminus of the South Wheelhouse, Nottingham, journeyman printer-W Wil

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Bryan, Glaszow, grocer—George Henderson, Leith, clothier—James Russell and W Somerville, Glas-gow, cotton spinners—Thomas Paterson, Glasgow, spirit lealer-James Patison and W A. Turner, Glasgow, thread manufacturers-John Robertson, Leith, spirit dealer—Thomas Thomson, Glasgow, manufacturer.

DEATHS,

prevent the sale of the 'unstamped newspapers,' the de ceased courageously took upon herself that mission; and from that to the present time continued the sale of an example of virtue and honour worthy of universal imifriends who knew and appreciated her sterling worth.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmi. ster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Groprietor FEARQUS OCONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewitt, of Mo. 18, Charles-street, Brand don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Nav ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, Mo. 166 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket in the City of West Great Windmill Street, Haymarket in the City of West Great Windmill Street Great Windmill minster.—Saturday Soptember 23rd, 18484