CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—It is stated that M. Villemain, Minister for Public Instruction, has been struck with insanity. Three persons are already indicated as likely to succeed him in office—namely, Count Montalivet, M. de Salvandy, and M. Rossi (Peer of France). The latter will be the man, in all

THE BLOODY GOVERNMENT.—A Madrid journal of Dec. 17th, publishes the following list of individuals who have been shot for political offences in Spain from December 1st, 1843, to December 13th,

In the barrack of San Francisco, General Narvaez being present, three sergeants, a corporal, and a

By the Capt. Gen. of Galicia, Feb. 21, 1844, a peasant By General Roncali, at Villafranca, Feb. 14th, 1844, officers and peasants # In Galicia, March 13th, 1814 By General Roncali, March 15th, 1814

By General Roncali, the unfortunate secretary, Garrido, March 20th, 1844 By the Baron de Meer, at Barcelona, March 23rd,

cold blood, after being made prisoners, besides those who fell in the field, July 1, 1844 By General Breton, at Saragossa, suspected of having been implicated in the shooting of Estella, July 13,

being engaged in the Theatre conspiracy, Nov.

In Nov. 1844, at Valencia, two officers... ... In Nov. 1844, at Logrono, Zurbano's two sons, brother in law, and five others... In Nov. 1814, at Anso, by Gen. Breton... ... At Anso and Echo, by the same... At the same places, Dec. 13, 1811...

Total... 217

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE,—M. Martinez de la Rosa has presented to the Cortes a bill for the abolition of the slave trade. The principle contained in this bill has long been recognised by our Govern ment, agreeable to pending treaties, but a law was wanted, making the trade a penal offence, which is the object of the present measure.

MORE ARRESTS .- M. Caballero, Minister of the Interior under Lopez, who was living in seclusion at his country seat, has been arrested and imprisoned, as have also several respectable inhabitants of Cuenca. SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetie of the 24th inst. contains the decree of the Government of Lucerne, ordering the re-organization of the landsturm, "to protect persons and property against the attack of foreign hordes of bri-All men able to carry arms were to be incorporated with the landsturm, and to assemble in vaders." Dr. Steiger, one of the prisoners taken in number to 20,000,000 people, having performed the during the last revolt, had been permitted to visit his patients, accompanied by two gendarmes and eight soldiers. The authorities of Lucerne had seized a sum of 80,000f. in specie, deposited by M. Jules Salzmann in the hands of a banker of that city. Jules Salzmann in the hands of a banker of that city. Colonel Guggenbuhler had died at Lenzbourg in the were invested with it, under the laws of the different would result in ultimate success. Belgium had assimilated her flag to that of the United States, for arms of his wife and sister. Confined by illness during the whole summer, he left his bed to defend the cause of liberty, and the fatigues he experienced and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which in the outbreak of the 8th inst. had completely exities our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has hausted his strength.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CANTONS.—The excite-16th ult. A plan for an association against the Jesuits was organised, and a petition to the government of Berne finally agreed upon, calling upon it to place itself at the head of the cantons opposed to the establishment of the Jesuits in Switzerland. Hostile resolutions were also passed in a meeting at Zofingue. The canton of Schwytz marched troops to the frontier of Lucerne on the 16th. Meanwhile. the executive council of Lucerne addressed to all the cantons a federal resolution, according to which the formation of volunteer corps is prohibited. The irritation is displayed in the most violent language. A radical journal, printed at Argau, offered a premium of 75 Swiss francs to whomsoever shall kill a Jesuit, or one of their adherents. M. Walcer, a member of the grand council of Argau, had tendered the resignation of his seat in that assembly:-"Having participated in the expedition against their carbines that the Swiss people must, in future, dictate their wishes; for the federal compact no longer exists. It has been long since torn and replaced by the golden league: the league of the Borrowmeans (Catholic party). Not a vestige of that compact is now entire." The grand council refused to accept this resignation. The grand council of Zurich assembled on the 16th, for the purpose of appointing a burgo-master: The election, under existing circumstances, was considered of the highest importance. After five ballots, M. Zehnder, the liberal candidate, obtained two votes more than his competitor, M. Bluntschi, the Conservative candidate, and was declared duly returned.

TURKEY. Constantinople, Dec. 11.—The progress of diplomatic negociations has again been impeded by the birth, on the 9th inst., of another child to the Sultan. This time it is a princess, who bears the name of Muniré, i. c., Brilliant. To-day the Sultan holds, in consequence, a rikkiab, or levee, which is attended by all the high functionaries, who are, therefore, absent from their offices. By the last accounts from Persia it would appear that Dr. Wolff will be called upon to make a protracted stay at Tehran, until the settlement of the pecuniary obligations he contracted on withdrawing from the territories of Bokhara. Reports state that during the late storms some six or pardy. eight English vessels have been lost in the Azoff and Black Sea. The weather has cleared up at last, and we shall soon ascertain the real extent of the alleged losses. We have gales here every winter which generally moderate at the end of three or four days, whereas

UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY EVENING.—The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in Bootle-bay at four o'clock this afternoon. The Electoral College had unanimously confirmed the late Presidential and Vicepresidential elections. Congress met on Monday, 2d The only formidable impediments in the way of its sucinst., and the President's message, which we annex, was delivered on the following day. The anterior gress of modification by the improvements of the age proceedings of Congress are interesting. In the Senate, on the 3rd, Mr. M'Dufie introduced a joint senatives from that remote region to come up to the resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United | capital, so that their constituents shall participate in all States. The resolution provides that the first eight the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that, in the articles of the treaty rejected by the Senate last session, shall be the fundamental law of union between will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme authorities of that Republic shall agree to the same; and, also, that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed period after the ratification of the treaty compact, shall be done immediately, or in a like period after, the authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to the resolution. It was arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Unisimilar joint resolution was also reported in the verse for His wisdom to direct us in the path of our House. On the following day Mr. Benton introduced | duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purhis bill of last session, providing for the "re-annexa- poses. tion of Texas;" and this was also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On the same day a resolution, introduced by Mr. Allen, calling upon against confederacies, by writers on government, is the dividends, and a large surplus revenue intrusted to their came down to Calcutta, where intelligence of the the President of the United States for information liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to ex- tragic issue reached him, coupled with the informathe Oregon questions, was, after some opposition, local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or sequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speadopted by a vote of twenty-four to sixteen. Another endangered the safety of the whole confederacy. We can resolution, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, for copies of all corpeanes and safety. The United States are becoming too and, in the language of the day, more becomes plenty. Tespondence between France and the American Mi-importation of solutions. It therefore the Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting nister at Paris, relative to the proposed annexation, observation of other nations. It therefore may, in the upon this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion was adopted. A bill to establish a uniform line for progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in soon passes away, and the country is overrun with an inthe election of electors of President and Vice-presi- the states in which they may prevail, and in no degree af- debtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to dent was under consideration. We have received fecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but visit every department of industry with great and ruinous 8 mass of official documents connected with secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necesthe question of annexation. It appears that Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of sary on the part of Government to guard against this during the past spring and autumn an active political parties, until at last the conflict of opinion, proand exceedingly lengthy correspondence has been ducing an alienation of friendly feeling among the people tinctly to understand that the favours of the Government taking place between the United States, Mexico, of the different states, may involve in one general de-Texas, France, and no doubt England, with respect struction the happy institutions under which we live. It to annexation; the most important facts disclosed by which are, that, in pursuance of instructions received to individuals is equally so in regard to states. An interfrom Calhoun to "use strong language," Mr. Shan-

* This section includes the unfortunate Bonet, general and president of the revolutionary body.
† These murdered victims were Carlists. The remain ing 97 of the 217 were Republicans or Liberals, opposed to the infernal tyranny of Munoz, Narvaez, and Co.

† Capt. San Just, one of the most devoted and heroic of the Republican defenders of Barcelona. This hero, who, at the period of his death, was but twenty-two years of age, was collaterally descended from St. Just, the immortal legislator of the French Revolution.

Docthern S

NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

VIII. NO. 373.

non, the United States Minister to Mexico, at once proceeded to do so, by protesting, "in the most solemn form," against the invasion of Texas, and against the manner in which Mexico was acting the true policy of nations would seem to be growing and is kept by them a prisoner. An insurrection above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful and is kept by them a prisoner. An insurrection of the solution of the solut towards that country in regard of General Woll's becoming deeper among the enlightened everywhere; and order of June last. According to the generality of there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherish-the accounts, Mr. Shannon had suspended diplomatic ing the sentiment, and adopting the means of preserving relations with Mexico, but the reports want confirma- and giving it permanence, than those of the United tion. The remainder of the correspondence referred | States. to above shows that Texas, alarmed by the threats of an invasion by Mexico, applied to the United States Government for the fulfilment of Mr. Murphy's pledge of military assistance and protection, which, it may be remembered, Mr. Murphy was rebuked for giving, as beyond his authority. This fact was adverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application, which deverted to in the reply to the application which deverted to in the reply to the application. clined rendering the assistance, on the ground that the promise was to be in force only while the treaty was pending; and as the treaty had fallen through, blishmen by the refusal of the Senate to ratify, the promise had tect American emigrants proceeding to the disputed fallen with it. Outbreaks of the most serious chaterritory. He adds-racter had certainly occurred in different states of It will afford the great Mexico. Nearly one-half of the Mexican army had and favourable termination to the existing negociations revolted, and declared against Santa Anna, if the upon terms compatible with the public honour; and the reports brought by these vessels are correct. The best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed Government were put to the greatest trouble to to this end. obtain money to prosecute the war against Texas, and everything was at odds and ends. Congress had voted unanimously an approval of Senor Rejon's correspondence with Mr. Shannon, and it was thought able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement that Santa Anna, through the impending war, might and adjustment of other matters in difference between the be able, by obtaining command of the purse, to keep United States and the Government of her Britannic Mapossession of the sword of State. Meantime, General Paredes has placed himself at the head of a revolt, and has publicly denounced Santa Anna, complaining of the disorganization of the army, the abuses of the treasury department, the disorder existing in the public offices, alleged breaches of law and violations

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proceedings against that province. THE MESSAGE.

It is impossible for us to give this document entire, occupying, as it does, nearly a page of the London daily papers. All the "points," however, we do give, and no fact of importance is omitted in

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT .-STABILITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude blessings which our country, under His kind providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the duties levied on our tobacco and other leading articles of exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing agricultural production; and yielding in return, on our has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the chief town of their respective districts at the first | the harmony of our political system. The great moral of their industry, as should not come into competition sound of the tocsin, and "march to destroy the in- spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating or but a limited one, with articles, the product of our vaders." Dr. Steiger, one of the prisoners taken in number to 20,000,000 people, having performed the manufacturing industry. during the last revolt, had been permitted to visit high and important function of electing their Chief The President adds states, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selec- purposes of direct trade. Negociations were pending tion of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, with other states. been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the ment occasioned by the late conflict in the canton of Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at Lucerne has by no means subsided, but it seems to various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits spread rather than otherwise. A popular assembly of and pretensions of those who were presented for their about 3,000 persons, chiefly composed of citizens of suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to Berne, Soleure, and Argau, and refugees from Lu- restrain within proper limits the popular zeal, or to precerne, was held in the church of Faubrunnen, on the vent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, everywhere ssesses the American mind, and controuls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We annot dwell upon this picture without recognising in it hat deep and devoted attachment, on the part of the eople, to the institutions under which we live which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the people, of their chief executive officer, has been the apprehension of entire Government. A security against this is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that we live under a confederacy embracing already Lucerne," he says, "I cannot remain any longer a reference to the decision of the other States. The member of the councils of the republic. It is with right of suffrage and the mode of conducting the election are regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features Thus it is, that, unlike what might be the results under | if the treaty were ratified; but by that threat they were consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States vithout disturbing to any dangerous extent the tranquillity of others. The great experiment—a political confederacy, each member of which is supreme as to al matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal nessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and,

The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full the present lasted, off and on, a full fortnight. Even exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, at present the bosom of the sea is anything but a bed and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best and which subjected the Government to the necessity o calculated to advance its own happiness;—these are the great and important guarantees of the constitution, which large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—ANTICIPATED WAR BETWEEN | the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of of upwards of 7,000,000 dollars on account of the interest. union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoid- and in redemption of more than 5,000,000 dollars of the ing all interpolations by forced construction, under the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, guise of an imagined expediency, upon the constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as ment of outstanding treasury notes, and meeting an inactively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of stalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the district cessful expansion (time and space) are so far in the pro- remain in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. benefits of our system of government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist in the great work of advancing the standard of civilisation, and giving a wider spread to the

under the guide and direction of a superintending Provi-

and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every

States, or the people of the States, in sentiment and feel-

OBJECTIONS TO BEPUBLICANIEM ANSWERED. One of the strongest objections that have been urged erning the state of the negotiations pending on Governments, or the people of foreign states, either in their should ever be borne in mind that what is true in regard banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged cirference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighbourhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness, and prosperity of states. It may be most devoutly hoped that ments similar to those which it has had recently to the good sense of the American people will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

THE OREGON. Since the closing of your last session, a negociation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipoten

The President proceeds to recommend the esta-blishment of military posts at suitable points, to pro-It will afford the greatest pleasure to witness a happy

CLAIMS ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It would have given me the highest gratification in this my last annual communication to Congress to have been jesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be with the greatest promptitude removed, that it must be regarded as cause of regret that any unnecessary of Texas, not on the score of right on the part of the in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to are Texians, but on that of the mismanagement of the altogether insignificant in amount when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition, indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave trade, deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and people.

> FOREIGN TREATIES. The President then goes on to state the result of negociations with other nations:-I informed the two houses of Congress, in my message

of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negociate a treaty with the Germanic States, composing the Zollverein, if it to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and | could be done-stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous part, a reduction of duties on such articles, the production

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The President proceeds to a consideration of the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing between Mexico and Texas. He says— Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or purposes to make, formidable prepaproclamations preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity; and which if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negociation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas.

After stating that a strong representation was made from the United States to Mexico, he proceeds to argue against the practice and policy of the proceedings of the Mexicans, to show that the Texians had only done what was natural and inevitable, for tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the contest, the consequences of which must be fearful. He then comes to the annexation treaty:-

Upon the ratification of the treaty, the executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal twenty-six States, no one of which has power to controll the election. The popular vote in each State is basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undetaken at the time appointed by the laws, and such | fined by the treaty. The executive proposed to settle vote is announced by its electoral college, without these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negociation upon right of suffrage and the mode of conducting the election that point could have been undertaken between the United States of Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. Mexico threatened war with the states

not to be influenced, nor was it required. The President adds, his opinion was, that if the treaty had been ratified by the senate, it would Montreal, and other claims to be submitted for your con- gether with a variety of rare birds, &c., which are the have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. The treaty peace and happiness, while, by a voluntary compact with was not ratified; but, said he, a controlling majority others, it concedes to the united power of all the protec. of the people, and a large majority of the states, tion of its citizens in matters not domestic—has been so have declared in favour of immediate annexa far crowned with complete success. The world has wit- tion. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of congress from their respective constituents in terms the most emphatic. It is dence, the developments of the past may be regarded but the will of both the people and the states, that as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots immediately. It may be hoped, in carrying into and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. The Texians, he measure or effort which may be made to alienate the proceeded, were still desirous of throwing themselves under the protection of the states, and no ing, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the complaint could be apprehended from any other terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred quarter. It was a question for their decision observance of the guarantees of the Constitution, will whether she should be received or not, the forms preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; of annexation having been already resolved upon while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeo- between the two governments. The decree of

> unadjusted. The President next congratulates the nation on the

improved condition of the treasury :— The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and setting apart upward of 2,000,000 dollars for the payof Columbia, an estimated surplus of upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, over and above the existing appropriations, will

that, under the existing financial system-resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816-the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the states, are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States-where so many inducements are held out for speculation-the depositores of the surplus revenue, consisting of banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, requires the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits in the form of travagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary conif its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their culation. The Government, through its revenue, has at all times an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care whether the country be involved in embarrassencounter, or, aided by the action of the treasury, shall dates are, Bombay, Dec. 2nd; Calcutta, Nov. 23rd; be preserved in a sound and healthy condition. The dan-

the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great The President then proceeds to observe on the reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, &c.; which, the houses of Congress upon the happy auspices under which they had assembled, and the improved prospects of trade, manufactures, and revenue. The fol-

owing is the concluding paragraph of the Message :-Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others more able than myself the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying recollection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that British Consul, and apologise for his conduct towards when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have the dragoman. As respects the latter, the Porte found myself constrained to resort to the qualified veto, it having succeeded in establishing that he was an Ottohas neither been followed by disapproval on the part of man subject, the Governor was only "invited to treat the people nor weakened in any degree their attachment him in future with more moderation." to that great conservative feature of our Government.

Washington, December, 1844.

Conviction of a Murderer.—New York, Dec. 4. The trial of William Miller, which has been rialise the Government to take their case into in progress before the Circuit Court at Troy for some consideration. days past, on a charge of murdering George West, more than two years ago, in the town of Sandlake, Rensslaer county, was terminated on Tuesday, Dec. 3rd. The evidence, though wholly circumstantial, seems to have been conclusive; and the jury, after being out a few hours, brought in a verdict of Guilty On Wednesday morning Judge Parker pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner, assuring him there was no hope of pardon. The 28th of January is the day fixed for Miller's execution.

CANADA. The Canadian Parliament met.

Speaker, Sir Allan M'Nab, who was opposed for that office by Augustin M. Morin. We give the following extract from the Governor-General's speech :deeply involved will be entitled to your earnest consideration. None can be more important than the improvement of the education of the people, which is one of the most urgent duties of the State; and I anxiously hope, that in addition to such other amendments of existing laws on this momentous question as may be required in either section of the province, your wisdom may be able to devise ome arrangement respecting the University of King's College, that may receive the sanction of the Crown, and give general satisfaction in the colony. The municipal institutions of the province, the provisions for which have, in Lower Canada, proved, to a great extent, nugatory, will, no doubt, engage your attention, as well as the state of the prisons and the want of lunatic asylums. The melioration of the means of communication throughout the province, on which its prosperity mainly depends, for production is unavailing if means do not exist of reaching market, also deserves consideration. The eastern townships of Lower Canada are peculiarly destitute in this particular; and the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, which has unavoidably suffered much by the removal of the seat of Government, is devoid of a road through the inland territory, towards the Ottawa, which is essential for the prosperity of that neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the unavoidable expense attendant on the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston to sideration, a considerable surplus revenue will remain, affording the means of making some provision towards the liquidation of the public debt. INDIA AND CHINA.

By extraordinary express, despatches have been received from China of the 31st of October, and from Calcutta to the 16th November inclusive. There is no news from China. The intelligence from India is not very important. The Kolapore insurrection has been put down, but it proved of a more serious nature than was anticipated. The murder of Captain Alcock, of the 46th N.I on his way to Neemuch, has created a great sensation.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, November 16, 1844.)

The past month has not been prolific in events o a very stirring character. The insurrection in the Kolapore country, which proved to be of a more serious character than we supposed when last we wrote, has been put down, and the disturbed districts seem to be tolerably quiet. In this Presidency Mexico in relation to retail trade, and the order nothing of a very important character has occurred. for the expulsion of foreigners, were in violation of The Governor-General is still at the Presidency, and these questions remained rumour is silent on the subject of any intended move bier is considerably cooler than that of any other porfrom the seat of Government. He appears to be tion of the colony, and we doubt not but that shortly quietly perfecting himself in the business of his it will become a flourishing and well-settled district. administration; and such indications as have yet been manifested seem to point to a tranquil and pacific government, pregnant with good to the people of the soil. There is no talk of a war in the Punjab or any other immediate employment of our troops. Even the civil war, which many anticipated, in that long-agitated country, seems to be no longer imminent. There was a deal of vapouring between the two chiefs, Heera and Golab Singh, but, as we surmised, they were not in carnest, and nothing came of

all their menaces. They have now come to a pacific understanding, and matters will speedily be settled, though, probably, only to be disturbed again. In the meantime, Sawun Mull, the Governor of Moultan, one of the most able and energetic, and at the same time the most moderate and respectable of the Seikh chiefs, has been gathered to his fathers. He was shot by a malefactor, whilst sitting on the judgment seat, and after lingering for a few days died of his wound. He has been succeeded by his son, Mool Raj. The intelligence from Affghanistan is, as usual, not very clear and reliable; but it would eem that the dangers which Dost Mahomed apprehended from the designs of the Usbegs and Tartars have blown over; that the successes of the Hindoo K: osh have rolled back the tide of invasion, and that the intrigues of Bokhara have been defeated. From the latter place Dr. Wolff has emerged in safety-but of this, in all probability, intelligence will have been received in England before the arrival of the present despatch. Within the Presidency two domestic events have occasioned some interest of a painful character. One of these is the suicide of the Rajah of Berhampote, who having committed, through his instruments, some acts of cruelty on the person of a dependent, which occasioned, in the sequel, the poor man's death, tion that a warrant was out fo the indignity of falling into the hands of the myrmidons of the police, the wretched man blew out his brains. He had previously made a will, leaving the bulk of his large property to be devoted to the esta- liam Sucksmith, who was called to the chair; the blishment and support of a university. The coroner's following resolutions were passed:—That F. W. Suckjury brought in a verdict of Felo de se. The other smith be secretary for the Dewsbury district.—That event is the murder, by Dacoits, of Captain Alcock, the secretary be requested to correspond with the mittee of Management in London. The decision of of the Quartermaster-General's department, who was intercepted on a journey, by a band of notorious green, Earlsheaton, and Stanley, requesting them to

created a very great sensation. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. London, Friday Morning, January 3.—We have

deed have been apprehended. Such events are of

erms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, ure itself may come to be seized with a disposition to the two principal forts, for some time besieged, has the meeting separated.

extravagance but too certainly follows. The important has broken out in the Sawunt Warree country; and in arrived at, and correct opinions formed upon any affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the in the lower country is good. At Shikarpore and example to those who called themselves the "Colalways be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union of separate and independent states, a patriotic Legislature will not fail, in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course swill be best calculated to advance the hermony of the consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course swill be best calculated to advance the hermony of the consulting the interest of Legislature will not fail, in state of education amongst the natives was the first of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the hermony of the consulting the interest of Legislature will not fail, in state of education amongst the natives was the first of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Legislature will not fail, in the consulting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. As the debate was more for eliciting the interest of Labour. as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the a most prominent place in his mind. The en- truth than for a victory over the representatives whole; and thus insure that permanency of the policy of couragement of science, and the promotion of of rival partisans, no resolution was submitted, the Government without which all efforts to advance domestic improvement—the improvement of agricul- and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress, and the Executive can do no more than recommend the attention. The most peace-loving suffer from no meeting separated: many anxiously recommending that the debate should be resumed on some other general principles which should govern in its execution, fears; the most war-loving entertain no hopes of conquest or invasion under the present rule. A twelvementh of such management will get rid of the however, do not contain any points of general interest. excess of expenditure over income, lately amounting He strongly advises the establishment of lines of to about a million and a half sterling. News from steam-ships to ply regularly between the United States | China extends to the 10th of October, but it is and foreign ports; and concludes by congratulating entirely commercial, and not important. So extensive has adulteration been practised at Bombay, that

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TURKEY. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.—The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 18th ult., confirming the statement which announced that the Trebizond affair had been at last settled. The Pasha of that city had been

have their reward in a ruined market.

AUSTRALIA. We have advices from Sydney to the 4th of September. The colonies were slowly-very slowly reviving. Great distress prevailed among the operative classes, and a public meeting had been held to memo-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Observer, will, we think, prove acceptable. In our lists is likely to do well. last number we announced the return of his excellency the governor from his expedition to the south-eastern portion of the colony. Since then the reeastern portion of the colony. Since then the remainder of the Government party have reached the city, and we are happy to find that their reports of the country beyond Rivoli Bay are most satisfactory, there being now no doubt as to the existence of a locality of the National Chartist Association No. 2. Seven members were nominated to serve on the General Council, and twenty-four cards were ordered to be procured from Mr. Wheeler. Not knowing Mr. there being now no doubt as to the existence of a the 28th ult.; the House of Assembly chose as great extent of good land in that recently-examined portion of the province. His excellency appears to cards through Mr. Heywood's parcels from London have made a successful journey, and many places hitherto scarcely known will now be laid down as addi-Many subjects in which the welfare of the province is leeply involved will be entitled to your carnest consideration. None can be more important than the improvement as Lake Hawden, after which quite a new country was traversed, and the drays reached Rivoli Bay in little more than a fortnight after crossing the Murray. The desert and inhospitable region that stretches inland from the sand-hills of the Coorong begins to improve gradually as the Coorong ceases, and a chain of salt lagoons and swamps stretches along parallel to the coast. A grassy she-oak country, with banksia flats, affording good feed, occurs inland from Lacepede and Guichen Bays. The appearance of Rivoli Bay is described as pleasing, and likely to afford a good anchorage for small vessels. Two whalers from Van Dieman's Land had already piloted themselves into the bay, and were awaiting the chance of success there, intending to remain during the season. A reef extends across the mouth of the bay, and a rocky island shelters it from the N.W. The governor and party visited the sland and reefs, and found the former covered with innumerable penguins, whilst the latter afforded the rather formidable sport of a sea lion hunt. One of these huge animals, eight feet in length, was shot through the head by his Excellency, and afterwards knocked down by clubs and quickly despatched. The skin, we understand, is intended as an addition to the national collection in the British Museum, toresult of his Excellency's indefatigable zeal in adding new discoveries to the fields of science. From Rivoli Bay, which was made a temporary depot for the drays and men, the party, attended by the police, proceeded on horseback to Mount Schank and Mount Gambier, a distance of eighty miles. Beyond the Bluff Kaye, south of Mount Muirhead, and thence to the Mount Gambier country, an extensive and beautiful tract of land was found, distinguished both by its richness of soil, and the abundance of excellent grass it affords At the foot of those ranges water occurs in tea-tree swamps, and in one instance a clear running stream sushes up from beneath the limestone rock. But the finest land was yet to come. The rich volcanic region about the extinct craters of Mounts Gambier and Schank afforded an agreeable surprise to the trarellers, who describe it as superior to the best of the Mount Barker land, and verdant to excess. The timber is principally huge black wood and mahogany gum. Water is contained in hollows or old craters of vast depth, and is remarkably pure and limpid. Kan-

Chartist Intelligence.

TURNAGAIN-LANE, DEC. 31.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members of this locality, Mr. William Dear in the chair, the delegate from the District Council gave in his report; and a subscription was opened for the benefit of that sterling democrat, Mr. Preston. The chairman then left the chair.

BURY. TEA PARTY.—The Chartists of this town held a Tea Party and Ball, in the Garden-street Lecture of sending their aid, believing these statements to be Room, on Monday evening. The room was tastefully true, have naturally ceased sending the supplies. To decorated with flags, banners, portraits, and ever-greens, which gave the place a pleasinging appearance. About 200 working men and their wives sat down to tea, and after doing ample justice to the good things set before them the tables were cleared, when Mr. Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and Messrs. W. Bell, of Heywood, and Wm. Discar, and Messrs. W. Bell, of Heywood, and Messrs. W. Bell, of Heywood, and Messrs. W. Bell, of Heywood, and Messrs. W. Bell, of H of Manchester. The dancing then commenced, and was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, when the company broke up, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

BIRMINGHAM. Two Lectures were delivered in the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street, on Sunday and Monday, December 29th and 30th, by Mr. M'Grath. For eloquence ing of the Trades has been held, at which it was and clearness of reasoning, these lectures have not been excelled in Birmingham. We hope soon to be hands of the Joiners and Carpenters, but in the favoured with another visit from Mr. M'Grath, which hands of the Building Trades of Manchester; and we have no doubt will do much good. DEWSBURY.

Sunday last, when the following Delegates were present:—Edward Cramshaw, George Roberts, Wil-there is no truth in the statement that it has been liam Chapman, Ebenezer Clegg, Ralph Frost, Isaac Wood, Francis Brook, John Waring, Frederick Wilgreen, Earlsheaton, and Stanley, requesting them to by Mr. Smyth; when the meeting resolved "That the dacoits, of whom the police were in pursuit, and being taken for Mr. Unwin, the magistrate, was dragged from his palanquin, and cut to pieces. Se-1845, to be holden at the Chartist-room, Dewsbury, veral of the wretches concerned in this murderous at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon.—That the secretary be instructed to insert in the Northern Star, rare occurrence, and the present one has, therefore, that the notice calling a West Riding delegate meeting was a mistake. It ought to have been "a

Dewsbury district meeting."
MANCHESTER. Mr. Doyle.—The Chartists of this town held their received the Overland Mail from Bombay, and are enabled to publish the following intelligence. The dates are, Bombay, Dec. 2nd; Calcutta, Nov. 23rd; China, Oct. 12th.

Bombay, Dec. 1.—The intelligence of this month.

Mr. Doyle.—Ine unartists of this town neid their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, in the district, on New Year's Day. The party met at the Amen Corner Inn, the large room of which was filled with a respectable company of Miners. The tive, gave an account of his labours in the West of dinner was one of the old substantial John Bull de-PEACE.

There has been no material change in our forcign relations since my last annual message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly erms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state,

The repeature of this labours in the west of the saturation. The dangers of the out substantial John Bull definition. The dangers of the out substantial John Bull definition. The dangers of the out substantial John Bull definition. The dangers of his labours in the west of England and Wales. The audience was large and Rolling out forcign relation, and gave Mr. Doyle their unanimous thanks for his indefatigable exertions in the people's dent forcast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the logislation to state, and gave Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and the west of England and Wales. The audience was large and Solf of the out substantial John Bull definition, and the west of England and Wales. The audience was large and scount of his labours in the west of England and Wales. The audience was large and scription, and idd much credit to the host and hosters. The definition of the main, unimportant; the chief interest thanks for his indefatigable exertions in the people's dent forcast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the logislation to the was one of the out substantial John Bull definition, out the was one of the out substantial John Bull definition, out it is, in the main, unimportant; the chief interest thanks for his indefatigable exertions in the people's cause. Mr. D. acknowledged the compliment, and which still continues much disturbed. The second of the main was one of the out substantial John Bull definition.

The dan.

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evening a public discussion on Free Trade took place in the above room, between Mr. Thomas Cliffo of Halifax, and Mr. John West. Long before the hour of meeting the large room was filled in every part. At half-past seven o'clock, on the motion of Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Chapman, an elector for both borough and county, was called to the chair. The chairman opened the business by observing that he had never been in that room before, but as he had been called upon to preside, he hoped the meeting would assist him power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is tricted form, is a burden on labour and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no labour and production of the troops of the extravagance of Governments stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an about 100 men, is wholly in hospital; out of the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. West axion, founded on moral and political truth, that no proceed to between 700 and 800 are in hospital. The great taxes should be improved the process of the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. West axion, founded on moral and political truth, that no processes to the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. West axion, founded on moral and political truth, that no processes to the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. West axion, founded on moral and political truth, that no processes to the conditions of the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. The processes the processes the processes are the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. Collifer should open with half an hour, and Mr. West reply the same length of time, and then alternate quarters till the close. Buth continued and ill-regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In the lower country is good. At Shikarphore and lective Wisdom of the Nation," but who were very of the conditions of the debate, which were, that Mr. Collifer should open with half an hour, and the national process of the conditions of the conditio greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that other, and comparative tranquillity reigns in the their respective positions with great eleverness whatever exists beyond should be reduced or modified. country of the Five Rivers. There seem to be some and much good temper, mainly agreeing as to the This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of slight discontents in Gwalior, but not such as to a sound disorimination in the selection of the articles to occasion alarm. Peace and prosperity prevail from those facts. The audience listened with be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at throughout India at large. Sir Henry Hardinge the most intense interest, and at the conclusion all times suggest to the legislative mind. It leaves the has continued since his arrival constantly at Calcutta, expressed themselves highly gratified and instructed. and seems to have been gaining golden opinions of Many of the middle classes, and several of the

ofewer, varaster

FIG TREE LANE. -On Sunday evening, Mr. Rich-

ard Otley lectured in the above room, and gave general satisfaction. The speech of Mike Walsh at the Boston Convention was read from the Star, and clicited the most unbounded applause.

Public Discussion on Free Trade.—On Monday

340 Shand hondon SHEFFIELD.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

DELEGATE MEETING .- The North Lancashire delegate meeting took place at Accrington, on Wednesday, December 25th. Delegates were present from Clitheroe, Sabden, Burnley, Marsden, Haslingden, and Bacup; Colne was represented by letter. Mr. John Holt was called to the chair. Mr. Barker Malwa opium is quoted at 50 dols. to 750 dols., and moved that Mr. M'Grath's travelling expenses be is getting rapidly out of repute, so that the swindlers paid by the whole district. Carried unanimously. The following motions were agreed to:-" That the question of paying any future district lecturer, by an equal levy upon the members in all localities throughout the district, be brought forward at the next delegate meeting, and that each delegate bring the subject before his constituency." "That the next delegate meeting be held at Bradshaw's, Temperance Hotel, Burnley, on Sunday, January 19th, 1845." "That the district secretary be empowered to make application for Mr. Doyle's services for one month longer, and if not obtained, to solicit for Mr. Clark." An address to the Chartists of North Lancashire was then drawn up, and adopted unanimously, after which the delegates separated.

HAGGATE.—On Sunday, the 29th inst., the members of the Haggate Association held their usual weekly meeting, when Mr. Todd, a young man from Marsden, was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short but cloquent adaress, shewing very forcibly the necessity for a proper and a well-directed union among the working classes, to accomplish their just rights. The meeting To our readers generally, but especially to those who have relations or friends in South Australia, the following extract from a late number of the Adelaide sion classes be formed forthwith. This body of Char-

BURNLEY.—A number of Chartists held a meeting W.'s address, it is requested that he will forward the to Manchester, which Mr. H. will forward in Mr. Rickard's weekly parcel to Burnley; Mr. Rickard will order Mr. Heywood to cause the payment for the same to Mr. Wheeler. All letters to be directed to John Mortimer Lavery, secretary, care of Mr. Rickards, bookseller.

CORNWALL.

Source at Penzance.-The Soirce, announced in the Narthern Star on the 21st, took place on Monday evening in O'Brien's Long-room—125 sat down to tea; immediately after which the National Chartist Anthem was performed in good style by a select choir. Mr. William Salmon, of Truro, was called on to preside. Mr. James Skewes, jun., of Camborne, re-sponded to "the People's Charter," and gave such a lucid explanation of the six points thereof, as afforded the highest satisfaction to the assembly. round him again, and again !" was sung by the entire meeting. "The people" were spoken to by Mr. H. J. Longmaid, of Truro. Mr. William Davy, a miner, who, after a hard day's toil, walked eight miles to meet the friends of Democracy, replied to the sentiment, "Oppression, may it soon cease." His speech was most eloquent. "The downfall of Aristocracy," was responded to by Mr. W. J. Griscott, of Penzance, 'The Democratic press," was responded to by Mr. Skewes. The proceedings ended with three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, three for the Northern Star, and three for the People's Charter. We had some excellent songs and recitations in the course of the evening; and the dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. Ten shillings, the proceeds of the soirce, I despatch with this letter for the Execu-

LEEDS.

CHARTIST LECTURES.—Two lectures were delivered in the Chartist-hall, Briggate, Leeds, on Sunday last, by Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester. The subject of the afternoon's discourse was—The Rise and Progress of Chartism. In the evening the meeting was bumper, the spacious hall being crowded. Harris, a sterling democrat, was called to the chair. Mr. Dixon took for his subject-Trades' Unions as they are at present constituted, and how they ought to be constituted, in order to make them a Protection to the Working Man. Mr. D. addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour upon this important subject, and concluded with an earnest appeal to those present never to relax in their exertions for making the People's Charter the law of the land. After the lecture, a collection was made for Mr. Muns, one of the Spanish refugees, which amounted to 12s., for which he returns the Chartists of Leeds his heartfelt

MANCHESTER CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—'The contest between the Carpenters and Joiners of this town, and Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., still continues, neither party showing a disposition to relinquish the contest; notwithstanding the paragraphs which have appeared in some of the newspapers, stating that the strike was at an end; that Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., had conceded to the men all the wanted, and agreed to the Manchester rules, and that the men had returned to their work. These reports are calculated to do much harm, inasmuch as parties at a distance, who have been in the habit prevent these evil consequences the following statement of facts may be necessary :-Thirteen unprincipled fellows, who turned out from Messrs. Pauling present at the interview, and afterwards reported it to the body, to the effect that they had stated that the men who had gone in might work by the Man-chester rules, but that the men previously at work might continue to work by the firm's rules. We leave the reader to judge if such an agreement could be accepted by honourable men. An aggregate meetthey would not work for that firm until they agreed to the Manchester rules, and discharged the knob-THE DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING was held on sticks." Parties who have been misled by the press, brought to a close.

> BRADFORD SHOEMAKERS .- On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society was held in the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, to hear the report of Mr. Smyth, who had visited the Comthe Executive with respect to the strike was stated conduct of the Executive was partial and unjust, and that that body was not worthy of the confidence of the trade. Secondly, that the Bradford Strike Committee deserved the thanks of this meeting for the able manner in which they had conducted the strike."

ROCHDALE MINERS, -A PUBLIC DINNER was given to that sterling champion of Labour's rights, W. P. Roberts, Esq., by the Coal Miners of the Rochdale The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

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"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are sophy, the Wine Question in relation to Teetotalism and well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on the Sacrament, and other controverted subjects of in-SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"-Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the 'Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOB Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one thor of Nuces Philosophice, and Life, Health, and Disease; who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to Drs. Wilson, Cully, and other distinguished authors and have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop. or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tennant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Extruct from a Farmer's Letter.

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The following cure of an Asthmatic Cough of twenty-Mr. Lynch, Manchester :--

Middleton, near Manchester, July 28th, 1844. Sir,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

GEO. STRINGER.

From Dr. J. D. Marshall, M.D., chemist, in Ireland, to

8, High-street, Belfast, Gentlemen,-I have the gratification of stating that, from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the

chest, &c. I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland, they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom. Sept. 21st, 1844.

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J. D. MARSHALL.

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It is gratifying to state that he has for several years tried every advertised medicine, and has also had the best medical advice, but all to no purpose, until now. C, BAYFIELD MILLER.

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MRS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lane, Holborn, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine-Holloway's Pills.

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Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom. "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering, and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on prinpresent race of medical practitioners. Hence the necesstoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as parents, guardians, heads of families, and especially of public schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe manage. ment the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other depart ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long-continued observation requisite for the cor

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"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very Star, on Feargus O'Connor, and on himself. He ders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and re- knew that was not Mr. Falvey's usual manner; and following prices.—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and quiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the therefore he must attribute it to his (Mr. West's) ap-39s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply im- pearance; but whatever the cause, it argued a lack of moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet their passions, instead of appealing to their judgment correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled and reason: an attempt which he doubted not would well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with sinuated that he (Mr. West) was a mushroom Radical;

organization."—The Magnet. "The security of Happiness in the Marriage State is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is point the way to renovated health."

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Chartist Intelligence.

for the occasion, but both places were related announcing that Mr. Falvey would deliver two lectures on Friday and Saturday, in the large room of the Three Granes Inn. As the whole of the proceedings had been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and the placards not appearing till late in the day, the Chartists were taken by surprise, not having time to make arrangements for a discussion in defence of their principles if it should become necessary. However, several attended the discussion in defence of their principles if it should become necessary. However, several attended the discussion in defence of their principles if it should become necessary. However, several attended the discussion in defence of their principles if it should become necessary. However, several attended the discussion in the large room of the Three Granes Inn. As the would not be deliver two led with reducibled splendour, illuminating the minds of the toiling masses, and cheering them on their mighty and glorious struggle for their country's large them of the principles of the suffering masses, and cheering them on the third the political horizon: I and the principles if it should be in a wretched condition. He thanked them for the attention they had been entertial to the chair. After the meeting had been entertial to the chair, a proved by the election of Mr. Polk; a fact Mr. West had not noticed. The duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had the result of Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. D. Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. D. Mr. James Walker was called to the chair flow of Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. D. Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. D. Mr. West had not noticed. The duty on wool had been abolished, but the price had the risen. The corn Laws had not obtain the political horizon the plant of the suffering them on their principles if it should have been abolished by the election of Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. D. Mr. Falvey commenced his address, the room not being half full; he said his lecture that night would be on the agricultural part of the question, and on the following night on the manufacturing part. He then, at greath length, gave a history of the various enactments respecting the admission of foreign corn, contending that as they had failed in effecting the object their promoters had in view, that of keeping up prices to a certain rate, they ought to be repealed. After the usual denunciation of the landlords, which is address, the room not be defined the statements which Mr. Falvey intended as arguments in favour of Free Trade. He says that all things in favour of

constitutes a considerable portion of the stock-intrade of the League lecturers, Mr. Falvey challenged discussion, saying he was prepared to meet any man

have been credibly informed that Mr. Badger, jun., went round to the different factories, requesting the foremen to induce their hands to attend and "put foremen to induce their hands to attend and down the Chartists." Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Machin was called to the chair, who opened the business by observing that he should act with the strictest impartiality, and secure for all parties fair play. All he had to request was, that the various speakers would confine themselves to the question, laid before them the history of the Corn Laws, and, he thought, clearly proved that they were unjust in the point of the bayonet, and four years afterwards the bloody massacre of Peterloo was perpetrated by the bread-taxers on the defenceless thousands who were assembled to petition for their repeal. But we lived now in more enlightened times; and the sucport the League received from all classes of politicians was an earnest that better days were in store for the under-fed millions. It was most surprising that the greatest opposition came from those who professed to be advocates of freedom. It was difficult to conceive how those who advocated freedom in science and freedom in legislation, should oppose freeyears ago, in the Spectator, had said that there was nothing indigenous to England but the wild plum tive reasoning; from known facts. Let these bawlers any one to place confidence in their movements? and only conferring benefits on the rich consumersing men present, whether, as provisions had lowered the meeting on the subject.

Mr. West: "In that case I propose that no person vote on the question but those who are actual workers and receive wages." Mr. Falvey assented; under 60s. per quarter, with his week's wages for the and this had the effect of making the gendemen keep their hands in their pockets. Mr. Falvey then put the question: "All who are of opinion that as the prices of provisions fall, wages are reduced, hold up your hands." The great majority of the meeting neld up their hands. Mr. Falvey: I see you do not understand my question; "all who are of opinion that as the price of provisions has fallen this last two years, wages have not been reduced, hold up your hands." Mr. West protested against that partial way of putting the question. If they are to decide the question, as to whether wages had been reduced, let them take the last forth years, which would be a fair them take the last forty years, which would be a fair criterion. Mr. Falvey persisted in putting his motion in his own way; and after three trials, during which he could only get six persons to vote with him, he gave up the contest in despair. He continued We have got this fact, that during the last forty years wages have been reduced; but we had not Free monopoly; under Mr. West's favourite system of protection. No doubt, bye and bye, that gentleman would tell them Free Trade would reduce wages; but the portant branch of study. The tone of this book is highly argument, and was an unworthy attempt to excite sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its be frustrated. But as the attack had been made, he perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a trusted that before he entered on the question of the diseases of the most delicate division of the human and that he was an advocate for the landlord. This he (Mr. Falvey) knew to be untrue; for his first appearance as a public speaker, was some three months before. Mr. Falvey himself; and for the fifteen years that he had taken part in public affairs, he challenged Mr. Falvey to show one instance in which he had not most particularly addressed to all suffering under a advocated the principles of truth and justice, and despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will struggled, under odium and persecution, on the side be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and of the toiling millions. Mr. Falvey had alluded to the dissensions among some portions of the Chartist body, in order to throw odium on the principles of the Charter. No one regretted their dissensions more than he (Mr. West) did; but there had been a separating of the chaff from the wheat; and those who went from the Chartists only did so because they were not body; and though they were sneered at as powerlessexcept for mischief-they were feared by all nostrummongers, who would not dare to meet the public lest the "disunited Chartists" should appear, and scatter to the winds the humbug and delusion with which they sought to deceive the people. Mr. O'Connor had been charged with inconsistency, because he voted against an unconditional Repeal of the Corn Laws when in the House of Commons; and still continued to maintain the same ground. That specimen of logic he would leave Mr. Falvey to explain as best he could. But the crowning charge was the removal of the Northern Star to London! That was not to be easily forgiven.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON FREE TRADE

AT ROTHERHAM.

It was lately mentioned in the Star that the visit of the "League" to Rotherham had been a "great" fact; and, however bitter the potion, swallow it the hon, member for Stockport. In order to "keep" the crowning charge was the removal of the Northern Mr. West appealed to the chairman as to what was are desirous that parties collecting subscriptions the subject for discussion? The Chairman: The question is, "Whether Free Trade would be benefits cial or injurions," and my opinion is that Mr. Fallow: I am asked to point out the benefits of Free Trade. Cheap bread, and plenty of it, is a good thing: and good wages is a good thing Mr.

We beg further to state that the time being short, we are desirous that parties collecting subscriptions which will be on time in transmitting the same desirous that parties edlecting subscriptions where desirous that parties edlecting subscriptions the subject for discussion? The Chairman is the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be benefits of the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be to benefits of the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, "Whether Free Trade would be the subject for discussion is, the crowning charge was the removal of the Northern

"workshop of the world." If foreigners were honesty. Mr. Falvey has told you that if the duty down, and he quoted Mr. M'Gregor as an au- pulse. Too much praise cannot be given to the brave and the wild apple. All our necessaries, and even the thority to prove that the corn monopoly adds men of Rotherham for their conduct.

arts and sciences, were of foreign origin: and yet we millions to their income.

But what said Mr. M'Greare constantly told "stay at home, and never mind the foreign trade." What was the foreign trade but an extension of the home trade? and how are we would cause rents to fall? He said NO; on the conto judge of the merits of any question but by induc- trary, I think the rents of land would greatly increase. Pretty way that of bringing down rents, if Mr. for freedom look at America. There the democrats M'Gregor was to be taken as an authority. Mr. have elected Polk as President, because he was for Falvey talked a great deal about wages, and said, Free Trade. And if we looked back to the conduct though wages had fallen during the last forty years, of the great leaders of Radicalism in England, Carttant was under a system of protection, and not under wright, and Hunt, and Cobbett, they all opposed the Free Trade, because we have not had it. He (Mr. accursed Corn Laws: but of late a race of mushroom Radicals, calling themselves Chartists, led on by Feargus O'Connor, have leagued with the monopolists in limiting the supply of food. Lord Mount-cashel said the Corn Laws were necessary to enable the landlands to vary their manning a settlement and contact the landlands to vary their manning a settlement and land some of lists in limiting the supply of food. Lord Mount-blood-cemented capital. And though they had not what Mr. Falvey called Free Trade, they had some of the landlords to pay their marriage settlements; and its anticipated benefits in yearly extensions of com-Mr. West was there that night to enable them to do merce; and what did those prove but that each year we so. The Chartists had made themselves the most were impoverishing our own country to bestow the benecontemptible party that ever appeared, by their divi-sions, their bitter hatreds, and denunciations of each cheapen the cost price of the article exported; giving other: and could they believe that a party torn to increased quantities of export for decreased amount pieces by faction could effect any change, or induce of value in return; destroying the home market, They were powerless, except now and then to offer a puny opposition to the League. But even that was kinds. And this was the system Mr. Falvey wished fast fading away. The League were a powerful body; to extend, and to persuade them would be a great and since their commencement never had a quarrel benefit. ("No, no," from Mr. Falvey.) Well, if it among themselves. The Northern Star, after living were not so, perhaps Mr. Falvey would tell them of seven years in the country, had removed to the some of the benefits to be derived from Free Trade; south; still preserving its name, which was a misnomer. That paper had always endeavoured to make the working classes believe that cheap provisions by the price of food, and that the terms cheap and dear meant low wages: now he would put it to the work-were merely nominal; the ability to purchase being mously called to the chair, and opened the meeting in mously called to the chair, and opened the meeting in the real question. In that he perfectly agreed; but a clever and appropriate speech, which was warmly it is a most complete destruction of the clap-trap cry responded to by the assembly. The chairman then in price, their wages had been reduced. (Several it is a most complete destruction of the clap-trap cry proposed the following sentiment, "The People, the voices," My wages have been reduced.") He would of the League—"cheap bread!" As a proof, in 1801, proposed the following sentiment, "The People, the not take isolated cases, but he would take the sense of when wheat was 115s. 11d. per quarter, a weaver of obtain their just rights through the enactment of the a six quarter cambric, sixty reed, Bolton-court, could purchase with a week's wages at that price, 132 pints of wheat; whilst in the last six years, with wheat

> same description of work, he could only purchase sixteen pints of wheat! Mr. Falvey: Where is your authority for that statement? Mr. West handed him Mr. Hobson's Poor Man's Companion, and pointed out the table, "The Free

Traders' Looking-glass." ticular purpose.

Mr. West: The table is compiled from Mr. Marshall's celebrated statistical work, the Digest of Public Mr. Falvey: I dispute Mr. Marshall as an authoity; he is not considered one. Mr. West: It was the first time that he had heard the authority of that man disputed; but Mr. Falvey said he was no authority, and therefore all the world Trade then. The reduction was under a system of must believe so. But he would lay before the meeting the claims of Mr. Marshall to authority, and then they would be able to judge between him and Mr. Falvey. Mr. Marshall was engaged by the Whig real cause was the Corn Laws, which crippled com-merce, and would not allow them to exchange the journals and reports on the Trade, Commerce, and produce of labour for what foreigners could give us | Finance of the country, which had been presented to in return. With an increasing population, if the both Houses of Parliament. That Herculean task took him two years of arduous and unremitting lafind employment for them, except by extending our bour to accomplish. As a reward for his services, he markets; and if by doing so wages should come was to have had the place which Mr. Porter now fills, down, let the price of food come down to the price of as the head of the statistical department of the Board abour: and as the higher and middle classes had of Trade; but it was found that Mr. Marshall was at present a sufficiency of bread, let but an increased supply come into the country, and those who now live on potatoes would get their fair share. The rent of the landowners must come down; for Mr. M'Gregor limited to honest, and in some of his notes to the tables he placed the Free Trade policy in its true light, as ruinous and destructive to British interests; and therefore he was placed on the shelf,—his work was limited to should be shelf,—his work was limited to should be shelf. machinery, Mr. Falvey sat down. The chairman at two guineas a volume, was purchased for each introduced Mr. West, who said, that having been inwhere the public, and not the isolated and exclusive memitide to attend the meeting, in consequence of Mr. scheme of the sinking fund—for which, after six bers of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon Falvey's challenge, he expected that the question to months' drilling, he made Joseph Hume his instruthat which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world be brought under their consideration would be the ment—will hand his name down to posterity as an will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical merits of Free Trade; but he was surworks for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before attacks on the Chartists as a body, on the Northern longed. Mr. Falvey claimed Cartwright, Hunt, us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very stravegly reglected by the medical the question, had indulged in such gross personal attacks on the Chartists as a body, on the Northern longed. Mr. Falvey claimed Cartwright, Hunt, and Cobbett, as belonging to his school; but the world knew that those great men and "nobles of nature" were advocates of the principles of the Charter. The massacre of Peterloo was perpetrated on those who met to petition for Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments, and not, as Mr. Falvey would make you believe, for a repeal of the Corn Laws. Cobbett always contended that, before you could attempt to have Free Trade, there must be an equitable adjustment of the debt, and reduction of the national burdens. The same doctrines the Chartists held at the present day. Those great men were their teachers; and they could not be considered "mushroom Radicals." How many of Mr. Falvey's school would come forward to advocate the principles of the men, whose names they wished to pirate to serve their own selfish purpose? Mr.

Falvey had denounced the landlords: but the question as not to be decided by such means. Were he (Mr. West) inclined to recriminate, he could a tale unfold of the robbery, oppression, and absolute murder, perpetrated by the manufacturers and their systema tale that would make even landlords, with all their faults, appear as gods in comparison. Both classes were equally the enemies of labour; and whenever its claims came under their consideration, they forgot their differences and united together for the purpose of keeping the poor man down. In conclusion, he called on Mr. Falvey to point out some of the benefits that would arise from the adoption of principles of Free Trade. Mr. West sat down amid enthusiastic Mr. Falvey: Mr. West has told you that I in-

sinuated he was an advocate for the landlords. I now distinctly charge him with it; for at Blackburn he viding Mr. Tattersall with a good suit of clothes, and moved and carried a resolution in favour of monopoly, otherwise to give to him marks of esteem; and beand never mentioned the Charter. He finds fault lieving that the Chartists of North Lancashire will with me for bringing the conduct of the Chartists for not be backward in aiding the good work, we have ward. I had a right to do so, as a Chartist was my thought proper thus to call your attention to it. And

failure, notwithstanding the seductive eloquence of the hon. member for Stockport. In order to "keep and abide. (Tremendous cheering.) When the appearances," and if possible prevent the public from League removed the Anti-Broad Tax Circular to getting into the secret, Mr. Falvey, decidedly the London, no one brought that as a charge against cleverest lecturer of the League, was specially sent them. But they changed its name, and the Star had not for, from the South, to try his hand in removing those obstacles which Mr. Cobden found so very perplexing and obstructive. Application was made for advocated. That name had been a terror to eviltable use of the British School and the Corn Exchange doers. That name had been the hone of the corn in wages and profits, and would enable us to undersell from wages and profits, and would enable us to undersell them. It was the same with sugar and other the use of the British School and the Corn Exchange doers. That name had been the hope of the opfor the occasion, but both places were refused: and on pressed and insulted millions. It had cost the things. In Switzerland they had Free Trade, and

become necessary. However, several attended the their mighty and glorious struggle for their country's dant harvests trade would be in a wretched condition. lecture as a corps of observation. At seven o'clock Mr. Falvey commenced his address, the room not now, continued Mr. West, let us examine some of the paid to Mr. West and himself; and it would not be paid to Mr. West and himself; and it would not be

formerly so capable of inventing and improving, are on corn and sugar were repealed, we could then unwe to suppose that the present race has degenerated dersell the foreigners, because the raw material would we to suppose that the present race has degenerated be cheaper. Does he mean, that if we import corn from their fathers, or that all the brains have taken be cheaper. Does he mean, that if we import corn on the following evening.

Mr. Lessons, a Chartist: "I accept your challenge, flight from those lands, and settled in the craniums of and will find a man to discuss with you." Mr Fallow League? The Chartists always convey: "Very well; I shall be happy to see him."

Several persons in the meeting cried out—"Who is tended that foreigners had the capability to manufacture or that an time or that an time or that an time or that an time or that it will change into cottons, woolleng, and silks to be exported. For that is his argument. Mr. Falvey said, they had Free Trade in Switzerland, but he forgot to tell you that they had Universal Sufand will find a man to discuss with you." Mr Falvey: "Very well; I shall be happy to see him."
Several persons in the meeting cried out—"Who is
he! let us know his name." Mr. Lessons: "It is
him well." Mr. Falvey: "O yes; I have met Mr.
him well." Mr. Falvey: "O yes; I have met Mr.
West several times; and since he is to be my opponent, on second consideration, I will deliver my lecture, and at the close Mr. West may make what remarks he thinks proper." On Saturday the Leaguers
were very busy in mustering their forces; and we
have been credibly informed that Mr. Badger, jun.,

Engishmen, Dut-Interplate Langue? The Chartists always conAnti-Corn Law League? The Chartists always conAnti-Corn Law League? The Chartists always conAnti-Corn Law League? The Chartists always contended that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves, and would always do so when
facture for themselves. They
may deemed it advantageous to themselves. They
may deemed that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves, and would always do so when
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may deemed that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves. They
may deemed that foreigners had the capability to manutended that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves. They
may deemed it advantageous to themselves. They
may deemed that foreigners had the capability to manutended that foreigners had the capability to manufacture for themselves, and would always do so when
facture for themselves, and would always do so when
he? I the formet to tell you that it was deeper to tell you that it was deeper to the election of Mr. Falvey had referred
to the force Trade may but he force to the legue.
The Ch material; the capital invested in machinery, &c.; in price; and that, therefore, Free Trade must be a and the wages of labour; and it was only in one or good thing: but Alderman Bateson, of Leeds, had more of those that a "cheapening" could be effected, published a state of the transfer of our woollen trade so as to enable us successfully to compete with fo- to the continent. In 1824, the export duty on Brireigners. In the raw material foreigners had the decided advantage, for they were the growers of it; of silk, cotton, and a great portion of the wool. They had it on the spot, whilst we had to import it, and pay the cost of freight and carriage; so that no cheapening could be effected in that department. In the investment of capital in machinery what little and not indulge in personalities or individual recriminations. He then introduced Mr. Falvey, who
commenced by observing that last evening he had
laid before them the history of the Corn Laws, and,
exportation of machinery; but even if it were not so,

were we exported
most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,283
most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,283
most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,283
most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,283
most of our wool, in 1840 they manufactured 76,283
advantage we formerly had, had been lost by the free
pieces more than England exported to all the
world. Let Mr. Falvey note those facts. We foreigners have the advantage in their water power, were told the Corn Laws produced all the cyll in principle, and that to remove a positive injustice the cheapest of all motive power. The only other must be a positive good. Those laws were enacted at stem remaining was the wages of labour; and he that under the Corn Laws we had bad trade and good challenged Mr. Falvey, or any other man in England, to show how a "cheapening," so as to enable us to undersell foreigners, could be effected but by a reduction of wages. But Mr. Falvey says, "if wages must come down, bring down the price of food to the price of labour." Will the adoption of Free Trade principles do that? No! and Mr. Falvey knew it.

All the great authorities of the League Mr. Great duction for the principles do that? No! and Mr. Falvey knew it. All the great authorities of the League—Mr. Greg, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Whitstone, Mr. Acland, cum multis cheers.) They had heard the arguments on both sides, as far as time would permit, and when he (Mr. West) next came among them, after they had heard, he would be as to raise them abroad." That humanity dom in commerce. Mr. West, who was present that many might to lend a helping hand to the monopolists, would, no doubt, explain it. They tell us that we ought to have no connexion with foreigners; but what can we do without foreigners? Mr. Addison, vears ago, in the Spectator, had said that those was Falvey said the rent of the landlord must come in Rotherham. Chartism has received a great im-

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, December 29th.—Mr. Simpson in the Chair.—Several members having delivered in their reports respecting the projected Duncombe pro-cession, Mr. T. M. Wheeler said communications of great importance had been received from some of the Trades. He, therefore, would suggest the propriety of suspending all operations as regarded the Dun-combe procession for a short time, in order that the Trades might have sufficient time to perfect their arrangements. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. T. Barratt, Secretary to the Associated Trades of London, breathing the best spirit towards Mr. Duncombe, and promising to bring the matter offi-cially before the Associated Trades at their next meeting. Mr. Pattenden moved, "That the Committee for getting up the Duncombe procession suspend their operations for the present, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler." The motion was seconded by Mr. Stallwood, and carried unanimously. The Committee for getting up the late Soirce reported progress, and steps having been taken to effect an immediate settlement of that matter, the Council

adjourned.

GRAND CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL.—The Chartists of this town held a Tea Party and Ball on Friday. December 27th, in the large room at the Saracen's were merely nominal; the ability to purchase being mously called to the chair, and opened the meeting in obtain their just rights through the enactment of the People's Charter." Mr. Gammage responded to the sentiment, and was loudly applauded. The next sentiment was, "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P. F. O'Connor, Esq.; Dr. P. M. M'Douall; James Leagh; James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq.; and all who honestly advocate the people's cause: may they live to see their exertions rewarded by the success of the cause for which they have so arduously struggled." Mr. Henley responded to the sentiment in an eloquent speech. 3rd sentiment, "Frost, Williams, Jones, Mr. Falvey: I dispute that authority; it is a table and Ellis: may they speedily be restored to their without a name to it, and might be fabricated by Mr. West or his friend Mr. Hobson, to suit their own parfamilies and their homes." Mr. Hollowell responded.
4th sentiment, "The Democratic Press: may it be a beacon light to guide the people on the path to freedom." Mr. Crawford responded in a sound Demorratic speech, in which he ably shewed the advantage of an unshackled press. 5th sentiment, "The immortal memories of Tell, Wallace, Washington, Emmett, Fitzgerald, Hampden, Pim, Cartwright, Hunt, Cobbett, Beaumont, Taylor, and all who have struggled and died in the cause of liberty." Mr. Mundy responded to the sentiment. 6th sentiment, "The Ladies: may they be found hearty co-operators in the political and social regeneration of our country." Mr. Gammage responded. Dancing then commenced

which was kept up till a late heur. BRADFORD.

Working Men's Movements .- Perhaps there is not a town in England where the operatives have a better knowledge of the cause of their degra-dation than they have here; but, by some means it is found hard to create as good an organization among them as ought to exist; and although Chartism is the darling theme of the masses, scarcely one in fifty are enrolled members. What is the cause? The working men are disgrad with the trickery, shuffling, and empty-headed vanity of some would-be leaders, who remained in their ranks had proved that the corn monopoly added millions limited to about 1,300 copies; but of that number, by just long enough to create discord and division by yearly to their income. After some further remarks on an unanimous vote of the House of Commons, a copy, endless quarrels and bickerings. At length, finding endless quarrels and bickerings. At length, finding they could not succeed in foisting themselves and member. That work, and his blowing up of the scheme of the sinking fund—for which, after six months drilling, he made Joseph Hume his instrugone, the organization improves weekly. Lectures are delivered at Butterworth's Buildings on Sunday evenings, which begin to draw public attention, and tend to add to the numbers of the enrolled; and it is shortly intended to engage one of the public halls for the use of the Chartist body.

ETZLER'S "TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY" has gained a large accession to its numbers here, over one hundred shares being taken up, the main part by Chartists. The first instalment, amounting to £60, was paid up this week.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH LANCASHIRE. Brother Chartists-The time draws nigh when our esteemed friend and fellow-worker in the cause of democracy, Thomas Tattersall, will be released from that dungeon which for two long years has entombed his body and separated him from those who are strugling for the principles which the dungeon's gloom will not have estranged him from. No, brethren, we venture to predict that he will return from his dungeon with a stronger impress on his mind in favour

f the cause he so patriotically embarked in, and for

which he has suffered. Believing that those principles are still held dear by you, and believing that you have a lively hope of their realization,—a hope that the unhallowed touch of tyranny cannot extinguish,—we venture to solicit your aid in providing a suitable testimonial of our affections towards the persecuted sufferer; not only for supplying his immediate wants, but to prevent the opposers of our glorious principles, those who fatten and luxuriate in the sunshine of class legislation,-from reproaching us with ingratitude and indifference to those who have suffered for advocating

the cause we are mutually embarked in. To attain the above desirable object, a "Testimo nial Committee" has been formed in Burnley, who we beg further to state that the time being short, we

Communications and subscriptions should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. John Place, Winn Hill, Burnley.
Signed on behalf of the "Testimonial Committee,"

JOHN PLACE. Secretary. JOHN HEAP, Treasurer. SCOTLAND,

ALVA.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Alva was held in the People's Hall on the evening of

THE COMMISSION OF GENIUS. Up, thought! thou hast a mighty work-A glorious task to do, Better than squabbling with the Turk, Or babbling with the Jew; A wider field than Waterloo Hast thou wherein to war; Gainst fiercer foes than Cæsar knew. Or Russia's daring Czar. Thou hast no need of spear or sword. Nor shield nor helmet bright, Nor quiver, with sharp arrows stored.

To fit thee for the fight; Thine only weapon is thy right, Which, if thou taskest well, Shall arm thee with a giant's might, And strength invincible. Thou hast to pull oppression down-To humble haughty pride-To snatch from vice her jewell'd crown, And dash her slaves aside ;-To open freedom's portals wide,

Wherever shut and barr'd: And be, whatever may betide, A most unflinching lord. On stubborn error thou must throw Truth's full and startling light, And bid the blinded beldame grow Clear-eyed in years' despite;

And through the thick and lampless night Of Ignorance advance,

And waken him to visions bright, From dulness' misty trance. Before the thrones of mighty kings Thou must unfearing stand And tell them place and power are things Loose-based on shifting sand; That empires may awhile expand, Yet, if unjust their sway,

Though snake-eyed craft their being plann'd

They surely shall decay. Thou art to go where senates sit, And thunder in their car-That hearts corrupt are all unfit In government to share. What if they threaten !- thou must dare Their vengeance to its worst, Or, through uncounted ages, bear

Thou hast to burst the barriers strong Which prejudice hath built, And brand each doer dark of wrong With his just title—guilt! Remember, 'tis not if thou wilt, But 'tis thou shalt require From him who hath life's current spilt, A retribution dire.

Thou shalt contemn wealth's proffered gold.

And, to thy mandate just,

As anything but crime.

In all his glittering stores behold But sordid dross and dust. Nor shalt thou, like cursed Achan, lust For garments rich and rare: Think, as the flames consumed his trust, Thou may'st his torments share. Thou shalt not leave one ill uncheck'd, Nor dally with the time That looks on peace and comfort wreck'd

Thou know'st how earth was in her prime, And unto thee 'tis given To make her in her age sublime— A secondary heaven. Nay, speak not of thine humble birth: Tis false—thou'rt of the sky; God sent thee specially to earth, On his commission high.

Thou wilt not surely dare deny Thy task, with lying breath; If so, like Judas, thou shalt die An everlasting death! Up!-rouse thee from thy shameful sleep, What dost thou on the ground? And with thy wings of lightning sweep

Why, like a captive gyved and bound Groan'st thou thine hours away, When, as a monarch robed and crown'd, Thou might'st all living sway? Arise! go forth! for lo, a curse Rests both on thee and thine. Darker, and deadlier, and worse Than erst was Lamech's sign.

Go forth! thine errand is divine: Refuse, and thus 't is given; Thou art a traitor most malign-A renegade to heaven!

Reviews

CONINGSBY; or, THE NEW GENERATION. Br B. D'Israell, Esq., M.P. London: Colburn,

(Continued from the Northern Star of December 14th.) Mr. D'Isbaell has expended no small quantity of fine writing on the glories of Eton, and the joys excitements, hopes, and competitive struggles of its youthful inmates. Few themes will prohably be more interesting to those of the readers to the mass of our readers this applies not, and money, may commingle and compete in common for verted Jews were termed. ous prizes which knowledge awards to her successful votaries; but this is denied to the children labour is the support of the classes we have enumerwe allude to the abominable fagging system. Mr. D'Isnaeu glances at this system, and that is all; he scarcely gives it a word of condemnation. The fagging system we look upon as one of the prime props f existing tyrannies. It is almost invariably seen previously base and servile, repaying upon others the the mingled servility and love of despotism which has characterised them in their pupilage. Hence courtiers, and sycophants, tyrants, and slaves are made. The system has been allowed to exist and perpetuate itself because its fruits have been the perpetuity of inequality, and the prolongation of the reign of caste. Any scheme of educational reform which shall not extinguish every vestige of the *fagging system* must fall in producing any results widely differing from the existing state of things.
Our readers can hardly fail to have been struck, in

perusing extracts already given from Coningsby, with the very elegant slang which, according to Mr. D'Israeli, prevails in the conversation of Etonians. We were aware that Eton had long been famous for the eloquence of its pupils, but we certainly were not previously aware that so much of coetermongering lang formed so large an ingredient in the eloquence of Eton's boasted orators! When Coningsby first alludes to Millbank, he speaks of him as "an infernal manufacturer." This word "infernal" seems to be exceedingly popular with the Etonians. Buckhurst peaks of the rebels in the civil war having been "infernally licked." Again, when it is rumoured that Conings by is drowned, Buckhurst breaks in with "It's an infernal lie!" "Lark" and "row," and mouths of these young patricians as in those of the worthy of attentive perusal: but for further extract humblest plebeians of St. Giles's. We mention this or comment we cannot afford room. merely because it is the fashion of aristocrats. young and old, to turn up their noses, and curl their lips with contempt, at those they are pleased to term the "common people," the 'lower class," &c. We thank Mr. D'Israell it increases in age. If its contents were limited only for disabusing the minds of those of the "common to the excellent translation of the Wandering Jew, it people" who may have been foolishly disposed to give would be worth far more than the price charged for

of Dukes, because money they had none! Our Lan- rail against it, and in some countries have succeeded Cashire readers will, we fancy, be rather surprised to in getting the civil power to interdict the printing hear of Democratic millourners; perhaps we shall be of it; it is enough for you to know that the archibetened by and bye, as to the democratic opinions in hypocrite, the great impostor, the Mokanna of the elder Millbank. We have seen that the our time, Mr. Daniel O Connell. denounces and nger Millbank was no favourite of Coningsby's in raves against this work-it is surely enough for first instance; but an accident happening to the the advocates of human liberty to know these things, much while bathing, Coningsby has the good fortine to save his schoolfellow's life at the imminent hated and feared by priests. To our readers, we say, is of his own. This creates a friendship between buy the New Parley Library, and read the Wandering the two, which speedily ripens into an attachment of Jew.

The most romantic character. Following this we have an account of the Eton Montem, at which Lord Mon- THE ORPHAN; OR, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA. mouth (Coningsby's grandfather) attended to take

leave of his grandson :-Good bye, my dear Harry," said Lord Monmouth, when he hade his grandson farewell. "I am going translated by the Hon. D. G. Osborne. The first abroad again; I cannot remain in this Radical-ridden number only has reached us, and this necessarily af-

(To be continued.) THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW.

QUARTERLY. PART I. We noticed some time ago the first monthly instalment of this new periodical, which we learn is intended to appear in a quarterly as well as monthly shape. In the second and third numbers improvement, in a literary view is, we are glad to say, sufficiently evident. But we must add to this our regret that the good sense of some articles should be neutralised by the unmistakeable trash of others. As an example of the latter, we cite the Review of Chambers' workmen should save out of their high wages when trade is brisk to lay by a store for a period of slackness! "The object sought," says this writer, "is to make the good cover the bad years, and this is perhaps than this same Malthusian lie—the "improvidence of all the people spend—no matter how they spend it they have made for themselves. But over and above that, three-fourths of what they have made is taken The WHOLE ART or CHESS and DRAUGHTS. from them by other classes. The mansions, the mills. the servants, the horses, the hounds, and the harlots cious remedy this writer suggests for the distress he the reach of the humblest. acknowledges to exist! We would reccommend him, before he again attempts to play the part of statetinker, to put himself under the tuition of the Bradford Democrat, whose letter appeared in last week's

which we are glad to say there are several. We partice Hindoos, others to the Chinese, and a fourth class to ticularly single out an article entitled "Religious the Persians. There can be little doubt that it originated Changes." The first portion of which gives the his-tory of Druidism; the second portion, the history of the Apostolic Age; and the third, the history of Pa-adjacent regions, for at least two thousand years. From pacy, to the Reformation. The writer clearly proves, the Persians it was introduced by the Arabians into fertile birth-place of all superstitions—second, its made known in England during the reign of William the wide diffusion through nearly all the countries of the Conqueror. earth-and, third, its continuance, in various shapes. down to the present time, as instanced in the names of the days of the week; the British poetical mythology,—the fairies, Pucks, &c., the ceremonies of All-Hallowmas, May-day, and Midsummer-eve; re- blance of the original eastern appellations may be seen. verence for the misletoe, &c., &c. Of Christianity, the writer clearly shows, that long after the introduction of that religion into this country, the new creed was as much Druidical and Pagan as Christian. "The Pagan temples here, as they had previously been at Rome, being consecrated for Christian worship, and the festivals heretofore kept in honour of softened into chatranj; from that appellation it passed into heathen deities, and dear to the populace, were dedi- searchi, echees, and finally chess. By the French it is called cated to the saints of the new promulgation." Christianity itself made no progress till incorporated with

Paganism. We quote the following:— The establishment of a new religion indeed is a phoenix of which the world can hardly yet boast of having inherited or recorded a perfect specimen. Most forms of forming siz distinct classes of pieces. The term bishop is worship hitherto promulgated and established have been derivative, and held in combination with pre-existing beliefs, rites, and ceremonies. The aboriginal, the Catholic faith of Europe, and probably of mankind, has been shown to have been Druidism; the sanguinary offerings and the the form of a castle. The pawns are the foot soldiers, the priesthood of this primitive worship were exterminated. but its forms and spirit survived and still survive in the popular feelings and usages of nations. Upon the ruins the heathen mythology were established. Christianity itself hardly ever existed uncombined with pre-existing rites, unless during the brief term of the Author's earthly himself, it partook more of the nature of a preceptive doctrine for separate individual edification than of a new promulgation intended to constitute national worship. As first offered it was without forms or expression; it had no temple, no sacrifice, no priesthood; it was a faith, a belief, a spirit of communion, which the divine oracle proposed to open between each believer and the Almighty. In this simple state, however, it did not survive the age

of the Evangelists. It became incorporated with Judaism The first converts were Jews, who were all zealous for the of Coningsly, who have had the privilege of law of their fathers, nor did they consider themselves receiving instruction at that famed school; but exempt from its obligations. They kept the Jewish sabbath, were circumcised, attended the worship of the to poster them with descriptions of Eton life would temple and the synagogue, and in all things observed the be but adding insult to injury. At Eton the children of the landed aristocrat, the speculating profitmonger, the tricky lawyer—in short, all who have first fifteen bishops of Jerusalem were Nazarenes, as con-

Jesus Christ gave a new moral and a new faith to man of the poor man, the offspring of the class whose the superstructure erected out of materials derived from other sources. The Gospel was preached to the Gentile ated. There is a subject in connection with Eton, as nations, but never obtained a pervading influence over with every other great public school, which we should them until it began to be promulgated from their temples. have been glad to have seen handled something and commingled with their superstitions. Upon this platmore severely than it has been by Mr. D'ISRAELI—form the Roman worship was established. The faith might form the Roman worship was established. The faith might be Christ's, but the visible and dominant elements which obtained for the Catholic Church its supremacy were wholly of pagan origin.

That this is the true history of Catholicism has been established by Dr. Middleton, a learned divine of the that the boy who is the most bullied and trampled on Church of England. In his celebrated Letter from Rome during his school minority, becomes, on attaining he exhibits, in a perspicuous manner, the conformity belis majority, as brutally tyrannical as he had been tween Paganism and Popery, and proves that the religion of the Romans, in its services and rites, is entirely borinjuries he has himself borne, and avenging himself for his past degradation, by degrading and trampling on those weaker than himself. The result tianity itself would probably have made very slow progress of this training is, that the pupils, with rare in the conversion of men. Incorporated with a more vastly augmented; it obtained by this union that which it most needed—spectacle and rites, which, appealing to the senses in visible forms, its authority was rapidly extended -first over the Latin empire of the West, and next over

> With another extract we conclude:-What could be more stainless, meek, and lowly than

Christianity in its first advances to mankind! It was infancy—guileless, unblemished, and unpretending. But as it advanced in years and strength, as it mingled with temporal interests, with the pursuits of ambition, power and riches, its character was perverted. From a holy aspiration, pure and undefiled, it degenerated into an ap-

The "Autobiography of a Living Writer;" the "Origin of the Laws and the Three Estates;" "Sandhurst College and its Mathematics;" "Blackguardism, its Rise and Fall;" "Optical Delusions;"
"Reviews of the Correspondence of the Right Hon. many similar phrases, appear to be as natural in the Edmund Burke;" and other works: are articles all

THE NEW PARLEY LIBRARY.

PART IX. This excellent miscellany increases in interest as ence to the vaunted superiority of manners on it. At the present moment, when priestcraft, both tof their wealthy masters. by Millbank, before-mentioned, one of Co-school-fellows, was the son of one of the anufacturers of Lancashire. "His father, vide the antidote to the poison so widely diffused. ns were of a very Democratic bent, sent. The day is not far distant when the struggle comon, though he disapproved of the system menced by the French Reformers will have to be on, though he disapproved of the system menced by the French reformers will have to be pursued there, to show that he had as consummated. The second great conflict is approached so as any Duke in the land." Of ing. Let the friends of reason and the rights of man the right, for he had the money. But look to it, that priestly villany does not over-reach would be the position of those hundreds, them. We say to the "men of the progress," help whose labour was the source of the to circulate by every means in your power this work of Eugene Sue's. It is enough for you to know that and their children to be educated with the children on the Continent the priests everywhere preach and of Duker Learner was they had none! Our Land rail against it, and in some countries have succeeded

By Eugene Sce. London: Newby, Mortimer-

This is a translation of one of Eugene Sue's works,

country. Remember, though I am away, Monmouth fords us but poor materials on which to ground a House is your home—at least as long as it belongs to me. judgment of the work; but we suppose the reputa-I understand my tailor has turned Liberal, and is going tion of the author of "The Mysteries of Paris" will to stand for one of the metropolitan districts; a friend of be sufficient guarantee with most readers, that aught Lord Durham; perhaps I shall find him in it when I which emanates from his pen must be sterling ore. return. I fear there are evil days for the NEW GENERA. The Orphan opens with no lack of that mystery so dear to all romance readers. Thus, we have most of the scenes described in Part I laid in the interior of an unpretending coffee-house in one of the most out-of-the-way and unfrequented parts of Paris. Opposite to "Le Cafè Lebœuf is a sombre and long-uninhabited building, called the "hotel D'Orbesson." This hotel, after being many years untenanted, is taken possession of by a Colonel Ulric, whom nobody knows, and whose pursuits nobody can divine, and who is attended by an equally mysterious janissary. The greater part of the num-ber before us is taken up with an account of the contrivances had recourse to by the gossips, who were in the habit of assembling at Madame Lebœuf's to satisfy their curiosity as to who and what the 'strange Tracts, No. 1, which purports to be a biography of Louis Philippe. It would be hard to decide whether the Tract or the Review is the greatest mass of the Tract or the Review is the greatest mass of the Tract or the Review is the greatest mass of the third that the strange Colonel is. This is followed by the mysterious introduction of two females, one young and very hand-some. Then we have the consulty mysterious introthe Tract or the Review is the greatest mass of nonsense. Again, the writer of the article entitled "Social Maladies from Partial Civilization" argues in favour of Savings Banks as one means of remedy for the distress of the working class! Adding, that workmen should save out of their high wages when certain explanations required of him, a duel is threat-ened, and is supposed to "come off," though of this too we are left in doubt. From this slight sketch the possible, were the high wages paid in prosperous times not so imprudently dissipated!" Never was future numbers will afford us materials for an extract or two, which is not the case with that before us the working classes." It would be waste of time and patience to argue this point. Here is the fact, that all the people spend—no matter how they spend it.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

We must confess our ignorance of the art of which of the wealthy, are all paid for by the poor. Every this little book treats, and, therefore, our incompenecessary, every luxury, enjoyed by the wealthy, tence to decide on its merits. Chess has been has been produced by the working man, or obtained described as the "Amusement of princes, sages, and in exchange for the fruits of his labour. How atrocious, conquerors;" and it will not be the fault of the pubthen, is the brazen impudence of the men who charge lisher of this little work if it be not also the amuseon the working classes dissipated and improvident ment of the million. We subjoin the introduction; habits; when, owing to the robberies of the rich, the for the very full instructions on every point connected poor have not the means to either improvidently with this popular pastime we must refer our readers expend, or criminally dissipate. And then the pre-

THE HISTORY OF CHESS. It has been justly observed, that among all the in-door amusements invented by man for the employment of the idle or the relief of the studious, chess stands pre-eminent. Star. A six months' sweating at the combs, with It is the most refined and ingenious of all games, and the "Monthly Magazine" his labours were transferred to the reward of comber's wages, to meet the wants of possesses a charm which has rendered it a favourite of the columns of the "Morning Chronicle." Here they a comber's family, would put him up to a thing or the greatest characters, whether kings, warriors, or phitwo, and among other matters teach him his capa-bilities of "laying by a store" for the future. If the as great as it is singular; being highly interesting in conductors of the New Edinburgh really wish it to itself, and played with leisure, it requires no inducement succeed, they will see the propriety of putting a stop of gain, and in consequence is rarely played for money. to such emasculated puerilities as the schemes put | The glory of conquest is allowed to form a sufficient attraction.

Chess is of unknown origin and antiquity. We gladly turn to articles of a different stamp, of writers have ascribed its invention to the Greeks, some to the derivation of Druidism from the East, that | Spain; thence it found its way to France; and was

The name of the game, and also the names of the pieces with which it is played, have undergone many mutations in travelling from country to country; nevertheless, in the present terms which we employ, the sem-In Hindostan it possesses the Sanscrit name of chaturana which imports the four members of an army-elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers; the game being scene of mimic warfare, in which these elements re spectively act a peculiar part. The Persians corrupted the Sanscrit word into chatrang, which the Arabians

According to the modern European arrangement, the idea of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers has been abandoned, and there have been substituted a king, queen, bishops, knights, castles or rooks, and pawns, only English, being a substitution for elephant. The knights represent the horse-soldiers. The term rook is from the eastern word rokh, a hero, and represents an armed chariot or fortification; the English give the piece name being from peon, an attendant.

The chess pieces made in India, or China, for sale to wealthy Europeans, are sometimes made of solid ivory, of this superstition the more splendid and visible forms of five or six inches high, and are exceedingly beautiful, no degree of labour being spared in the carving. The king bishops are camels, with archers as their riders; the castles on their backs filled with warriors; and the pawns are soldiers, one a sergeant, another a drummer, another a fifer, and the rest ordinary fighting men.

THE CLOTHWORKERS OF THE OLDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-The able, though mind-paining prose picture of the present condition of the male and female cloth-workers of Bradford, as given, from a correspondent, in your last number of the just-departed year, has suggested to me the propriety of transcribing, for the first number of the new year, a compaas written about two centuries and a half ago; and referring to a period much more remote. The author is Thomas Delony, who wrote various of the popular ballads of the time—the Spanish Lady, Fair Rosa mond, Wat Tyler, and many others; but the extract given is to be found in a small volume, purporting to be a life of John of Winchcombe, a rich, and otherwise celebrated clothier, in the reign of Henry VIII., and who had his name from the town of his birth. Delony also wrote the History of the Six Worthy Clothiers of History of the Gentle Craft, in compliment to shoe-

From a notice in Stow, I find he was outlawed in appears, are now lost, though "pity it is" it is so.

ing transcript worthy of insertion; as a small "item." in this way, it is at your service, and will, no doubt, occasion some interest in its perusal. Much of the description is at once simple and engaging ; as, for instance, of the women carders,

"Who synging sat, with voices cleare; and of the "maydens" with "Their smocke sleeves like to winter snow,"

"Each sleeve, with a silken band, Was featly tied to the hand."

'Pretty maids," indeed! as the writer calls them paratus of wordliness. From being the handmaid of spinning their soft threads out of the beautiful fleece civilisation, it became the great obstacle to social advance-ment. From the laudable vocation of controlling the nightingales!" And then, too; how exquisitely the passions of fierce and wicked men, of asserting human employment of the "seven score and ten children" is to the Bishop) partakes, and, for the same reason, of equality and God's impartial justice to all, its ministers hit off—the children of humble, inoffensive fathers, the brilliancy of these tapers; tor he says degenerated into oppressors, and erected a vast super- or of "poore silly men," as the phrase is here set forth in the manner of expression of the period. And again, what a glorious John Bull finish the poet makes. Such a fulness of all good cating; and such a clatter of "dishes, pots, and pans!" And of all this, even the "seven score and ten" children, had their rich bellyfuls, and a clear penny "every one;" beside, "at night," a penny, which would purchase more of other catables than six times the sum does now. But let the poet tell the tale himself, and here

JOHN OF WINCHCOMBE'S WORKE PROPLE.

Within one roome, being large and long, Two hundred men, the truth is so, Wrought in these loomes all in a row. By every one a pretty boy Sate making quils with mickle joy. And in another place, hard by, Were carding hard with joyful cheere, Who singing sat with voices cleare. And in a chamber, close beside, Two hundred maydens did abide, In peticoats of stammel red. And milk-white kerchers on their head: Their smocke sleeves like to winter snow That on the western mountaines flow, And each sleeve, with a silken band, Was featly tied to the hand. These pretty maids did never lin, But in that place did all day spin; And spinning so, with voices sweet, Like nightingales they sung full sweet, Then to another roome came they, Where children were in poore array; And every one sat picking woll, The finest from the coarse to cull: The number was seven score and ten, The children of poore silly men. And there, their labours to requite. Had every one a penny at night, Beside their meate and drink all day, Which was to them a wondrous stay. Within another place likewise, Full fifty proper men he spies; And these were Shearemen every onc. Whose skill and cunning there was showne And hard by them there did remaine Full foure score Rowers taking paine, †

A Dye-house likewise had he then. Wherein he kept full fortie men. And likewise in his Fulling Mill, Full twentie persons kept he still. Each week ten good fat oxen he Spent in his house for certaintie; Besides good butter, cheese, and fish, And many another wholesome dish. He kept a Butcher all the yeere : A Brewer eke for Ale and Beere : A Baker for to bake his bread, Which stood his householde in good stead. Five Cookes within his kitchen great, Were all the yeare to dresse his meate: Sixe scullion boyes unto their hands To make clean dishes, pots, and pans : ... Beside poore children that did stay

To turn the brooches every day.

This was a gallant clothier sure,

Whose fame for ever shall indure! Wishing all the readers of the Star, and everybody else, to soon see these starry times again, I remain, Sir, yours, very truly, THE EDITOR OF THE "CORDWAINERS' COMPANION."

P.S.-Would not the new version of the "Employer and the Employed" go offin a neat cheap paminto different shapes, all distinctly representing twenty
phlet? The "Garland," too, is beautiful, it is a
thoroughly blooming Winter Wreath, though so much
of it is tear-fed.

THE LAND OF EDEN.—The following is the address
of the principal of a boarding-school, in the vicinity
of Sydney, New South Wales:—Mrs. Love, Ilarmony-house, Concord, near Kissing Point.

New Occupation for a Destise — A different

* The account is in the stereotype edition of Stow, and the words are:—"The maker of the scurrilous ballad was one Delonie, an idle fellow, and one noted with the like spirit, in printing a book for the silk-weavers, wherein was found some such foolish and disorderly doctrines." sleight of hand; though he earned his mutton and "He could not," says the same authority, "be found, and potatoes by dexterity of finger—he was, nevertheless, sent in his place a copy of the ballad, as a sort of joke upon his mayor ship."
† This term. "paine," I suppose, is intended to convey
the carefulness with which the "rowers" executed their tasks; though what is meant by "rowers" I am not

CHARLES DICKENS-BOZ.

Sir Walter Scott died in 1832, and Dickens appeared in 1833. Those who love to trace the descents of genius, will be pleased with the curious coincidence in point of time, which we offer to Mr. Dickens' admirers in lieu of the old joke-that Scott wrote well, but Dickens he wrote Weller. Some of his first efforts, his Sketches by Boz, were written for the old "Monthly Magazine," We recollect falling in with a stray sheet of this magazine, three or four days after its publication, for it became waste paper, so sickly was its then existence, the day after it was out. We were all ears and eyes, merriment and pleasure, though the writer's name was more unknown to us than the real origin of Junius. From the pages of had a wide circulation, and the name of "Boz"

"Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound," They were immediately collected by Macrone, and illustrated by Cruikshank. The demand was unprecedented: and the supply at first was not equal to the demand. We recollect a dowager countess calling at Macrone's, in St. James's-square, for a copy of the work. He had sold the last, and the new edition would not be ready before tomorrow. The countess, all impatient, begged for the for the very liberal use they have made of his jokes loan of the two volumes. He had sold his own. She and subjects of the past year. The list will be pubwould look in the shop, she said, for herself, and actually left her carriage to rummage for a copy. The search was ineffectual, and the noble lady drove off really offended day or two. with the young and handsome publisher.

He had not as yet taken the people; but the "Pickwick Papers," his next publication, completed that triumph. Not much was expected from the first number, and Mr. Macrone, it is said, had more than foretold its failure, With the third and fourth numbers it rose into reputation. and Macrone willingly admitted the incorrectness of this conclusion. Our morning and evening papers abounded with paragraphs from Pickwick, and Sam Weller became more the idol of the people than the great Lord Essex, Jack Wilks, Sir Francis Burdett, or Lord George Gordon. It was in this the heyday of his rising reputation that we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dickens for the first but unobservedly, from head to foot. As he entered, there was a cry like that of Pope, Pope!—the cry described by Sir J. Reynolds as hailing the appearance of Dickens is here; here is Dickens," in a concealed kind of under breath-confidentially telling what each wishes about Boz, and modest as we then were, we were content | the state. that night with seeing Dickens-retiring to another room

believe we have both his good will and his good wishes. observation, so unmistakeably true to human nature. Sam | divided among the poor on the list. needs no letter of introduction to our sympathies; he is just as welcome for the period of his existence as Falstaff, not the heart to attempt distributing the miscrable dole.

Uncle Toby, or Tom Jones. The critics who call Hogarth a comic painter, call Mr. -men that prove human nature to the quick-healing satirists that unveil vice and effect a moral good. Mr. Dickens has been a benefactor to his species—he has union workhouses .- Pictorial Times.

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

Certainly there is something the matter with the Bishops. It is not for Punch to criticise the lawn with the eye and finger of a lady who would buy pocket-handkerchiefs; but there is something the matter with the Bishops. There was a time when we never heard of them save in their Christian prothe West, in honour of the same profession; and the prieties; when they gave away oxen and cart-loads of bread at their doors to the poor. Now do they every day occupy—to the exclusion of much instructive and amusing matter-three or four columns of 596, by the authorities of the City of London, for the Times. Surely, this is not as it ought to be. writing some verses on the dearness of corn,* and had been blamed before this for printing a book in favour will say just as certain folks, the first thing they of the silk-weavers, when they were engaged in some do, consult the weather-cock. Then, again, they look struggle connected with their craft; and hence the to see if London is in the paper. This must be wrong. productions were necessarily most objectionable to We had come to this conclusion, when we were made the "powers that be." Both these compositions; it to stare by the Bishop of Chester. That good man appears, are now lost, though "pity it is" it is so. was, doubtless, uneasy at the notoriety which rewarded The annals of the producing classes have yet to be certain of his brethren. He therefore determined to written, and not alone from yesterday, but through hundreds of years back.

Should you, sir, therefore, consider the accompany—her own confession, the murderess of her father. And the Bishop observes—

That she was not influenced to this great crime by any nalignant hatred to her father, BUT as a means that occurred to her mind of enabling her to marry the person to whom she had engaged herself.

Now, should some Dean or Canon put arsenic in the Bishop of Chester's turtle-soup, in the hope of obtaining his bishopric, would not the prisoner have the Bishop ;-certainly not; only too much love for his see.?

Some time since, there was a prejudice against certain candles, it being alleged that they were impregnated with arsenic that they might burn the brighter. The morality of Mary Gallop (according Indian: John Underhill and Thomas Jackson

That should the Queen's mercy be extended to this miserable woman, she might prove of great use in being employed in teaching young persons in one of the schools in any place to which she may be transported.

This wretched woman administered two doses of poison to her father. With no touch of conscienceno remorse, she gave the second dose, the first having failed. And this is the instrument to teach young persons! Imagine with what solemn emphasis would flow, from the lips of the parricide, these words :-"Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth

By the way, when Mary Furley was suffering under the agonies of the death-warrant so atrociously inflicted upon her-yes, Sir James Graham, atrociously—where were the Bishops to plead the cause of an outraged, broken-hearted woman? But then Mary Rundow had not refer to the cause of and Greenhalgh as before. Barlow did the third Mary Furley had not poisoned her father; she was, probably, not eligible as a Christian monitress. word, Mary Furley was not Mary Gallop. Let it not be thought that we advocate, under any

circumstances, capital punishment. Certainly not. It is our belief that the gallows is the worst reformer. Our strictures are only intended for the sophists who play the mountebank to humanity.

his taxes. And then when he returned to his jocund New York Paper.

home, and having said grace, enjoyed like a good man his Christmas dinner, with what extreme selfcontentment he must have looked upon his children (if he be blessed with such cherubs), thinking of the felonious Jane Allen's babe in Oxford gaol. And then, when he turned himself round to his fire, And thinking of the faggot, what pleasant things he must ladee of baith high and low estait, she have seen in the embers of his Christmas log! What a Jacob's ladder must his fancy have pictured, with speak re man she likes; gif he refuse John Page, chairmaker, upon all but the topmost drity pundis or less, as his estait may be round! And is this a man to want a faggot? Cer always gif he can make it appear that he tainly not; Punch would give him one with all his

most popular last week :- John Bull waiting for a Repeal of the Income-Tax. The Parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, waiting for a settlement of their accounts. Lord Brougham waiting for the for the Artesian Well. A FARTHING FOR REPEAL; OR, THE IRISH CON-

JUROR. -- Our English readers may recollect an in-genious wayfarer, who was wont to levy small contria sheet of white paper; yes, of one sheet of Bath post. This paper the adroit beggar would fold up it was a lady's bonnet; "and now it is a coalscuttle." The crowd would by their applause declare it to be a coal-scuttle, and nothing else. Now, this man was an honest showman, though he dealt in sleight of hand; though he earned his mutton and no cheat; what he promised to do, he faithfully accomplished. Why will not Daniel O'Connell copy the high principle of the English showman? As, like him, he deals in legerdemain—why, like him, does he not put an honest face upon the matter? features of the doll Repeal?—and up to the present time she is muffled like an Indian beauty. "Give a farthing—only a farthing—and you shall see what you shall see. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not only a farthing!—who would be free—but one farthing!—themselves must—down with your farthings!—strike the blow! Only a farthing

HANDSOME TURN-OUT.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Labourer's Friend, and Farm-servant's Father, has lately been exercising a little wholesome fatherly severity upon his Irish tenants in Westmeath, where eighteen families have been turned adrift by the Duke's steward. Pleasant weather this for the wet bog, or the ditch-side! It appears that no rent was due from them. Doubtless, on the occasion of the next agricultural jubilee at Stowe, these eighteen families will form part of the pageant. The conduct of the Duke of Buckingham proves the truth of what has been often said of him, that " no landlord can turn out a finer set of tenants. A Good Beginning.—A pension of £600 has fallen into the Civil List. We wish the Civil List

' a happy new year, and many of 'em."-Punch. Conscience Money .- Mr. Punch begs to acknow ledge several sums of money from the different concoctors of the London pantomimes and burlesques lished, and the amount forwarded to a magistrate for the relief of the Fountains in Trafalgar-square, in a THE DETENTIONS AT THE POST OFFICE .- A gen-

tleman, living in Camden Town, would feel particularly obliged to Colonel Maberly to return to him, as soon as he has done with them, the goose and Epping sausages, which were sent to him through the post last week by a friend in the country.

INFERNAL TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN SUTHERLAND." (From the Glasgow National.)

We have just received, from a highly-respectable correspondent in the North of Scotland, who pledges himself to time.—His appearance is prepossessing; his figure small its accuracy, the following most extraordinary statement -but well made; his look intelligent, and his eyes pe- with regard to the condition of the poor in the parish of culiarly expressive. He seemed scanning you, not ob. Criech, in the district of Rosehall, and county of Suther-

"In the district of Rosehall, within the parish of Criech, and county of Sutherland, there are upwards of fifty poor that illustrious poet. There was a sort of whisper of persons who have received no parochial relief since the disruption of the Church of Scotland, in May, 1843. "A deputation of their number presented a petition fo

to know. In a mixed party stupid people abound, and relief in spring last to the Kirk session and minister of the some were there that night who expected he would talk the parish, by whom it was contemptuously returned, with next number of Pickwick, or create a new Sam Weller for the intimation, that they would receive nothing as they the amusement of the party. There was quite a buz had gone out from the Established Church, and from

"Despairing of relief by other means, legal proceedings in expectation of some other and early occasion of forming | were commenced by one of their number, whose case was his acquaintance. This we have since done, and we taken up by Mr. Charles Spence, S.S.C. On receiving a petition from him on behalf of that individual, the minister To our thinking "Boz" has never outdone or equalled of the parish, who has in his hands about £200 of the "The clerk, after travelling twenty miles with it, had

and carried it back to the minister again. "A meeting of the heritors and kirk-session was ther Dickens a comic writer. The description is incorrect in | convened, which was held at Invershin on the 20th Deboth cases. Hogarth and Dickens are painful moralists | cember, and which was attended by heritors, or their factors, representing property to the amount of between

£40,000 and £50,000 per annum. "After reducing the list to fifty, by striking off the names of some poor persons, and distributing these fifty balm to the bed of death. This is praise sufficient for a persons into three classes, they assessed themselves in the life. Yet he has done more. He has enlarged our public sum of twelve pounds; which together with the two pounds sympathies, calling attention to the neglected bastard from the kirk-session, making in all fourteen pounds, they mediately interposed in one of his blandest smiles, and to the penniless poor—to those thin-dieted asylums, ordered to be divided among these fifty people—each to receive called cheap schools-and to those real prisons, our five, six, and four skillings, according to the class in which they were placed—as maintenance for the last twenty months, and

probably for twelve months to come. "Of the fifty persons to whom this aliment has been awarded, two are blind—three are idiots—many are above eighty years of age-some are entirely, or almost entirely, that their neighbours were repeatedly afraid that they would be found dead, in their wretched huts, of actua want-and almost all have no means of subsistence, excent the charity of neighbours, who are nearly as poor as then

selves." Fourteen pounds sterling, as thirty-two months maintenan for fifty poor persons-two of whom are "blind"-three of whom are "idiots"—many of whom are "above eighty years of age"-several of whom are "almost entirely con tion that their neighbours are afraid they will be found dead in their huts of actual want!" Of a verity, 'tis a princely sum-honourable to the hearts, and no less nonourable to the Christian feelings of those by whom it is doled out. We hear much in these times of the oppression of the poor by the millocracy of their hard work. and their long hours, and their small wages. And no doubt-and the more's the pity-there is sometimes but too much truth in the accusation. But, gracious Heaven such evils are well-being—are comfort—are happines itself, when compared with those sustained by these poor people. "Fourteen pounds sterling," as "thirty-two months' maintenance" for fifty poor aged, infirm, starving, destitute persons! We have heard much-much, too that has astonished us, of the condition of the labour ing poor in this end of the island; but of a truth this clipses all.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—The great pedestrian match between the English and American runners this excuse that he had no "malignant hatred" to for 1,200 dollars, came off on the 19th ult. on the Bea con Course, at Hoboken, opposite New York, and attracted an immense assemblage of spectators. The competitors were-John Barlow and Thomas Greenhalgh, two Englishmen, natives of Lancashire Thomas M'Cabe, an Irishman; John Steeprock, an Americans; John Gildersleeve and Joseph Smith, of New York; and J. P. Taylor, of Connecticut. The distance to be performed was ten miles, over ground extremely heavy, from the rain of the previ-ous evening. The betting was decidedly in favour of Barlow and Greenhalgh, who had obtained considerable reputation in this country as pedestrians, and also from their having carried off prizes at a former trial of speed over the same course. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries, the start took place, the two Englishmen leading at a tremendous pace, closely followed by the Indian and Gildersleeve. Barlow accomplished the first mile in the short space of 5 minutes 10 seconds, the Indian being second, and Gildersleeve and Greenhalgh third and fourth; behind them M'Cabe and Taylor, and the rest "nowhere." Barlow maintained his position in the second mile, which he ran in 5 minutes the cars thirst a luxury." (!) mile in 5 minutes 22 seconds, and was now 50 yards ahead of the Indian, Gildersleeve and Greenmile kept increasing the distance between him and school." last mile, 5 minutes 25 seconds; thus accomplishing

GOOD LAW FOR THE GIRLS. __] good old Scottish Parliament, pa Margaret, about 1288, it was

be his wif; he shall be mulet in the to anither woman, then he shall be free. heart and all his strength. The Christmas Waits.—The following were the with a flower garden on one hand—a vegetable garden on the other—a green lawn in front behedged with fruit trees? Would it not be rather better than stifled up apartments in a crowded street? Would of their accounts. Lord Brougham waiting for the woolsack. The fountains in Trafalgar-square waiting more likely to awaken virtue in your children than the filthy sights and sounds that greet them in the city? Would they not grow up better, both in body and soul, for having all the wholesome and gentl

> WANTED A STRAM PARSON .- An iron church ha been built at Glasgow, to be sent to Jamaica. THE LAND OF EDEN.—The following is the address NEW OCCUPATION FOR A DENTIST.—An itinerant

dentist lately called at a house in one of the far west towns, and applied for business. "Don't you want your teeth drawn?" says he to the owner. "No."
"Don't your wife?" "No." "None of the children?" "No." "Can't you give me some sort of a job?" asked the dentist. "Why," replied the man,
"I have an old cross-cut saw, the teeth of which are out of order; "you can have a job if you'll fix 'em!" AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.—At a meeting, convened by the friends of Clay, held in Woodstock, Vermont, How long is it since he has promised to show all the one of the orators grew amazingly eloquent, exclaiming, "Who ever heard of a woman's naming her son after James K. Polk ?" and then made a significant pause, as if inviting an answer. "I never did," exclaimed a fair democrat in the crowd, who had been married about six months previous, "but I know one that intends to.'

"A SWEET RETURN," exclaimed the husband, when his wife threw the sugar basin at him. An American says that he has a nigger servant so black that a piece of charcoal makes a white mark

WORTH REMEMBERING .- Write injuries in dust, but tindness in marble. Lay not your faculties in the sepulchre of idleness. Envy is a turnkey by birth, and an executioner by profession.

MARCH OF GENTILITY .- Some years ago a wit introduced a match vender to an innkeeper as a traveller in the sulphur and timber line from the firm of Beelzebub and Co. It will not be disputed that the present age is a progressive age, since ladies and gentlemen have superseded the way-faring adventurers. A mendicant called a few days ago at Money-hill, near Rickmersworth; he rung the bell, which being duly answered by the cook, she bargained for a box of congreves, for which she paid a penny, besides looking him up sundry crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. Whilst "the traveller" was stowing away the prog, the cook inquired if he had any dipt matches? "No marm, I never carries the like: a gentleman what's close at hand deals in them: I say, Long Tom (vociferated the cadger), this ere lady wants some o' your sort." The gentleman forthwith supplied marm, who gladdened his heart with a plentiful supply of prog in addition

THE STATE OF SALVATION.—On the high road to Chesham, a few miles before entering that ancient town, stands the picturesque village of Chenies. At the entrance of the village some gothic almshouses, erected by a Countess of Bedford, remind the traveller of the good old times, when to steal a goose was expiated by bestowing the giblets in alms. The goose that furnished the giblets alluded to, was nested in the reign of "bluff Harry," and taken possession of by the ancestors of the present "Lord Finality" for conscience sake. In the village is a school for the perpetuity of ignorance under the immediate patronage of the Reverend Lord incumbent and my Lady patroness. A young damsel, who had received a large share of "inv lady's instruction," chanced to captivate a young paper-maker from a neighbouring mill. The happy day of wedlock arrived, when a goodly muster of villagers assembled to witness the ceremony, which, as a special mark of condescension, was performed by "my Lord" in propria persona. Every thing passed off with the utmost decorum until the clergyman addressed the bride, "Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband?" &c., to which the damsel replied with infinite alacrity, "Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation! "My Lord" looked very queer, "My Lady" essayed to appear serious amidst the roar of laughter, in which she was at length compelled to join: rendering it evident that mirth is a thorough democrat, an out-and-out leveller.

MATRIMONIAL BASKETS.—A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any matrimonial baskets, she being too polite to say

Sir Fletcher Norton, when pleading before Lord Mansfield on some question of manorial rights, chanced unfortunately to say, "My Lord, I can illustrate the point by an instance in my own person: I myself have two little manors." The judge im-'we all know it, Sir Fletcher." A REASON FOR NOT GAMING .- Some gentlemen

being at a tavern together, for want of better diversion, one proposed play. "But," said another of the company, "I have fourteen good reasons against gaming." "What are they?" said another." "In the first place," answered he, "I have no money."
"O!" said the other, "if you had four hundred reasons, you need not name another." OWING SHERIDAN.—" How is it," said a gentleman

to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it, your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious?' "No family has a better right to an O than our family," replied Sheridan, "for we O (owe) everybody.

WILLIAM PITT.—The fashionable hours of the present times were neatly censured by this war-making Minister. "Mr. Pitt," said the Duchess of Gordon, "I shall expect you to dine with me at ten this evening." "I must decline that honour," said the premier, "for I am engaged to sup with the Bishop

LEGAL WIT.-A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, the other day, * that the wearing of whiskers was unprofessional." "Right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE

CLUB SHOW .- The first to greet her Majesty on that occasion was "the black-polled ox of the Scotch breed, bred by Prince Albert;" which had been "removed from the dark corner it had previously occupied, into the light near the entrance." When the Prince approached, his grateful foster-child attempted to lick his hands: and her Majesty was so touched, that, on learning it had already been sold to a butcher, she declared her resolution to redeem its life from the shambles.—Spectator, Dec. 21.

O Bullock, thou wast wide awake, And thus escaped'st sticking, I wish, for the poor Otter's sake, He'd given the Prince a licking !

American Criticism.—The New York papers speak in high raptures of a Madame Pico, who has appeared at the Italian Opera-house in that city. She appeared first in Ricci's Criara di Rosenberg, then in Donizetti's Lucrezia Borgia. Upon the latter event an American critic says :- "Madame Pico represents the leader of the conspirators, and does the noise and the jollification. She was exquisitely dressed, sang with as little of the split straw in her soprano as we ever heard her sing with, and acted to her singing with what the Greeks called onomatopeia-movement linked with sound indivisibly. The fourth act represented the youths at the fatal supper, Pico the principal customer. After a little hob-nobbing on the other side of the table, she glides round, upon her plumptitudinous locomotives, and dashes into a song, rich and rolicking. Down went the bucket for the first time into her well of contralto, and up came the liquid and golden music, of a round, true fulness, that mads AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY: MODERN FINISH.

-Her edication is slicked off complete; a mantyhalgh being still third and fourth. Barlow from this with the tower stamp on her, "edicated at a boardin'-She astonishes the natives round about the other competitors. He closed the four h mile in where the old folks live, and makes 'em stare agin, 5 minutes 25 seconds; fifth mile, 5 minutes 28 she is so improved. She plays beautifully on the seconds; sixth mile, 5 minutes 31 seconds; seventh piano, two pieces, they were crack pieces larned onder mile, 5 minutes 34 seconds; eighth mile, 5 minutes the eye and car of the master; but there is a secret 36 seconds; ninth mile, 5 minutes 35 seconds; and nobody knows but her—she can't play nothin' last mile, 5 minutes 25 seconds; thus accomplishing else. She sings two or three songs, the last A FAGGOT CASE.—At the Watlington Petty Ses- the ten miles in the unprecedented short time of 54 lessons larnt at school, and the last she ever sions, one John Page, chair-maker, of Wheelend, Stoken-church (blessed be his door-posts!) charged "Jane Allen, a wretchedly distressed-looking woman, third; time, 55 minutes 10 seconds. Gildersleeve master finished 'em, and she can't do another. She his door-posts!) the ten innes in the unprecedented short time of 54 lessons farmt at school, and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 54 lessons farmt at school and the last she creating time of 5 with an infant at her breast, with having stolen, on fourth; time, 55 minutes 51 seconds. Taylor sixth; speaks French beautiful; but it's fortunate she ain't the 25th of November, a small faggot of wood, of the time, 59 minutes 52 seconds. In the last mile Green in France now, so that secret is safe. She is a very value of 'one penny,' from off a pile in Thirdswood." halgh made a most desperate effort, passed Gilder agreeable gal, and talks very pleasantly, for she has Now, John Page, having this faggot very much next sleeve, and gained 40 seconds on Barlow, though the seen the world. She was in London for a few weeks: his heart—indeed, it must have been pretty well of latter ran this mile 10 seconds quicker than he did saw, the last play, and knows a great deal about the the same stuff—insisted upon a conviction, and the the ninth. Greenhalgh, it is supposed, must have theatre. She has been to the Opera once, and has woman—John Page's recording angel has written run this mile in about 4 minutes 48 seconds. Barlow seen Celeste and Fangue Elssler, and heard Lablache down the fact—" with the infant in her arms, beat the Indian exactly 173 yards, while Greenhalgh and Grisi, and is a judge of dancin' and singin'. She was committed to Oxford gaol, to take her trial was less than 90 behind him. It is supposed that saw the Queen a horse-back in the Park, and is a at the Quarter Sessions, charged with stealing had Greenhalgh made his running in the ninth mile, judge of ridin'; and was at a party at Lady Syllathe said faggot, of the value of three-farthings." instead of waiting for Gildersleeve, he would have buly's, and knows London life. This varnish lasts a What a very pleasant Christmas this John Page beat the Indian, and thus become entitled to the must have passed! What a remarkably nice man to second prize. The purse was thus divided:—Barlow, spend a Christmas with! With what sweet serenity 700 dollars; Steeprock, 250 dollars; Greenhalgh, he must have gone to church—for, of course, such a 150 dollars; and M'Cabe, 25 dollars. Barlow has Queen has another princess, and there is a nother princess, and there is a nother princess. stickler for three-farthing honesty, has his pew and since returned to England, leaving Greenhalph beslight singer at the Opera, and all is gone but the credit,
all things proper, and pays his devotions regularly as hind to complete some matches he had undertaken.—
"she was edicated at a boardin' school."—Sam Slick in England

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL. Special Meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1845.-This body held a meeting for special purposes, this day, assembling at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. and cries of "Murder," "Fire," proceed from the There was a good attendance of members: and among them Mr. Joshua Hobson, who still retains his qualibusiness to be transacted; and but a portion of them arms with her garments blazing around her. Ayliffe, was gone through. The first motion was the appointing of four trustees of the advowson of St. John's church. Three Whigs and a Tory were proposed by a Whig alderman: Mr. Hobson proposed two in the Council might have their finger in the " Churcheach had achieved for itself. He pressed his motion dle burning on a chair by her bed-side, and the light to a division, having the votes recorded. There were several members in the room who declined voting; so many as to make it doubtful whether the original week Mr. Charles Swengley, landlord of the Wamotion was carried, the law requiring that every terloo Tavern, Cockpit-hill, put an end to his existresolve should receive the assent of a majority of the ence by shooting himself through the head. It apmembers of Council present: and although the record of attendance proved that the neutrals were present; and although the record of votes itself proved that they were present, but neutral, the mayor review that those rows a plan leading time nead. It appears that on Monday evening he went to the shop blame us if we shall henceforth call them by the national desired, the mayor review that those rows a pistol, saying it was for a little boy to shoot sparwere present, but neutral, the mayor review that those rows a plan by which the procured one, which he afterwards who declined to vote when a question was put, were thought too small, and came back for a larger one. absent, and could not be treated as present! and this too The next morning he was found by the servants lying when the very men thus held to be absent were sitting | near the fire-place of the bed-room with his head blown around and looking the wise Mayor, who so ruled, straight on the face. The appointing of Whig Trustees being so settled, Mr. Councillor Heywood moved for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire pistol was found laying by his side. Some powder into certain alleged acts of malversation on the part and shot were on the table, together with a piece of of the chief police-officers of the borough, who had, if his paper on which the unfortunate man had written a information were correct, obtained money both from the few lines, in a rather trembling hand, declaring him-County-rate, the Leeds Borough-fund, and from the self to be "broken," and wishing to be pardoned for parties on whose premises robberies had been commit- all his faults. An inquest was held on the body on ted, for alleged sevices and expense in searching after and apprehending the offenders; and this too in cases where not a single farthing of expense had been incurred. Mr. Alderman Luccock moved, as an amendment, that the charges be referred to the

Watch Committee: and the supporters of the original motion offered to acquiesce in the amendment, if Mr. Heywood was added to the Watch Committee, and be thus placed in a position where he could prosecute the inquiry he proposed, and adduce the evidence by which the allegations were sustained. On a division the amendment was agreed to; and Mr. Hobson immediately moved that Mr. Heywood should be constituted a member of the inquiring body, in accordance with the all-but universal practice of all deliberative bodies. This was refused by the "tyrant majority"; and Mr. Heywood immediately announced his intention not to go with his cases before the Watch Committee, but to produce them, one by one, in open Council, having his "evidence" ready to be examined by a Committee of the whole house. Several other matters were then disposed of, and Mr. Councillor Jackson moved, "That a memorial from the Council be transmitted to her majesty, praying for the liberation of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, now banished from the country." In introducing the motion, he grounded his claim for the interference of the Council on humanity and mercy. He was not sufficiently aware of the facts of the case to be able to say what was the extent of crime with which the parties suffering were really chargeable; but when he reflected on the undue haste with which the prisoners had been hurried to trial; the strong excitement and fears that existed at the time to operate on the jury class; the fact that Frost had provided for a Bill of Exchange, falling due the very day of the alleged revolt; the different result of the legal objections taken in their case to those taken in a recent case in Dublin, he thought that there were so many extenuating circumstances about the case, and such a suspicion of injustice having been committed, as would justify the Council in taking the step he asked it to take. He also read etters from Mr. Frost to his familly, and from Mrs. d parties had represented him to be. Mr. Councillor terms as if supplied from the Northern Star Office.

3rook seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Ald. Shaw, on the plea that he could not conceive there existed any public grounds on which such a request could be made. He went into a history of the alledged facts attendent on the case: argned that the punishment under the circumstances was not severe, for the parties concerned might think themselves fortunate that their lives had not been sacrificed to the vengeance of the law by the hand of the public executioner. He was replied to by Mr. Hobson, who detailed a number of facts relative to the ramified been done to the prisoners, in hurrying on the trial system of Spyism that existed at the period, accounted for the entrapping of Frost into the appearance of being engaged in transactions which his soul loathed and abhorred; showed that justice had not before a jury of ignorant prejudiced Welsh farmers, frightened to death by the fear that their property were to be taken from them; and showed the legal objections, their nature, and force, was wholly invalled; and that if equal justice had been meeted out to the persecuted Chartist, as to other to give the facts relied on by both parties to this important discussion; but shall take care to shortly bring them before the public in some shape or other. At the conclusion of Mr. Hobson's address the motion went to the vote; when eleven voted for it; laughter produced by the Christmas pantomimes. twenty-nine against, and three were neutral. One of the neutrals had pledged himself to his consti-tuents to vote for the liberation of the martyrs; opening of Parliament is to the Minister, and indeed and when reminded of this fact in open council b Mr. Heywood, he made use of an expression which Mr. Hobson made into "a peg" on which to explain a gross misrepresentation affecting himself by the allegiance of friends, and hope in the weakness of Leeds Mercury. The facts of the case are set forth in the following letter:— To the Editor of the Leeds Meroury,

GENTLEMEN, -As you have lately turned the Leeds Mercury into a record of good or bad breeding-particularly registering the "vulgarities" of the members of the Leeds Town Council; and as you lately deemed an imputed "vulgarity" of mine sufficiently important to form the and broughting-up-ment" is every whit as "vulgar" as my own, in the person of Mr. Jonathan Shackleton. who met of his constituents, with the elegant phrase, "It's a lie," -I beg to apprise you of the fact, fearing that your re-

I am, gentlemen, Your "ill-bred" servant to command, Leeds, Jan. 2, 1845. JOSHUA HOBSON. P.S.—On the whole, I think that "friend" Jonathan so, when he charged Mr. Martin Cawood with "using language which HE KNEW to be untrue." I did this, be servation: and my having done so, was twisted by you into having given "the lie" myself. However, of this I do not much complain. I can afford to sit under a good cheering to the heart of Labour. deal of misrepresentation: and in this case am quite content to be in no worse position than "friend" Jonathan.

Refore the motion for adjournment was carried. Mr. Hobson gave notice of his intention to move a standing OBDER that those members who were "present" should not be reckoned as "absent." The meeting then adjourned to Monday next.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Saturday week the neighbourhood of Cripplegate was thrown into a painful state of excitement, in consequence of the discovery of a father having tried to murder his own offspring—a little girl, and afterwards attempted to take away his own life. The particulars connected with this distressing affair are as follow: It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock the attention of some of the neighbours residing in Lower Whitecross-street, was attracted to No. 50, occupied by a bookseller and newsvender of the name of Flood. through hearing a violent screaming proceeding from immediately went and knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, it was deemed advisable to force or, which being done, another man of the name stairs, and upon opening one of the room doors, a ing agony. It was at once apparent that both father and daughter were suffering from the effect of some reporter, upon calling, ascertained that there was little hopes of the unfortunate man's recovery. The Conference to be held in London. remedies administered to the girl had a better effect, and it is hoped that she may ultimately recover. The

MANCHESTER.—A WOMAN STABBED BY HER HUS-

lice-constable, named Ayliffe, on his beat in Greenfication and seat in the borough. The "notice paper" was unable to do so until he broke open the door, exhibited more notices than the usual number, of with great presence of mind, threw his great coat her over and over until he extinguished the flames. She was removed to the London hospital, and death Whigs, one Tory, and one Chartist, that all the parties has since relieved her of her sufferings. The woman pie," in proportion to the amount of representation home intoxicated on Christmas-night, leaving a cancommunicated to her clothes.

MANCHESTER.—DETERMINED SUICIDE,—On Tuesday to pieces. It is conjectured that he placed himself before a large glass, which stood over the chimney-piece, and discharged the pistol into his mouth. The Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of-Suicide under temporary insanity.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE EARL OF COVENTRY'S KEEPERS, AT CROOME.—Yesterday week Superintendent Harris, of the Pershore station, accompanied by Superintendent Petford, apprehended three men in Pershore, suspected of having been concerned in the latal fatal affray. They are severally named Francis Dingley, Samuel Turvey, and William Brimfield. We understand that Turvey and the three other prisoners have already been convicted of poaching, and strong suspicion exists that all participated in the deplorable outrage. The inquest on Staite was commenced yesterday, and after the examination of several witnesses, was adjourned to the 7th of January.—Worcester Herald of Saturday.

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. In the Press, and will be published on Friday next, the 10th inst., Price Fourpence, (forming a Pamphlet of 48 pages demy 8vo.)

A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHI-LOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, en-

titled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work will contain the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions; and will be prefaced by a short Dialogue between a Factory Infant Female Operative, her Mother, and Grandmother; the latter of whom remembers the days of yore, before Machinery had supplanted Manual Labour. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr

O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

Heywood, 58, Oldham-street, Manchester; Cleave, 1 Shoe-lane, London; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London; and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and Country. All News Agents in Lancashire and Frost to her beloved husband, to show that he was not Yorkshire will save carriage by ordering of Mr. Heywood, he blood-thirsty, ferocious "miscreant" that interest- from whom they will receive the Pamphlet upon the same

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

"THERE is a time to build up and a time to pull

DUNCOMBE AND THE TRADES.

down," saith the proverb. There is also a time for activity and a time for slumber. There is a philosophy in idleness, and wisdom in doing nothing. From the time that the busy bustle of the Parliamentary session is over, until the law-makers again meet, there is little to disturb the monotony of life, except the summer and winter assizes, the November fogs the reasoning of Alderman Shaw respecting and consequent suicides, and the Christmas pantomimes. All these interludes between the sessions of 1844 and 1845 have passed away, without much parties, they would never have been sent out of the to distinguish them from those of former years becountry at all. We regret our inability this week | youd the lamentable catalogue of crime, and consequent destruction of human life, developed at the recent winter assize; a corresponding increase of the London fogs, and the more than usual amount of From the commencement of the new year to the to all political parties, a period of anxiety and suspense. There is doubt and hope; doubt as to the

The new year presents us with the opening of the French Chambers—with one of those senseless royal speeches, "made to order for the occasion;" with the opening of the Canadian Assembly, prefaced but, determined to have a ride, we will see if the by another semi-royal prologue; and the opensubject of a leading article; and as I have just now dis- ing of the American Congress, with an excessively be gratified with the company of their leader at a tea covered a fit companion, whose "breedment, behavement, long, though not unimportant, yarn from Mr. party at the Crown and Anchor, on Monday the 3rd PRESIDENT TYLER. The French Monarch appears to of February, the night previous to the opening of a statement of a brother councillor yesterday, that he attach paramount importance to his personal intimacy Parliament. We candidly confess that we had athad violated a pledge given in the presence of hundreds with the Queen of England, and the many acts of tached much importance to the proposed demonstrakindness that he received from the people of that tion, but we attach much more to the necessity of porter, who is remarkably deaf at times, may not have country, meaning, we presume, thereby, the attention following the advice of the acknowledged leader of exhibited towards him by the lacqueys who attended the people; and therefore, in our disappointment at him at the Royal table: while the Governor-General the blow, we shall merely say with the Irishman, of Canada attaches surpassing interest to the birth of "By Shasus, your honour, but I'd rather you'd knock rather beats me in the matter of "vulgarity," He did a Royal Prince. In all these new year's gifts for me down, than that another should laugh in my give "the lie direct," in plain, unmistakable language: I royalty, aristocracy, and the middle classes, we do face!" only pointed out the fact that Mr. Yewdall had also done not recognise one single sentence, line, or word, to the advantage of the working classes; and was it not for cause our "very strict" and "orderly" Mayor allowed the "message" of Duncombe to the people of Mr. Yewdall to so "give the lie" without reproof or ob- England, which will be found in our seventh page, we should have found it difficult to select a single incident

Our readers will see in Mr. Duncombe's reply to Mr. Drury, matter of more importance to the work ing classes of England than the opening of all the Representative Assemblies in the world. It is true is annually preceded. In a country like England, too good soldiers to be guilty of a single act of disobedience, and too well understand the importance of following the instructions of our leader to utter a single murmur of complaint at our own disappointment. In passing, however, we may say that we did contemplate an object, and a very important one too, to be served by the proposed demonstration: our object was to give Mr. Duncombe that strength, without which, to use his own words, he is deficient in that power whereby his exertions may be successful. the upper part of the house. One of the parties He says-"I AM ONLY STRONG WHEN I REPRESENT THE Upon to support. ORGANISED STRENGTH OF YOUR ORDER." Now, in the above admission we fully concur; and the object of of Dalfihin, an Italian warehouseman, rushed up the proposed demonstration was to convince our as- the reasons why monarchs are in general so very brief sembled representatives, who could not close their upon political topics; and any one who reads the admimost distressing spectacle presented itself. Upon the floor was found lying Mr. Fleod, apparently dying, and his daughter, a fine little girl, close by, screaming that Mr. Duncome did represent the organised cover the great advantages that a Republican form of with all his might, and suffering the most excruciat- strength of Mr. Drury's order, which is the order of Government possesses over all others. True, it is Labour. It may be urged that Mr. Duncombe's po- long, but the various matters therein discussed are deadly poison. Messengers were therefore despatched pularity, and his influence over the working classes, one and all of national importance, and such as for medical assistance. In a very brief period two are admitted facts. They are facts; but then neither should not be withheld from the knowledge of those surgeons arrived, and administered the stomach the press nor the different leaders of political sections whose interests are mainly involved in the several pump, and the usual antidotes. They were, however, unable to eradicate the whole of the poison from will admit them as truth. However, upon the whole questions. Instead of devoting the first portion of the man's stomach, it having such a strong hold we have not much to complain of, as the proposition his Message to the gratifying intelligence that "he of the whole of the system, and, as the last resource of Mr. Duncombe is but the postponement of the continues to receive the most friendly assurances to save his life he was removed to St. Bartholomew's grand object which we anticipated would result from from all foreign powers," the Chief Magistrate of a

probable cause of the unfortunate man making such endeavoured to direct the attention of the Trades: a desperate attempt to destroy his own life, and that nor have we altogether failed in preparing the public of his daughter, is the following:—A few days since his wife died, which so preyed upon his mind that ever since he has been noticed to be in an exceedingly low now does, with the full force of recommendation, from and desponding state, and he has more than once been one who has never flinched, and who pledges himself of our readers, because, from its perusal, they will heard to say, that he feared he should one day die by never to flinch, from the advocacy of Labour's cause. One of two results must now occur: either the Trades AND.—On Monday, a man named John Roberts, a must meet and devise plans for the protection of the means resorted to to procure a fair representation packer, living in Great Mount-street, who had been Labour, or all classes of Labour must tamely submit of the national will in the person of Mr. Polk, remanded from a previous day, was brought up at the to every infliction the present system imposes upon Borough Court, on a charge of stabbing his wife,— to every infliction the present system imposes upon When Mr. President Tyler speaks of one of the Mr. Sawley, superintendent of police, produced a them, and must henceforth transfer their abuse of irmost important questions submitted to Congress—the surgeon's certificate to the effect that the female was responsible Government and uncontrolled power of annexation of Texas—he boldly defends his own policy lying in the Royal Infirmary in a dangerous state; capital, to the apathy, subserviency, and cowardice of upon the subject, by reminding Congress that he has

house, No. 3, inhabited by a person named Ellen Trades of Sheffield (in common with the working Walsh. He endeavoured to obtain admission, but classes of the country) regard you as the veritable representative of the working millions, I feel emboldadvice upon the following subjects." Then follows about her person, flung her on the ground, and rolled the subject upon which Mr. Duncombe's advice is sought. Hence we have the Trades of Sheffield craving Mr. Duncombe's opinion through their legiwas of the class called "unfortunate," and went timate organ; we have that opinion clearly, explicitly, manfully, thoughtfully, and ably given; and now the only question to be considered is, whether the Trades will follow the advice of their friend. His opinion is asked as to how the Trades can be relieved from their present hopeless condition. He tells them how; and should they fail to act upon that opinion, they cannot blame us if we shall henceforth call them by the name Again, Mr. Druny asks for a plan by which the

> Trades shall not only be prepared, and enabled to meet any legislative assault, but he very wisely asks for a plan by which they may be enabled to meet and withstand the still more active aggressions of "THE CAPITALISTS WITH WHOM THEY ARE MORE IMMEDIATELY AND INDIVI-DUALLY CONNECTED." The above passage in Mr. Druny's letter, taken in connection with the following passage in Mr. Duncombe's reply, is incontrovertible evidence on the necessity of a Trades' Conference, apart from any assault that Government may meditate against the interests of their order. We have always contended that the active power of capital is a more deadly and pernicious enemy to the working classes than the most stringent legal enactment; and, therefore, we are happy to find our opinions confirmed by the good sense of a practical working man, as well as by the sound judgment of a legislator. The following is Mr. Duncombe's opinion as to the necessity of a Trades' Conference, apart from any consideration of legal enactment. He says, "you may rest assured that thought in the right direction, and acted upon wisely, is all that the Trades and industrious classes require to obtain for them, not only political emancipation, but some of those practical remedies which the men of Sheffield have so sagaciously adopted. I allude principally to their immediately directed during the discussions of last session upon the "Factory" and "Masters and Ser-

In order to arouse the Trades and the working classes to a sense of their duty, the herald thus sounds the warning note. He says, "As to the tactics likely to be pursued in Parliament by the representa- claim their affection nor the respect of the world. tives of wealth, from certain speeches, letters, and publications that have recently appeared, and which viz.. that the wise and virtuous from all parts of the and the cannon. empire should meet by delegation at a conference in London; where, co-operating with the Metropolitan Trades, they shall endeavour to devise such means as shall not only obtain protection to the sons of toil from that oppression and persecution, of which they have so long and so justly complained, but shall also tend to disabuse the public mind of those prejudices. which I regret to see are now so industriously encouraged against every combination but that of capital

Here, then, we have reasons cogent, strong, and all-sufficient to justify us in the belief and hope that the dull, the sluggish, and slothful armour of selfimportance will be cast from the body of Labour, and that the active dress of agitation will be assumed in its stead. With these extracts we conclude our comment upon these two admirable documents: much higher in importance than all the Royal speeches that have been delivered for the last ten years. We do not regret the time being changed from February to Easter, a period when, apart from essential business of their own, the cheap trips may induce thousands to visit the metropolis, and thereby considerably imit the expense consequent upon the delegation. We trust that the letters of Mr. DRURY and Mr. DUN-COMBE will be read at every public meeting of the Trades and working classes; and that by next week we shall have the pleasing duty of recording the hearty thanks and cheerful response of the millions to their chief. We have been knocked off our high horse, "workies" of London cannot, without a procession.

MR. PRESIDENT TYLER'S MESSAGE.

THE practice of saying less than nothing in those royal speeches by which our Houses of Parliament are annually opened, has been variously commented upon. The old maxim "Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur"—"the man is wise who speaks but little"—has, we presume, given rise to those very meagre royal prologues with which the national farce of legislation that Mr. Duncombe dislodges us from our own hobby, where taxation upon the many for the benefit of the the grand "Duncombe Demonstration," but then we are few surpasses all other nations upon earth, her people, who are to pay those taxes, might very naturally. expect such a bill of fare as would satisfy them that for the support of which the people are to be taxed, the banquet to be paid for was one in which those who were to discharge the bill were to have some share. Indeed, we have always thought that every of which the blessings upon which Mr. Tyler conmeasure, such as Coercion, Starvation, Masters' and gratulates his countrymen, may be conferred upon Servants' Bills, Arms Bills, and the like, should be referred to in the royal speech, in order that the people might have an opportunity of knowing the extent and value of those measures which they are called To Readers and Correspondents.

The perusal of Mr. President Tylan's Message to the American Congress may give us some notion of to those free institutions by which all foreign powers To this project we have for now nearly two years are compelled to pay respect and homage to the united voice of a people who are all equal in the eye of the law, and all equally represented in the constitution. It is that portion of the President's Message to which we would direct the especial attention receive the best answer to the many charges and lamentations of the Tory press of England, against

When Mr. President Tyler speaks of one of the and, in consequence, the prisoner was further rethe Trades. If Mr. Duncombe's letter is of paramount appealed from the decision of the Senate to the voice

cance. Mr. Dauny says that he speaks as the organ absurd and ridiculous objections urged by the Tory of the Trades of Sheffield; his words are—" As the press of England against the principle of Universal Trades of Sheffield (in common with the working Suffrage. The Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender could not have presented greater horrors to the imagination of our contemporary the Times, than Polk, ened on their behalf to request your opinion and the Oregon, and Texas. Nor could the great Wizard of the North, or any of our Christmas harlequins, have more magically dissolved the hobgoblinism of the affrighted journalist, than has Mr. President TYLER dissolved this triple bugabooism. The increase of commerce, the prosperity of trade, the additional value given to Government securities, the termination of hostilities with the India tribes, the preservation of universal peace, the ability to cope with the Queen of the Ocean, the increased facilities for the transmission of American produce, as well as for more extensive intercourse with all the other nations of the earth; the certainty of annexing Texas to the United States without the dread of war; the probability of settling the Oregon question without a recourse to arms, together with a prospect of completing such other measures as shall insure peace and prosperity to the New World-Mr. President Tyler ascribes the hope of being able to effect one and all of those things to the Republican institutions by which the United

States are governed. Mr. Tyler's very statesmanlike method of administering the retort courteous to the Tory press of England s dignified, masterly, and unique. Of course it would be beneath the dignity of the chief magistrate of a great people to make direct allusion to those mouthing royalists, but mark how the critic lashes the hirelings. In speaking of the principles by which the manufac. tures and commerce of a country should be governed, Mr. Tyler says-

Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived, and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and subtantial footing.

No doubt Mr. Tyler had England in view when he penned the following admirable strictures upon the duties of Government. He says-

The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favour or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none-justice to all. This has been the plan of restriction, to which my attention was more rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed, that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of government for the settlement of their transactions with the government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favouritism or partiality. The go_ vernment which is not just to its own people can neither

Mr. Tyler says, "the Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor leave little doubt in my mind, no time should be lost the respect of the world." How true and how applicaby the working classes to prepare for a bold and ble to our rulers is the above biting sarcasm! And vigorous stand." Now this is a timely forewarning, who can entertain a doubt that it was intended as a and, no doubt, Mr. Duncombe sees in the recent retort to the slavish English press, that preaches up brutal speech of Earl Firzwilliam, the cringing let- the freedom of the people and daily lends its columns ter of Mr. Ward, and the damnable philosophy of to the destruction of their every right? And may it the Chambers', the flash that but precedes the law's not be justly concluded, that the want of this fosterthunder. Again Mr. Duncombe says, "I know of ing care, and the disregard of popular rights, has led no course (excluded as the working classes are from to that fraternisation of kings and princes, by which the Parliamentary franchise) better calculated to tyrants hope to hold free thought in trammels, and give effect to that object, than that which you suggest, | to subjugate the rising genius of liberty by the sword

> Again, what a full-length picture of our system and its consequences the President pourtrays in the following trite and undeniable paragraph. He

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augnented by too large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforescen contingencies, the legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and, most probably, would be found to conflict with the constitution. A fancied exediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant; and the extravagance of government stimulates regulated speculation involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government; and that whatever exists beyond should be reduced

Those who have read our recent article upon Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Surplus, will have seen the striking similarity of thought that exists between ourselves and Mr. President TYLER upon this subject, while the concluding portion of the paragraph assigns good and sufficient causes for the debasement of the English character, the immorality and debauchery of the aristocracy, the cupidity and avarice of the mid dle classes, and the consequent poverty and degradation of the poor, because unenfranchised, people. Upon the whole we find much to congratulate the English people, who so nobly persevere in the struggle for their political rights. in the clear and comprehensive Message of the first magistrate of America. The manner in which the value of the Suffrage is laid down as the means of ensuring national prosperity, local happiness, and foreign respect and esteem. must convey to the mind of the most apathetic, the value to be attached to the inestimable blessings of self-representation.

We long to receive the "little go" of her Britannic Majesty upon the opening of the approaching Session; and however war-ships, the cannon and the sword, her assurances of the amicable disposition of foreign princes towards her crown and person, and her tender solicitude about her subjects to be taxed, may tickle the ears and dazzle the eyes of hereditary legislators, and the nominees of landed proprietors and capitalists, yet will the national demand for selfrepresentation break through all the tinselled and fascinating barriers that oppose it, and enable us ere long, under a Chartist Parliament, to demand from the Executive the developement of those measures. in the enactment of which the whole people shall have an equal share, and from the administration

MR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DUNDRE .- We have received a letter from Mr. Campbell, containing a copy of a letter addressed by him to Mr. Clark, of the Executive, rather deprecatory of the interference of the English Chartists with the question of the Repeal of the Union; and according to Mr. Campbell's desire, we should certainly have published his letter, had not recent circumstances determined us to take no further notice of the subject until we discovered some such change in the conduct of the leaders, as would inspire us with confidence in their sincerity, and a belief that the agitation was designed to serve some better purpose than the feeding of a set of poor idle gentlemen upon the gullibility of their enthusiastic and confiding dupes. We are willing to atone for the error into which we fell last summer in confiding in the extravagant declarations of Mr. O'Connell, while we think we stand justified in the plea that we thought it impossible that so much heartless and cold-blooded treachery could be practised by any mortal towards the brave Irish people; however, if they prefer juggle and amusement to nationality and freedom, we have no right to complain. While, at the same time, we should have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty, had we omitted to record our deep censure of the Government prosecution of O'Connell and others; and Mr. Campbell himself must have sufficient judgment to understand that nothing would have so much pleased Mr. O'Connell as the indifference of the English people upon a subject involving great constitutional principles : an omission of which Mr. O'Connell would have made a famous handle for the perpetration of hostilities between the people of both countries. We trust, then, our promise not to be again juggled ourselves, will furnish apology sufficient to satisfy our correspondent. If JOSHUA STOWELL, tailor, who lived at Ashton-under-

Lyne in 1842, and went from thence to Carlisle, &c., and who is supposed at present to be in the neighbourand who is supposed at present to be in the neighbour-hood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, would communicate with James Heaton, Pawnbroker, Clitheroe, he would hear of something to his advantage.

DEATH BY BURNING. — On Thursday week a po- importance, Mr. Drury's is not deficient in signifi- of the nation; and thus triumphantly refutes the many Thomas Cooper, Bradford, Mr. George White collected in the constable period Aritics. from Mr. George Bishop, and various other sums at Mr. W. Gouldsborough's; J. Alderson's, Hope and Anchor; and other places, for Mr. Cooper, now confined in Stafford Gaol. He despatched 13s. 6d. to him on Dec. 26th, and will forward the list to the Northern Star when complete. Further subscriptions received by G. White, J. Alderson, and W. Gouldsborough.

Mr. JOHN CLARK, district secretary of the Durham and Northumberland Mines, desires us to say that he has received 5s., collected at the Ship, Steelhouse-lane, Bir-

MR. BLACKSHAW .- It is impossible for us to post any other paper than the Star. Some postman changes it. Let Ford write to the General Post Office if it occurs

HENRY COLLINSON, late of Hull.—The letter of December 3rd does not contain the address. Send it, and

you will have an answer.

ject of a conversation referred to in the address of the Executive of last week between Dr. M'Douall and one of the Glasgow Chartists. Our correspondents are aware that communications from individuals should be sent to the office at the latest on Wednesday. We should willingly give insertion to the correspondence For the present, however, we must content ourselves with an abstract of the points contained in each, allowing them to speak for themselves fully next week, when we shall publish them at length. Dr. M'Douall thinks the right course would have been to have transmitted the private letter written to Mr. Clark to him for publication of the document in question clearly in view Dr. M'Douall should have the opportunity of explainwhich, in our judgment, is pre-eminently calculated the secretary of the Glasgow Chartists, has also written upon the subject; his letter shall appear in our next. Mr. Smith states that his letter, not being intended for that the essential facts of the correspondence are correct. He also states, that on the 16th of December, he wrote another, letter to Mr. Clark, mentioning circumstances which partly altered the opinions contained in bearing the signatures of Duncan Sherrington, Robert they were present at the conversation, when Mr. Kidd defended a national organization, and upon a full explanation, the difference of opinion between the Doctor and the others was not very material. They state that Mr. Smith is a man of superior character, and that there is not one in Glasgow who exerted himself more to further and assist the mission of Dr. M'Douall. We have also a letter from Thomas Whilton, chairman of the Dundee Association, in which he states that the Doctor's lectures at Dundee had done much good, and regrets the publication of Smith's letter. All these letters shall appear in our next, and with them the matter, as far as the Star is concerned, shall terminate. This course we consider the wisest, while, if the Executive appears to exist but a trifling difference of opinion.

COMMUNICATIONS WITHHELD, -Owing to press of matter we are compelled to withhold the following communithe Address to the Journeymen Tailors.

trospect," to be suitable. Try again. THE WAY TO CURE THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS .- A cor-

THE WAY TO CURE THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS.—A correspondent writes as follows:—Would it not be strict ascertain the fate of this woman was, until a late justice to the Messrs. Chambers to try to convince them hour last night, great in the extreme; for though, that there is some virtue in Labour Unions, by some in the estimation of those capable of judging in such party or person undertaking to supply the masses with a matter, the petitions forwarded from this city for a literary food from another source than the Edinburgh mitigation of punishment were calculated to enforce manufactory? Some 20,000 or 30,000 journals sold less the necessity of carrying the utmost rigour of the law weekly, would, you may depend on it, sir, do much into effect, rather than call for the exercise of that towards restoring the Messrs. Chambers to their senses. Hoping this will meet with the attention of my "Or-

WM. STUBBINGS, TONBRIDGE WELLS .- Inadmissible. APTAIN FRANCISCO MARGARIT.—In the Star of the 7th of December appeared a paragraph, setting forth that Captain Magarit was about to proceed to Spain, and soliciting assistance from the lovers of freedom for that gentleman. The paragraph was in several particulars incorrect. Captain Margarit had intended to return to his own country, but unfavourable circumstances prevented the fulfilment of his intentions. He has not left England, nor does he intend doing so while Englishmen will afford him a refuge against the deadly persecution of the tyrants who at present trample upon Spain. Captain Margarit takes this opportunity of returning his heartfelt thanks to his London friends for their sympathetic aid, and gratefully acknowledges the following donations subscribed by them :- Received from Mr. Wheeler, 7s. 6d.; Somers Town Chartists. 2s. 6d.; collected at the Northern Star Soirce, £1 7s.; from other London Chartists (locality not remembered), per Mr. Wheeler, 7s. All letters for Captain Margarit to be addressed to the care of Mr. Julian Harney, 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London. YM. PAINE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON .- Mr Julian Harney knows nothing of the letter he speaks of. The account of Crowley's arrest has already appeared in the

IVERPOOL .- Mr. Paine, news agent, of Stratford-on-

EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. - Joseph Morgan, wealth for ourselves." In answer to those who object tell us that we ought not to buy food and clothing, because both are heavily taxed, and that we had better wait for the Charter, when we shall get them free of taxation." Mr. Morgan adds, that it is not poverty that makes him a Chartist, and such a resolute stickler for the land; for his wages are £1 14s, weekly, and he has a vote for the Borough. May his example be fol-

SHOCKING DEATH OF MR. LOMAX, THE MINERS' LECTURES, AND ANOTHER MINES.—We have received the devoted to prayer. But the awful moment was then following painful communication, to the latter part of fast approaching; the executioner entered and piwhich, affecting the relatives of poor Lomax, we beg to nioned her arms as she sate, and, finding her quite request the special attention of the officers of the Miners' Association; hoping, at the same time, that the Miners will do their duty to the widow and children of poor

RADCLIFFE, DECEMBER 31 .- The two persons whom you noticed in your last as being severely burnt by an explosion of fire-damp, in Mr. Grundy's Colliery, are both dead. Peter Valentine died on the 28th ult, He has left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. John Lomax died this day: he has left an aged widowed mother, and some young brothers, of whom he was the chief support. He was a strong advocate of teetotalism, an honest Chartist, and a sincere champion of the Miners' rights. I understand that there are a few pounds due to him of his salary as Colliers' lecturer, in Staffordshire. If the same could be paid it would be thankfully received by his disconsolate and doubly-widowed mother. -RICHARD HAMER. Thomas-street, near Manchester.

> MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR. FOR EXECUTIVE,

THOMAS COOPER. From G. C., Sheffield, per Mr. West DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

From a few Chartist friends at Stokesley, per William Hebdon RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Stratford (six weeks) 1 6 Camberwell Alva (three months in Longton .. advance) 9 Tillicoultry 3 0 Colsnaughton ..

are requested immediately to transmit the same, as the Treasurer has a heavy bill for printing, which must be immediately discharged. It is also requested that the localities furnish themselves with the Registration and Ac-

THOMAS M. WHEELER.

Accidents, Offences, Enquests. &c.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY IN PARIS. - NARROW ESCAPE OF AN INNOCENT MAN.—The cashior of one of the public companies in Paris has just been arrested on a charge of robbing his employers of 30,000f. The case is rather a remarkable one, as showing the narrow escape of an innocent man. The desk of the cashier had been broken open, and the above sum, out of 50,000f. that it contained, was ahstracted. The eashier made his declaration to the police, and the porter of the establishment, having a key of the room, was suspected. He was arrested his lodging was searched, and in it was found a chise corresponding exactly with the marks on the desk where it had been forced. The poor fellow, however, protested his innocence energetically, and entreated he police to visit the lodging of the cashier before they committed him to prison. Although no suspi-cion was entertained of the cashier, this was done, but nothing was found to criminate him. Subse-DR. M'DOUALL AND THE GLASGOW CHARTISTS.—On Thursquently the police, having ascertained that his mode day morning we received several letters upon the subof living was beyond his means, he was interrogated and then confessed that he had stolen the money, and had adopted the means resorted to in the act in order to cause it to be believed that the robbery had been effected by some other person. He stated that he had taken the money to Maisons Lafitte, and there buried referred to this week, was it in our power to do so. it, but on going to the spot with the police no money was found. The prisoner persisted in asserting that he had buried it there, and said he must have been seen doing so by some person, who had since removed it.

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUMFRIES. On the morning of Wednesday last, 25th of Decemreply. He denies the accuracy of the information given to the Executive. He states that all attempts to fraternise England and Scotland having failed, that he looks to the fraternisation of all nations as the best stated that the premises front English-street, in made of sequence Chartest principles. We have to keep mode of securing Chartist principles. We beg to keep which the dwelling-house was situated, and run back the essential reason assigned by the Executive for the publication of the document in question clearly in view they consisted of workshops, storehouses, where -namely, the desire to make it so public, as that varnish, turpentine, paints, and other inflammable materials were kept, and several large rooms, both ing, not to an individual, but to the public. A course on the ground floor and in the upper stories, filled with carriages and gigs of various descriptions, both to guide all parties to right conclusions. Mr. Smith, new and old. When the alarm was given, and an entrance was effected to the premises, it was found that the fire was raging in a part of the building on the west side, near New Market-street, lately occupied publication, might have been written unguardedly, but by Mr. Greig as a riding-school. The engines were soon on the spot, and a supply of water procured in carts, while numbers of persons soon collected, able and anxious to assist in putting down the fire. It was accordingly proposed to cut off the part of the his first. We have also received a letter from Glasgow, building on fire from the other premises, if possible, and thus prevent it spreading farther; but before Burrell, and James Livingstone, all of whom state that any measures could be taken to effect this desirable object, it was discovered that the centre part of the buildings, in which various combustible materials were kept, was also on fire; and soon afterwards the fire was seen proceeding from the garrets of the dwelling-house. The destructive element, proceedng from so many different points, spread with such rapidity, that it soon became evident that the Messrs. Beck's premises could not be saved; and the attention of those present was directed towards the preservation of the adjoining houses, as well as to the stock and furniture in the burning buildings. In both of these objects the efforts made were successful, for although one small house adjoining was actually on fire, the flames were got under without much had withheld the communication, even from a private damage, while nearly the whole of the Messrs. Beck's source, perhaps we might have been dragged into a furniture and a number of vehicles on the ground long controversy between parties amongst whom there | floors were saved. There are strong reasons for believing that the fire was not aecidental, but wilfully produced. It broke out in several different places at or about the same time; and a wood shed on the cast cations till next week :- Mr. O'Connor's letter on Mr. side of the premises, which was not burnt down, Duncombe's intended motion in the House of Commons | contained strong evidence that the hand of an incenfor the Repeal of the Rate paying clauses in the Reform | diary had been there at work. Among the buildings Bill: Mr. Clark's letter to the Chartists of Scotland; consumed is the large show-room, in which Mr. the Address of the North Lancashire Delegates; and O'Connor lectured the last time he was in Dumfries, when Parson Mackenzie, the Non-Intrusionist, so GEORGE BURT, GLASGOW .- With every wish to publish shamefully withheld the key of the Assembly Rooms. the favours of our friend, we must decline inserting his | Assembly-street, after they had been engaged by present communication. It contains too much of blood | the Chartist committee, and in defiance of his own and murder, and is too like the preceding year's "re- | manager, who had let the place for the occasion. EXECUTION OF MARY GALLOP, THE PARRICIDE.

mercy to which they professed to appeal, yet it was

considered that, under all the circumstances of the der," I beg to subscribe myself, one who used to take in "Chambers."

Case, a respite, at least, might have been expected. The document miscalled a "confession" of the miscrable girl had no claim to that character; it was, as Mr. Rowe, a Dissenting minister, who assisted in getting it up," has admitted, composed from a series of "leading" questions, to which the culprit merely replied by the monosyllables "Yes" and while the questions themselves were inserted as her spontaneous avowals. Such serious matters should be superintended by better qualified persons than those whose zeal prompted interference on this occasion. But though suspense in the humane hope that capital punishment would not be inflicted thus prevailed, the authorities at the Castle were relieved of all doubt on the subject by a communication roceived from Sir J. Graham on Thursday last, stating, that after due investigation of all the points urged in favour of the prisoner, together with the evidence adduced at the trial, it was deemed inconsistent with the duty of Government to arrest the course of law in this case, and the necessary preparations for execution were accordingly made. The shock produced by the appalling intelligence was at the moment distressingly great, but she soon rallied, and resumed the same calmness, almost amounting to indifference and reservedness of manner, for which she had pre-viously been so remarkably distinguished. As, in accordance with custom, the prisoner had to be removed to the city gaol, on the walls of which the dismal apparatus of death was erected, a short time Avon, Warwickshire, writes us that two Chartist after midnight Mr. Hill, the superintendent of police, friends of his, emigrating to Indianna, U.S., were shipped proceeded to the Castle and produced an order for on board the Ashburton at Liverpool, which port they left on the 21st of October last. Not having heard the wretched girl scon appeared, kindly supported from his friends, and doubtful of their safety, he by Mrs. Bennion, the matron, to whom she clung wishes to know from any Liverpool friend, who will as if dreading the moment of separation. The take the trouble to inquire whether the Ashburton matron, having placed a thick veil over the head reached her destination safely, with all her passengers and shoulders of her unfortunate charge, resigned her safe also. The names of the emigrants were Brandiss to those who were to form her escort, and she was ifted into a small chaise cart. Mr. Rowe, the Dissenting minister, took his seat on her left-hand, at Deptford, writes to us that the three localities, Dept- her especial request, and police-sergeant Doherty sat ford, Greenwich, and Lewisham, have commenced the on her right; and thus, with a number of policemen good work of "getting on to the land." Our corres- on each side, Mr. Haswell, the governor of the city pondent says, "Although we are not so fluent in speech gaol, and Mr. Hill, walking behind, she proceeded as some men are, yet we have brains enough to under-slowly onward through the silent streets. On arrivstand that we have been accumulating wealth for ing before the city gaol the gibbet suddenly met her others, and that if we can do that, we can also create view, and all her fortitude seemed to forsake her. It was with difficulty that she was saved from falling to buy the land, and who contend that the people must forward, and when the cart stopped she was so utterly get the Charter before they think about getting on to helpless that Mr. Hill took her in his arms and the land, Mr. Morgan replies—"They might as well carried her up stairs. She was taken to a room, in which the matron and the wife of the governor awaited her, and immediately paid her the kindest attentions. At about half-past eleven o'clock this morning the prisoner was led between her two female attendants to the chapel, where prayers were offered up, after which the sacrament was administered by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, the chaplain of the gaol; during lowed, and may there be many such as he by the next the whole of which the unhappy prisoner seemed overwhelmed by the sense of her dreadful situation. She was soon afterwards re-conducted to the apartment she had left, where a short time was again incapable of standing, she was carried in a chair and placed under the fatal beam. The cord was quickly adjusted; her spiritual teachers uttered their parting words of consolation; the executioner asked and obtained her pardon; shook her hand with all the kindness he could assume, and left her alone upon the scaffold. The next instant the bolt was drawn,

the limb announced that suffering was at an en and all was over. Confession of a Munderer.—During the days William Kendrew, the murderer of Inchbald, of Low Dunsforth, near Borou under the instruction of the Rev. Thom: the chaplain at the Castle, has exhibite degree of penitence than might have bee after the indifference he has manifester conviction. Last week he caused a le written to his friends, in which he stated i From a few female friends, Dundee 0 3 6 innocent of the crime, but on Thursday las. From the Chartists of Penzance, per J. P. O'Brien 0 10 0 a verbal confession to Mr. Sutton, of which lowing is the purport :- He stated that a fortn before the murder, Mr. Inchbald had threatened to have him transported for poaching before the expiration of three months, in consequence of which, he (Kendrew) on the 28th of September, lay in wait for Mr. Inchbald, and having arrived at the place described at the trial fired and hit him in the back. Mr. Inchbald then turned round, when Kendrew discharged the second barrel, and wounded him in the left arm. Not being satisfied with this, he went up to the unfortunate man whilst he was lying on the ground, and struck him with the butt end of the gun. Mr. Inchbald then, although so seriously wounded, got up and followed Kendrew, who immediately went into the fields and saw no more of the deceased. The culprit asserted that he had no intention of robbing Mr. Inchbald, but that he had committed the deed entirely out of revenge for the threat which he had used towards him.—York Herald.

and then the awful plunge—the mortal struggle

(which, in consequence of the little fall afforded by her

sitting posture, was of frightful duration)—the

equally appalling stillness that succeeded, when the

convulsion of the countenance and the quivering of

SETTLE.—THE ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.—The abovenamed society held their first anniversary on Christmas-day, when the whole of the members sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion. At the close of the dinner the meeting was addressed by several speakers, after which several new members were enrolled.

at he went to Mr. Peter Watkins's, druggist, addleton-street, to purchase two ounces of Epsom After he had purchased the salts, he observed the shop circular that there were tasteless salts, asked the shopman, Mr. Charles Watkins, the her and apprentice of Mr. Peter Watkins, to take ck the Epsom and give him one ounce of the tastesalts in lieu of it. The shopman complied, as he nagined, and her husband returning home, melted supposed salts and drank them. His face inbecame as red as fire, and having exclaimed hat he was poisoned, he became speechless. Her usband never after left his bed, where he died on he 16th ult. Mr. Broad, surgeon, stated that he ted the drains that remained in the cup, and found hat deceased had taken tartaric acid. Mr. Watins, jun.: I cannot deny having made the mistake.

bler was Mr. Justin, and while on the continent, in looking over the foreign journals, he read a paratantly started for that city, when, upon his arral, he found the report to be in every person's buth. Without losing a moment, Mr. Justin prostreet, but who at the time was over at Hamsewers, which are nearly completed. The account was, that the note was offered to a Jew of the name of Goldsmid, who at once sent for Mr. Mundy. Upon the arrival of that gentleman he caused the house of the man to be searched. when between £3,000 and £4,000 of the stolen notes were found secreted. The statement led Mr. Justin to inquire what had become of the man; the reply was that Mr. Munday had caused him to be secured until some person, empowered to take him into custrate, when that functionary rendered Mr. Justin the be confined in the sewer, and saw Mr. Munday, who immediately said there was not a word of truth in the rumour, although the tale of the bill being offered, to travel in sleages. To the surprise of Mr. Justin, he was nearly half starved; and that he had been as well as Mr. Munday, those portions of the city cheated of some wages through the failure of another hand to pass, as well as that part the had been had always been kind towards of the Ellie where the sleages were perfectly healthy. Examined also the gums; they were in a turgid fused to open the door to them, he would without hesitation recommend them to break it open, for such a time of the Ellie where the sleages was harmhigh they were of the Elbe where the sledge was, by which they were culiarly susceptible of its effects. son who had committed the great robbery at the rich English banker's, and it was to catch a glimpse of so renowned a thief that the public curiosity was excited. The explanation caused considerable merri ment. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that none of the stolen notes have even been offered for circulation in any of those places through which Mr.

BELFAST .- ALARMING FIRE IN A PAWN-OFFICE.-On Friday morning, about eleven o'clock, a fire, which threatened destruction to a vast deal of property, broke out in the premises of Mr. Robert Gilmore, pawnbroker, corner of North-street and Carrick-hill. It is supposed that its origin arose from a metal stove in the office, which communicated with a funnel in one of the upper rooms. Nearly the entire property of pawned goods were consumed.

MCRDER IN CUMBERLAND .- On Monday morning last the inhabitants of the town of Ulverston were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and alarm by a report that an itinerant razor grinder, who is an inhabitant of that town, had murdered his wife in the most brutal and barbarous manner. On inquiry, the melancholy rumour was found out to be too true. On Friday night the husband returned nome in a state of intoxication, and a quarrel ensued with blows. The enraged man eventually seized the Allen; the father is a copper-plate printer. He has of his infant daughter. After a long inquiry (the I was nearly suffocated. I drank something out of a pot, poker, and struck his wife a formidable blow with it six daughters and one son. Two years ago he reon the head, which completely shattered her skull, and must, it is supposed, have produced instantaneous death. Not satisfied with what he had done, the enraged murderer commenced kicking the head of his victim, with such violence as to force one of her jaws roline frequently went over to Nottingham to attend entirely out of its place; he then brutally kicked her a saloon there, in the capacity, as she states, of

on various parts of her body, which he dreadfully mutilated. He then stripped the dead body entirely naked, and threw it down stairs, after which he burnt she frequently supplied the deceased with money, the whole of her clothing. Having done this, he left and pressed for their union. He complained of his the whole of her clothing. Having done this, he left and pres the house, and went to his wife's sister, and coolly restricted told her he was afraid his wife was dead. In the two sovereigns to get the banns published, and to purmeantime two children (a boy and a girl) awoke, and the neighbours, who had heard the noise, were first alarmed by the screams of the boy that his father had then wished her to wait a little, until his friends bemurdered his mother. The wretched man was secured.—Carlisle Journal.—The inquiry into this hortible affair was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the 28th ult., before Mr. W. Blendal, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the prisoner, Thomas Donahoo, for murdering his wife, on Friday, the 20th ult., by striking her with an iron bar. In the course of the inquest the sta of the prisoner was examined, and deposed that his father had kicked and struck his mother both up and down stairs, and dragged her by the hair of the head, and in various other ways abused her. The prisoner has had six children, all of whom are dead, with the exception of a boy about twelve years of age, and a

girl about three. The evidence of the boy was of

itself conclusive as regards the father's guilt, and will

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN JERMYN-STREET.-- Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the inhabitants of Jermyn-street, St. James's, were alarmed by a tre-mendous report, accompanied with a rumbling noise which sounded like a discharge of ordnauce. On proceeding to the spot it was ascertained to have been caused by the sudden falling of an exceedingly high scaffold, erected against the premises of Mr. Slater, butcher, now undergoing repair, and which involves in its consequences the sacrifice of no less than four human beings (labourers employed by the contractor). One was taken out quite dead, and two are missing, who it is feared have been crushed by the weight of the falling timber. Another was removed on a the falling timber. Another was removed on a stretcher to the hospital in a very precarious state, small hopes being held out of his recovery. It appears the workinen proceeded as usual to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the the scafold was at all in a dangerous state, it of the contents into her stomach than she became ill, young lady, the daughter of Mr. Forsythe, one of the stretcher to the hospital in a very precarious state, small hopes being held out of his recovery. It appears the workinen proceeded as usual to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the the state of the workinen proceeded as usual to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the the workinen proceeded as usual to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the the workinen proceeded as usual to the house on Monta day morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the decased of the firm was thus of the cased young lady, is also a servant on the Liverpool and Manchester morning. Mr. Thomas Forsythe, brother of the decased to the firm the foot bridge, morning, no suspicion having been entertained to the failway, died, and that ber furner had onliceted them all of the season be had done it was, because he could not bear morning. Mr. Thomas Forsythe, brother of the decased young lady, is also a servant on the Liverpool and Manchester mas fixed for the fundament of the cased young lady, is also a servant on the liver as a mistake, which made to find the fundament of the season be had done it was, because he could not the fundament of the cased young lady, is also a servant on the liver as a mistake, which made of the season with me, and I think all did not think and may find. Thomas Forsythe, brother of the decased young lady, is also a servant on the liver as a mistake, which made of the first was thouse the fundament of the locomotive depa house, when they were alarmed by the boarding or stairs, where she vomited repeatedly; and presently that he felt the wheels of the engine passing over a fleoring of the scaffold suddenly receding from the scaf fleoring of the scaffold suddenly receding from the wall, and lefore they could warn their fellow workhien the whole fell and occasioned the dreadful result. An inquest was held the same evening upon the man

HORRIBLE CASE. - DEATH FROM THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER .- A sad instance of the vicissitudes to which the poor are exposed, and of their many rials, happened last week. A man named John latthews, belonging to the parish of Brinkworth, and who had been committed to the New Prison here for two months, for having left his wife and children chargeable to the parish, was discharged on Wednesday, the 11th Dec., his term of imprisonment having expired. The weather was then, as our readers no doubt recollect, bitterly cold, and he was most miserably clad, having exchanged his warm woollen Prison dress for his own clothes - mere rags; the Upper garments consisting of an old waistcoat and a thin slop. He was also suffering from a diseased heart, a complaint of long standing. On leaving the prison he had a loaf of bread and fourpence given him or his sustenance on the road home—a distance of her children had locked her in, and dark crimson appearance, and about that time shone down and another forth brilliantly, and dispelled the thick exhalations. The first sign of the fire, he purchased in order to have the benefit of the fire, he purchased in order to have the benefit of the fire, he purchased.

About half-past twelve o'clock the sun presented a deposed: I am cook to Mr. Farey. I left my kitchen to Mr. Farey

hing's Arms, Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in body of William Watts, aged 24, a cab-driver. which there happened to be somestraw. Here, accordhusband complained of a cold on the 7th ult., and day evening till the Monday morning, during a most in- was placed standing on a chair at the foot of the tense frost, and having nothing to eat except the remaining portion of the loaf which was given him on answer to questions put to him by the coroner, said: graph in one of the Frankfort papers, stating that deceased, and found his feet to be frost-bitten, and, Hamburgh by an English navigator. The paragraph death. He had attended deceased before when suffering from palpitation of the heart; and he thought a Father had not worked lately, as he could not get person with such a complaint would be more likely to work. Father had been in the Brentford union workappearing with something like authority, Mr. Justin ing from palpitation of the heart; and he thought a be affected by a sudden change of dress and temperature. Mr. Haywood, the governor of the prison, cceded to make the necessary inquiries, on which he stated that deceased was committed there on the 12th burgh superintending the construction of the city he was afflicted with palpitation of the heart. He there was a basin of tea and some bread and butter have been some scandalous and improper behaviour appeared in good health whilst there, and never complained. The temperature of the prison was from There was a coke fire in the room on Monday evening, 46 to 48 degrees. Deceased left the prison on Wednesday, the 11th of December, about nine o'clock in the morning, after breakfast, taking with him about a pound and a half of bread and fourpence. Mary Matthews, widow of the deceased, stated that her husband, self, and child, came into the Malmesbury Union workhouse in March last, and remained there until July following, when her husband was desirous tody, should arrive from England. Hearing this of leaving to go into Wales to redeem some clothes account from different sources, Mr. Justin instantly which she had pawnod there. Upon their leaving proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Mevines, a magis- the workhouse they received one shilling and three contractor, who refused to employ him, saying that was quite different in appearance to the pinched and half starves them, he must find them work." the body of the woman I found the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the order danger of car line of the order danger of car line of the woman I found the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of an hour to the great danger of car line of an hour to the great danger of car line of an hour to the great danger of car line of the order danger of car line of the order danger of car line of the starter of the body of the woman I found the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the order danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of an hour to the great danger of car line of the lungs much of the assistance of the police, who proceeded to that part find her husband work. He was referred to a railway were not much reddened. The body of the woman my nails in endeavouring to pull up a piece of slate to if the city in which the alleged offender was said to contractor, who refused to employ him, saying that Her husband then went into Wales, and she came | congested, and the right cavity of the heart | came and assisted us to get into the next house.—The the discovery of the £4,000, and his confining the man in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation. The back into the workhouse. In about eight weeks in the sewer, was the subject of general conversation. He was immediately in the workhouse for admission. He was immediately much congested. The stomach contained food, and his confining the man back into the workhouse.—The concerning the man back into the workhouse.—The was full of liquid blood. It was in a liquid state concerned that he would draw the attention of the generally. The vessels of the head were very police particularly to this. Nine fires out of ten originated much congested. The stomach contained food, underneath the bed-rooms, and the only escape for the

> ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILway.-The course of this line has been suddenly interrupted by the falling in of the tunnel between the Riding Mill and Corbridge stations. It appears the company were engaged in widening the tunnels, in order to form a double line of railway, it having been originally made single in this part, and the props put in having been insufficient to support the superincumbent mass, it fell in suddenly on Saturday last, only a few minutes after the passage of a train. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the injury done to station, where the passengers are transferred to omnibuses, and luggage to waggons, in which they are conveyed by the turnpike to the Corbridge station, where they again get upon the line.

Dreadful Affair at Derby.—On Monday last a coroner's jury was summoned to the Town-hall to investigate the cause of death of a young man, aged twenty-one, named Frank Dixon Manning, formerly footman in the family of a clergyman residing in a neighbouring county, but latterly a frame-work hose-maker, in the employ of Mr. Morley, of Nottingham. There is a family residing in Derby of the name of sided at Leicester, and some time before then the deceased, Manning, became acquainted with his daughter Caroline, and made proposals to her, which, however, were rejected until about a year ago. Cavocalist, and received certain wages for her services, whatever those might be. During her visits there restricted means, and she gave him on one occasion chase the necessary articles for the wedding. The then wished her to wait a little, until his friends be-came more reconciled to the match. The match was but, beyond that, betrayed no emotion or fear. It broken off at the girl's request, but by desire of the deceased she subsequently wrote to him as a friend se- frame, while his chest heaved convulsively. After veral times, and on one occasion saw him at Nottingham. On Christmas-day he arrived in Derby, at a public-house kept by a person named Glue, at which place | buried in accordance with his sent acc. A young Caroline met him in the evening by his particular de- man was detected, almost at the foot of the scaffold sire. He wished to know whether she still desired in the act of picking pickets! that the acquaintance should cease. Her reply was that she did, and she urged the propriety of this course. He said, "If it must be so, it must," and they parted in good feeling. Next day he spent several hours at the house of Caroline's father, and conducted himself much as usual. In the evening he This morning the fogs became so dense that the whole went to a saloon, and took part in the singing or performance, and Caroline went there to see him, and probably, when given elsewhere, consign the guilty after remaining a short time bade him good night, morning the fog was so dense that it was quite imand then proceeded to another saloon, where she remained until four o'clock in the morning, and was taken home by a young man, who is supposed to be somewhat enamoured of her charms. On Friday morning the deceased again returned to Allen's house. It was impostant to the morning the deceased again returned to Allen's house. It was impostant to the first to the other. At that hour several gendermen, where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on are, I where my white was, and said, "The house is on a contract to the said that the morning the deceased again returned to Allen's house." At that time Caroline was in bed. Two other sisters, Eliza and Emma, were in the house. The deceased called to Caroline at the foot of the stairs, and she got up, dressed herself, and then descended to the house place. Meanwhile the deceased had sent her

sister Emma for a pint of ale, and on Caroline descending the stairs he inquired kindly after her health, and then presented a glass of ale to her, say-"Caroline, drink with me; it's our parting glass." She complied, and had no sooner got some of the contents into her stomach than she became ill, as she was able, to save him, but it was too late; he engine had passed over the body of his father, who drank the contents of the glass, then walked up to was also making his way to attend the funeral of his back into the house, I found much more difficulty in factory and the same was also making his way to attend the funeral of his back into the house, I found much more difficulty in factory and the same was 275; and some idea may be formed An inquest was held the same evening upon the many as sine was able to was killed, and the jury, after considerable discussion, returned a verdict of Accidental Death; they, bowever, added their strong opinion, that the scaffolding had been made to bear a much greater weight of left of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the family. The son lost a leg some time four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the first half hour after the discovery of the four minutes. I was occupied that night in drawing out of the first half hour after the discovery of the first half hour after the discovery of the first half hou head about continually, but there was no motion in ter was burned to death about twelve months ago; so and the boys were copying it. I was sitting in my study, his arms, or any other part of his body. He died that this may with truth be called an unfortunate almost immediately. Medical aid was procured, and family. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the almost immediately. Medical aid was procured, and family. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the continually coming backwards and forwards into my all available means taken, but without effect, in so far body of the father, when the jury returned a verdict room and back into their room. There was an Arnott as regards him. The girl continued in great danger of Accidental Death. The same grave will restove in the latter with a fire in it, as well as an ordinary for some time, and is still very ill, but in her case life ceive the remains of both father and daughter. is not despaired of. A razor, and a phial containing prussic acid, were found in the waistcoat pocket of

> coroner for the western division of Middlesex, impanelled a jury of fifteen of the principal inhabitants | Hall (mother of the boy Hall) was then examined, and | Dietely round the conservatory, which is of a semiand farmers of the parish of Ashford, at the King's deposed: I am cook to Mr. Farey. I left my kitchen to circular shape. The stove had other branches; one came

> dered the boy, one of the children of the deceased, mother so. They paid the rent with the money. house at Isleworth. Have been out with father begging. Father beat me on the night before he died. in the cupboard in the other room that I could have. somewhere, for many bottles of the best French brandy, gin, but it went out before I went to bed."-The coroner asked if any basin of tea had been found in the cupboard ?-Mr. Richardson said there was not .- Mr. | the police would be made, if Mr. Farey had to complain Christopher B. Emmott, examined: I am a surgeon, of anything.-Mr. Farey did not implicate any of the and live at Hounslow. I received an order from the police, but he did not know how to account for the discoroner to make a post mortem examination of the order in his wine-cellar.—Coroner: Was there any person bodies of the deceased. I went yesterday to the cot- at the top of your house to assist you in your escape !tage, and found the two bodies in an inner room. The Mr. Farey: No; we all got out by ourselves, and there body of the woman appeared to have been compressed | was no person to help us. We got on to the roof of the against the bed, particularly the upper part; the lips | next house, No. 68, and there remained some time shoutwere swollen and the face red, and bore marks of the ing out to the crowd below, but we could not draw the loaves, and a promise from the relieving officer to clothes underneath. Examined her eyelids. They attention of any person whatever, and I broke off one of her and the child, and was a sober man, and brought | I believe that she died from suffocation, by respiration | danger would perfectly justify them in doing so.—William membrane cut, and the nose was flattened .- Mr. Em. | The inspector said he could produce evidence to prove mott: The man's skin was pallid. On opening the that they were.-The evidence of John Park, policeman, body I found the chest healthy, the lungs healthy, and Edward Quaill, carpenter, clearly exonerated the and very little blood in the heart. On examining the

> > most brutal towards his wife and children. Felo de se in the case of the man. THE LATE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER, AND SUBSEQUENT SUICIDE. — On Tuesday evening an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Noah Flood, aged 43, who destroyed himself, and also attempted to take the life facts of which appeared in the town edition of last but I could not tell whether it was brandy or wine, or Saturday's Star), the jury returned a verdict that—

The deceased destroyed himself, being in an unsound state of mind. The child was ordered to be sent to the workhouse. EXECUTION AT YORK.—The murderer, William know what I was taken into custody for. I was taken Kendrew, underwent the extreme sentence of the law on Monday forencon in front of the county gaol, for the murder of Mr. Inchbald, on the high road near Knaresborough. The scaffold was erected at an early hour in front of St. George's fields; and before twelve o'clock drew near, several thousand persons had congregated together, including a large proportion of women. The unfortunate man mounted the scaffold with a very firm step. He was preternaturally pale, being suspended the usual time, the body was cut down, and taken within the gaol, where it will be

DENSE FOGS IN MANCHESTER.—FATAL RAILWAY Accident. - Manchester, Monday Night. - The weather in this town, which has been unusually bright for some time past, broke on Friday last. Since that period we have had occasional fogs and gentle showers. of our manufactories and places of business were obliged to light their gas. About nine o'clock in the cough, and if I had opened my mouth I should have been possible to distinguish any object from one side of the street to the other. At that hour several gentlemen, ten yards' distance from the steeple, it was impossible to see even any trace of the building. At the The draft occasioned by my opening the window brought same hour every part of the town was in a similar the smoke into the room in such quantities that I was condition. All, or nearly all, the traffic through the afraid my wife would be sufficiented. I therefore restreets was at a stand-still, and there were several instances of parties walking in different directions | try to save anything, or even to speak, except it was absocoming in collision with each other, in consequence lutely necessary. I then pushed her on up to the third THE LATE FATAL FIRE IN GUILFORD-STREET. - AD. stove in the washhouse, which heats the drawing-room

JOURNED INQUEST.—On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, conservatory. I had it lighted on that night as I had been Monday afternoon the jury came to a verdict of Felo the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the sufferers in the de se. The house where the body lay presented a sad late fire in Guilford-street, was resumed before Thomas

Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at King's Arms, Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on cyclerkenwell, on ceed, and took shelter in a skilling near the road, in cyclerkenwell, on cyclerken thought it was owing to that. Our room was on the third made. It is almost impossible that this flue can be swept day, at a quarter before two, A.M. aboth Watts, widow of the deceased, stated that ing to his own account, he remained from the Wednes- to be brought into the room, which was done; and he floor, at the back of the house. About a quarter after on account of the acute angle it forms in its ascent, and three I was sensible that the house was on fire. I jumped I think it was at this angle where I observed the fire table. He appeared to be an intelligent boy, and, in out of bed and opened the door, and was nearly suffo- through the smoke. There is one part of the wall in cated. I awoke my fellow-servants, and screamed out which an arch is formed to admit the pipe, enclosed in a leaving the prison. On the Monday morning he lefthis shelter, and crawled to the Shoulder of Mutton public-house, at Bromham, where he was taken care of by the landlord, who is overseer of the parish, and who, on the Wednesday afternoon, conveyed him in a comfortable covered cart to the union-house at Malmashurg, whore he was also sober. When a comfortable covered cart to the union-house at he came in he kieled up a row with my moster about he was also sober. When a narch is formed to admit the pipe, enclosed in a little covery compact piece of woodwork, but there is nothing between the was taken care of at home all the evening. She appeared to be very duantities. I returned down stairs and met my master. I said, O, sir, the house is on fire, what shall I do; must have already alluded. I down the work is my servant kept he was also sober. When a care in the pipe, enclosed in a state of wery compact piece of woodwork, but there is nothing between the was also of the went up to the boy's room to awaken him. Monday last all the evening. She appeared to be very quantities. I returned down stairs and met my master. I said, O, sir, the house is on fire, what shall I do; must have already alluded. I do not hear he complain; she was quite at home all the evening between the went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. Monday last all the evening between the went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the boy's room to awaken him. The went up to the very compact piece of woodwork, but there is nothing the very compact piece of Malmesbury, where he was immediately taken in, he came in he kicked up a row with my mother about boy and asked who it was? He answered, It is me, mo. I have been in the house ever since 1833, and never once placed in the sick ward, and where every attention some money. My father had some money, and she ther. I thought as I had awakened him they would both suspected the danger I was in. If I had only known, the was paid him. On reaching Malmesbury he appeared wanted him to give her some for the purpose of be up. I left no fire in the kitchen—not a spark. There house should have been pulled down from top to bottom was paid him. On reaching Malmesbury he appeared in pretty good spirits, but was unable to walk, his feet being so badly frost-bitten that Mr. Jeston, the medical attendant, declared he must lose them. On Saturday he expired, and an inquest was taken before Mr. Whitmarsh, on Tuesday last, at the Malmesbury Union Workhouse, on his body. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Musgrave, the master, father came home. They had tea to drink with it. that deceased was brought in a cart to that place. Mrs. Watts recalled: All she received from Mr. However, is not in the least dangerous. I that deceased was brought in a cart to that place from Madeira on account of insanity having manifold that deceased was brought in a cart to that place in the washhouse, and a water closet is the only room, which, however, is not in the least dangerous. I the washhouse, and a water closet is the only room, which, however, is not in the least dangerous. I and Robinson went off to bed in the house.—Corostal was brought in a cart to that place if the washhouse, and the house.—Corostal was brought in a cart to that place if was the first to go to bed. It was soon after support to go to bed. It was soon after support to go to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling afterwards in the hot-air flue from hadeira on account of insanity having maniform from Madeira on account of insanity having maniform from Madeira on account of the washhouse. I was the first to go to bed. It was the first to go to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling afterwards in the hot-air flue from hadeira on account of insanity having maniform from Madeira on account of the washhouse, and a water closet is the only washed to go to bed. It was the first to go to bed. It was the first to go to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling when I went to bed. They were quarrelling afterwards in the hot-air flue from hadeira on account of the washhouse, and a water closet is the only having maniform from Madeira on account of the washhouse, and a water closet is the only seemed little prepared for such a result. The Coro- Jeston was sent for, who attended the deceased and powder, or anything out of a bottle, into the teapot. Mr. Farey agreed with Mr. Braidwood's opinion to a cer- got out of bed and shook Robinson, and told him to get wrote his committal, and he was conveyed to continued to do so until his death, which took place Saw him put the tea into the teapot. Father did not tain extent, but not exactly. He thought that the fire up, for the house was on fire, but he did not answer me, her wrote his committal, and he was conveyed to committee to do so until his death, which took place of the Saturday following. This witness gave wine usually put the tea into the teapot. I had been some than was occasioned by my shaking usually put the some than was occasioned by my shaking and in custody of Mr. Money, the summoning officer. This witness gave wine usually put the feat into the teapot. The summoning of the Mr. Braidwood. The jury raised a subscription in behalf of the poor side of Mr. Jeston, and every attention was afforded him side.

In the first state of the poor side of the until his death. On the day after he was brought the dangerous manner of construction, the woodwork Robinson showed no signs as if he either heard or felt into the union deceased told him that he left the paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was around having no protection from the heat. There were me, nor did I hear him breathe.—Coroner: Then the The Late Bank Robbers.—The tollowing ineight connected with this extensive and mysterious robbery will show that it has created a greater degree of interest on the continent than in London. In the Times of Saturday, under the head of the city article, appeared the substance of a communication from Messrs. Rogers relative to the course pursued by the firm to prevent any of the stolen notes being out into circulation; this, coupled with the assist-ance rendered by the police of France, Belgium.

Into the union deceased told him that he left the gree found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. The tea found in the caddy was paper into the fire. There were were fitted and paper into the fire. There were have been dead. He must have been dead it was a pennyworth that she had bought. Father on the saiting there when mother put there by my mother on the Monday afternoon. It was a pennyworth that she had bought. Father on the staint on the lad bought. Father made she said it was very nasty. I had a basin full. Father made she said it was very nasty. I should think it began on the landing above. After the fire on the fire. There were have been dead. He must have been dead in the put there by my mother on the said bunching into one chimney, which was impossible to be swept, and the soot might have accumulated the tea into the caddy. When mother that the tea fund the reath on the fire. There were have into the fire. There were have inverted in such a pennymorth that she lad bought. Father when mother put there by my mother on the tail bunching in some passages of ance rendered by the police of France, Belgium, and Holland, has been attended with the crawled out and proceeded a little farther on the learned state of the conclusion of which the class of the conclusion of which the jury was the conclusion was the conclusion was the same was the s until Wednesday, when he was brought to the work- father used to do so. Father used to beat me fre- her evidence was unimportant. The coroner questioned returned a verdict of Accidental Death; at the same time house. Mr. Jeston stated that he attended the quently. Sometimes I have had victuals, and some her as to whether there were any persons in the kitchen expressing it as their opinion that the fire originated in times not. Father used to have 2s. and four loaves drinking on that night, or had you any company; for it one of the two flues alluded to in the evidence. Before one of the stolen notes had been offered for change at to all appearance, dead, which ultimately led to his every week from the relieving officer. Heard father tell has been stated that such was the case, and that there the jury separated Mr. Geary, architect, 10, Hamilton. were policemen in the house late at night; and if it was not place, New Road, placed on the table, for their inspection so, it is as well to remove such an impression.—The wit- the model of a house, in which the building was divided nesses indignantly denied it; and an inspector stepped by party-walls, instead of lath and plaster partitions, so forward and said that every inquiry had been made, and constructed as to be rendered almost fire-proof. The no such thing had occurred. The men who were on duty cost of the improvement is but a very trifling amount. ging. Father beat me on the night before he died. no such thing had occurred. The men who were on duty cost of the improvement is but a very trifling amount. bird, which he immediately pursued to the edge of Lastweek we had nothing to eat for two days. Heard also were perfectly sober.—Maria Tanner said: My The doors are also constructed so as to let a current of the plantation, and was laid hold of himself by one of was informed that the man who had attempted to of October last, for two months, with hard labour. a blowing noise on Monday night like wind. Did not hear father and mother talking during the night. Found out. I was not the last person up. Sarah Wale hear father and mother talking during the night. When to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put was a spiral improvement, and if followed out would be the means of saving went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to bed after me. There was no company in the leaving he had increased to 135lb. He was not put went to be after me. fellow-servant, the cook, aroused me when the fire was air pass through, making them completely fire-proof. The the keepers or assistants. He gave the alarm to his to the labour, because the surgeon certified that spoke to me just as it was getting light, and told me kitchen that night.—Mr. Farey observed, that there must many lives and much property. and wine had been drunk, and the bottles were lying about the kitchen and other places .- Mr. Wakley said that he hoped that an inquiry before the commissioners of

rmoning the whole people of all ranks and grades. Finding they were the objects of the people's curiosity, they inquired into the cause, when they ascertained that a report that deceased died from the inclemency of the was much struck on seeing the bodies by the great the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The lock also, which was one of Chubb's was pallid, while that of the woman presented the had abandoned it. Mindeer the was much struck on seeing the bodies by the great the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The lock also, which was one of Chubb's was pallid, while that of the woman presented the patent, was broken.—The coroner asked who could say list officient clothing, rendered him pelection that she had abandoned it. Mindeer the was much struck on seeing the bodies by the great the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's was pallid, while that of the woman presented the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's the fire was out. The door was broken open, and a panel the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. The door was one of Chubb's because the fire was out. same appearance as bodies of persons who have died patent, was broken.—The coroner asked who could say and, by his treatment, although he was ignorant that the policemen were sober at the time they were killed?— poison had been administered to the husband the latdeceased men from the charge of drunkenness. The stomach I found the mucous membranes very much | wine-cellar had been broken open by the police, under the | duration, for before the husband was in a fit state to congested. I have analysed equal quantities of the impression that it was the plate-room, the contents of leave his bed she gave him another dose of arsenic, contents of each stomach, and have tried the same which they were anxious to protect. The contents and it was with the greatest difficulty that the curé tests with each, and the results are that there is no of the wine-cellar were left untouched by the po- of the commune, who called and saw the victim, poison in the woman's, while there is arsenic in the lice.—Coroner: I think that the evidence proves quite could induce her to send for a physician. Before the man's.—The Coroner: Then what would you say was clearly that the poor fellows were not drunk, and it is un- physician could arrive, the husband was dead. The the cause of the man's death.—Mr. Emmott: Poison; I should say arsenic. The result of all the tests was the same, and was so satisfactory that I have not the same, and was so satisfactory that I have not the the works is so great as completely to interrupt the traffic on the line. In consequence, the trains from slightest doubt in the matter.—Several witnesses sensible to humanity as to be drinking at such a time.—

of arsenic were found in it, and in his pocket was found a paper containing some of that poison. This, were then examined as to the state of the man's mind | The jury perfectly coincided with the coroner, and had no | found a paper containing some of that poison. This, previous to his death. None of them considered him doubt of the sobriety of the policemen at the time of their it was proved, had been placed there by the wife, in to have been at all inclined to insanity. They de- death.—Maurice Williams, the man who was found drunk, order to lead to a belief that he had purchased the scribed him as having been lazy and violent, and was next examined. He said, I am a coachman to Mr. J. arsenic himself, and committed suicide. She was most brutal towards his wife and children. The Hackingman, of Russell-mews. I heard the alarm of fire, coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict and went into the house by the back passage. I went to punishment, returned their verdict with extenuating of Wilful Murder as to the death of the woman, and the front-area door, and let in some policemen by taking circumstances. She was, therefore, sentenced to out the bolts. Jenkins was looking out for a dog. I was imprisonment for life, with hard labour. pulled out by a policeman. I had been about half an FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL STANDARD THRATRE. | at the Jerusalem Coffee-house. He was from there hour in the house. I saw a policeman break open the wine-cellar with a poker. He looked into it by the light of his lamp, and said, "This is the wine-cellar; I thought it was the plate-room." The policeman then went away.

-Coroner's Inquest.-On Friday week Mr. Payne taken to Slough, and was present at the inquest. held an inquest at St. Bartholemew's Hospital, on the body of Henry Marsden Miller, aged 22, who ing, ordering the prisoner to be kept in custody in was killed by falling from the roof of the Standard the meantime.

Theatre, Shoreditch, under the following circumstances:—Mr. John Johnson, Victoria-place, Horse the liquor got the better of me. I was more frightened than anything else. There were two policemen in the kitchen. I was perfectly sober when I went in. I don't out of the back part of the house, and the policemen would not let me walk, but carried me on a stretcher. I was taken to the station-house and kept in the cold lock-up for four hours and a half, and when mortar, a distance of nearly forty feet; in his fall he I was brought out the water ran from me. I was taken before the magistrate, and was told to go about my business.-John Farey, Esq., was examined. He said, I am without loss of time removed to the above hospital. an engineer, at present living at No. 26, Regent-square. Mr. John Gibson, of 15, Stoney-lane, Tooley-street, said the deceased was his apprentice. On the 10th I was awoke between a quarter and half-past two o'clock Up to that time I had no knowledge of any fire in the inst., whilst witness was engaged raising the spar (simllar to a ship's mast), the deceased, although cauhouse, but at that time my attention was occupied about fire, as I had told Robinson to put the fire-guard on the fire-bars in my study. I have since seen it hanging on the bars. My first consciousness was that I was dreaming of doing his fingers got crushed with the tackle, the house being on fire, but I soon found it was no dream, and he was obliged to relinquish his hold. Mr. but reality. I got out of bed and ran out of my room. I went up stairs to arouse the servants, and met the cook, was admitted with a very severe compound fracture who asked me if she should open the windows. I said of the left thigh. Amputation was performed the spacious coach-house and a two-stall stable, belong-same evening, but decease never rallied, and died on ing to Mr. Maud, next became ignited, and, in spite should find the papers in my study on fire. The study is Wednesday last from the effects of the injuries about twenty-one feet above where the fire originated. When I got as far as my study I found the fire was lower

received. Verdict—Accidental Death. AWFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT .- EIGHT LIVES LOST. One of the most alarming accidents, and attended, we are sorry to say, with serious loss of life, occurred and the smoke was so pungent that it nearly made me on Monday week, at the colliery of Messrs. Mathews and Dudley, at Corbyn's Hall, near Dudley. The suffocated. I had a great deal of difficulty in getting circumstances are briefly these :- About six o'clock on Monday last, as six boys and two men were descending the shaft of the pit in a skip, when a few 'sump," and they were all killed .- Ten Towns' Mes-

down, so I shut my eyes and went down, expecting to get

below the smoke, but I found it increased as I proceeded,

back again. I succeeded, however, in regaining my room,

where my wife was, and said, "The house is on fire, I

effects of the smoke upon me and renewed my strength.

quested her to do exactly as I told her. I told her not to

fire in my study. There was also a fire in an Arnott

printed in the "Notices to Correspondents," queer as ing and deplorable. It appears that some days ago a do you account for the boy Robinson not being saved !-Mr. | tinguishing it; indeed many even of the "respectthe time. The men, of course, very speedily broke the time. The men, or course, rely specially lowing erroumstances.—From the critical theirs open. Then there was calling of men for wives that on Thursday, last, between twelve and one o'clock, that on Thursday, last, between twelve and one o'clock, wilderment.

FOG AT LIVERPOOL, AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- During the greater part of Monday forenoon we were visited with one of the densest fogs we have seen for a long but not being able to see anything for the smoke, he time in this part of the country. It enveloped all poured a quantity of water into the place, and then perparts of the town, and prevented objects from being coived the deceased standing by the fire-place, dreadvisible at the distance of only a few yards. We have fully burned about the person. He laid hold of the descene of misery.

Wakley, Esq., M.P., at the Angel Inn, High-street. With person and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated the policemen Wright and Byrkmyre, the man Jenkins, and the boy Robinson, three of the servants, Mary Hall, coroner for the western division of Middlesex. Important the distance of only a few yards. We have soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and I therefore thought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and I therefore thought the person. He laid hold of the deceased, but the flesh pecled off, and he was forced to wholesome atmosphere. Most of the shopkeepers and occupants of counting-offices and nublic offices.

Sorah Wale and the boy Robinson, three of the servants, Mary Hall, and occupants of counting-offices and nublic offices.

Sorah Wale and the hought it advisable to provide against the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed during its continuance, nor a more murky and undersonated and occupants of the wall of the decoace, during the soldom witnessed a greater darkness than prevailed and I therefore thought the person. He laid hold of the decoace, but the flesh pecked off, and the boy was forced to the person of the second that the person of the second that the person of th wholesome atmosphere. Most of the shopkeepers and occupants of counting-offices and public offices and occupants of counting-offices and public offices deceased had been seen a short time previous in a had to conduct their business by gas-light. All the state of intoxication, and to prevent her going into had to conduct their ousness by gas-ngas. All the state of intoxication, and to prevent ner going into chandeliers at the Exchange News-room were lighted. the street one of her children had locked her in, and About half-past twelve o'clock the sun presented a it is supposed that she either fell into the fire, or got

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER BODY IN THE RUINS.—The fire men of the London brigade, under the directions of Morris, the foreman of the Holborn station, completed their task on Tuesday morning of turning over the immense mass of burnt ruins, and on examining a pile of embers in the north-western corner of the back parlour, they discovered the perfect skeleton of a human foot, and in the course of the morning they found the shin and part of the thigh-bone, as well as what appears to be an armbone and part of a scalp. The finding of these remains have been in the house for some improper purpose, although at present it is impossible to conjecture who the ill-fated person could have been. Poisoning in France.—A trial in a case of poison-

ing occupied the Court of Assize of the Haut prisoner was a woman named Chambriet, the wife of an innkeeper at Bonnefont. It appeared from the evidence that the husband and wife had been living that she intended to poison her husband, but, upon his expressing himself in terms of warm indignation against so horrible a project, she left him under the ter was so relieved as to be out of danger. On this occasion his wife appears to have had some remorse of conscience, for medical aid was applied for by herself; but the return to better feelings was of short

Mone Stabbing.—Stockport.—A boy not more monger-lane, Borough said that he was the proprietor of the Standard Theatre, now rebuilding. The deceased about a fortnight since, was assisting a Mr. Gibson, to get some spars up, in order to form a stage with a canvass roof. All of a sudden the attention of the standard that after working a companion and fellow-worker, about the same age. The parties work for Mr. Cephas Howard; they had had some dispute, and it was arranged that after working a standard to the same age. of witness was directed towards the deceased, by hours, on Monday evening, they should retire and seeing him hang to a tagle inside the theatre. settle the business by a fight, in a field adjoining. Before sufficient time had elapsed to take a ladder to deccased, he let go his hold, and fell into a pile of stabbing his opponent with a penkuife in the neck. mortar, a distance of nearly forty feet; in his fall he struck a stove, used for warming the building, and dangerous state. It is not certain whether he will fractured his left thigh. He was picked up, and be sufficiently recovered to be able to give evidence without less of time warmed to be able to give evidence. at the sessions, held to-day (Wednesday). tioned, insisted upon sliding down the tagle for the ster, at Thornton's Heath, Croydon. When first dis-

between the two. On the evening of Wednesday, Mrs.

screams, which continued for more than a minute.

The witness took a candle in her hand to see what was the matter. Before reaching the door she met

agitated. On entering the room the witness found

deceased lying upon her back with her clothes nearly

then making the same stifled noise the witness had

before heard. She was then alive, but died almost

immediately. In the meantime the alarm had

spread, and notice was given at the Slough station to

ook after the Quaker, should he make his appear-

ance there. The notice was scarcely received when

the suspected person did appear, and took out a

of the electric telegraph to the police at Paddington,

wards an answer was returned, stating that the sus-

pected party had arrived, and that Sergeant Williams

had left the terminus in the same omnibus for the

city. The Sergeant followed him from the Bank into the Borough, and from there, back to a lodging-

house, in Scott's-yard, Cannon-street. There he was

left for the night, and the next morning was arrested

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CROYDON.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of two and three, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. R. S. M'Leod, maltpurpose of guiding the ropes round the block. In so covered, the flames were raging in the kiln and stoveroom. From that portion of the premises the flames extended to two malt-floors, well stored with grain; James Read, house surgeon, said that deceased the length of one was 110 feet by about 30 wide, the other was upwards of 60 feet long by 32 wide. A ing to Mr. Maud, next became ignited, and, in spite of every effort to save them, they were speedily burnt down. The damage done is as follows:-Malt-kiln and stove-room burned down; the two malt-floors had their contents and roofs destroyed; and about 300 quarters of barley are extensively damaged by fire and water. Coach-house and stable, belonging to Mr. Maud, consumed. The fire originated from the overheating of the kiln.

MELANCHOLY CASE. THREE YOUTHS DROWNED. On Christmas-day morning two young men of Banyards from the top, the chain to which the skip was bury were walking on the banks of the Cherwell, and attached broke, and precipitated them into the just at the point where the mill-stream and the back brook join, below Grimsbury mill, and where there is a very deep hole, they saw a boy's cap floating on the water where the ice was broken. They gave an immeand the information contained in the letter which we | diate alarm, and after a search the bodies of two lads were found quite dead. On inquiry, they proved to be we at first deemed it, turns out to be "ower true." The those of Jacob and George Eaglestone, of Wardington. of the extreme difficulty of seeing any object, however near to it. We regret to add that one fatal acthe leads inio the fresh air. The smoke was not so thick
oak muthat took fire; the people, who had assembled
of age. They had been, in company with another cident has occurred, and of a character most distress as we ascended to the top of the house.—Coroner: How in thousands, refused to "bear-a-hand" towards ex- boy named Green, also of Wardington, to see a brother who is living with Mr. Naseby, of Banbury young lady, the daughter of Mr. Forsythe, one of the Farey: He did not come to my recollection until we were able sort flatly refused, when appealed to by the and were returning, having with them a bundle the body of the third boy was found. At the first rying a glass of ale in his hand, and seemingly very stopped, to see what was the matter; and on retracting and there was lit was with great difficulty that the building was larm, Mr. Robert Field rode off to Banbury for much agitated. Caroline called to her sister, as well ing their route a short distance, he found that was unfortunately use-

> Fire and Loss of Life.—Shocking Depravity.— On Friday afternoon week Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's hospital, on the body of Margaret Heath, aged 32, of No. 5, White Horse-court, Clerkenwell, who lost her life under the following circumstances :- From the evidence it appeared an alarm of fire was raised in the above court, and upon one of the neighbours hastening out, he noticed smoke issuing out of the apartment occupied by deceased. The door being locked, he forced the same,

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS AT LIVERPOOL -- We understand that both Evans and Stew, the two men convicted of murder at the recent assizes, will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the 4th of January (Saturday next), at Kirkdale. The former retains his wonted obduracy, whilst the latter is in a most depressed state of mind.—Liverpool Chronicle. Suicide.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Higgs, de puty coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand, on the body of Mrs. Fanny Renton, aged 45, wife of Dr. Alexander Home Renton, of the island of Madeira, who committed suicide under very painful circumstances. Mrs. Fanny Enoch said she had known the deceased for the last nine years, and attended on her. She arrived with her husband in England from Madeira on Christmas-day last, and took apartments at Osborne's Adelphi Hotel. Dr. Renton brought her little while. She then went to the water-closet, and in less than a minute witness followed her, and found the door fastened. On looking through the hole of the door, witness observed by the light Mrs. Renton had with her, that she was on her knees, and heard the blood running into the basin. She instantly gave an alarm, and the door was burst open. The deceased was then found leaning over the water-closet, and the blood pouring from her throat. After the examination of other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict-That the deceased destroyed herself, by cutting her throat, whilst in a state of insanity. AFFRAY WITH GAMEKEEPERS. - HAVERFORDWEST Pembrokeshire, Dec. 31.—One of those fearful affrays that are continually taking place in different parts of the kingdom—arising from the evil tendency of the Game Laws—occurred on Friday night last, at Picton, on the estate of Sir R. B. T. Philipps, Bar... M.P. for the borough of Haverfordwest. It appears that on Friday night and on Saturday morning, the gamekeepers heard the report of fire-arms in a plantation, and collecting assistance proceeded towards the place from whence the sound issued, and lay in wait for the poachers until they should retire. One of the poachers wounded, but did not bring down a comrades, and they quickly came to his support. The keepers endcavoured to secure their man, but failed to do so, and in the fight the poachers inflicted an awful blow on one of their party, which he will not probably long survive. The peachers then made off, carrying with them their wounded man; however one poacher covered the retreat in such an effectual manner, that on the keepers attempting to ascend a bank on which he stood, they were knocked down quickly one after the other. At last he thought proper to decamp, taking away all the game, splinters of the butt ends of guns, &c., and the whole party got safe off. Persons in the neighbourhood of this town has strengthened the rumours that there had been impro- are suspected, but proof cannot be obtained on acper conduct on the part of some parties who had been count of the unwillingness of the peasantry to give plundering Mr. Farey's wine-cellar. The discovery has information. They view peaching as a very venal also given rise to the supposition that a fifth party must offence against law if any at all. This is another consequence of class legislation. Suspected Murder at Salt-Hill .-- An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Three Tuns, Salt-hill, before Mr. J. Charsley, upon the body of a woman named Sarah Hart, suspected of having been mur-Pyrénées on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The dered. From the evidence of the witnesses examined

it appeared that the deceased, who lived by herself, passed for a married woman, her husband being allowance of eighteen shillings weekly. None of the witnesses thought that any improper intimacy existed Ashlee, who resided next door to the deceased, heard a noise in the deceased's house resembling stiffed the Quaker leaving the house, in appearance much up to her knees. Her cap was off her head, and she appeared as if she had been struggling. She was first-class ticket for London. He was allowed to depart, but orders were despatched by means to watch him on his arrival. In a few minutes after-

LABOUR PLEADING ITS OWN CAUSE.

THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

A PANILIAR DIALOGUE.—PART IV. Dialogue between Smith and Jackson resumed at "Shoddy Hall," by special desire of Mr. Smith.— Jackson is announced and shewn into Mr. Smith's study, at one end of which is suspended a map of Sholdy Hall, the property of J. Howard Percy Smith, Esq., and, over the chimney-piece at the other end, the armorial bearings of the Smiths, with a pedigree undernecth, proving their descent from Belted Will Howard in the male, and Ann Percy, sixth cousin to the second Duke of Northumberland, in the

Smith.—Have you wiped your shoes, Jackson? Jackson.—Yes, sir, I have wiped them. Smith.—O, that's right. This is a Turkey carpet it cost me eighty guineas, and the least footmark

Jackson (aside, with a sigh) .- 0, my £500! Smith Now, Jackson, sit down, and let us hear what you have to say upon the subject of machinery, for to tell you the truth, that old Robin has awakened man for his age, that old Robin.

Jackson.—He is so, sir. But I am told he spoke

like a lad at the meeting last night.
Smith.—Aye, by the bye, about the meeting; what was done there? Any resolution? Jackson.—Yes, sir. Your cousin, Mr. Smith, the

Smith.-Pooh, pooh, that's all a mistake; he's no cousin of mine, Jackson-he's merely of the name, and there are so many Smiths; but very few from the old stock of the Howards and Percys. Jackson.-O, I beg your pardon, sir. Smith, the grocer then, moved a resolution in favour of free

trade, as the only means of averting the impending and existing distress of the country.
Smith.—Well, and was it carried?

Jackson.-No, sir; Samuel Bowyers, a shoemaker moved an amendment. I have a copy of it here; I'll read it for you:—" Resolved, that we, the working ket or two in Devil's Dust, Squint, your overlooker, classes and shopkeepers of the borough of Devil's Dust, in public meeting assembled, having long suffered the most galling privations, whilst all other classes are daily accumulating wealth from our industry, for which they find it difficult to procure an outlet, and believing the unrestricted use of machinerv. as a substitute for manual labour, to have mainly led to this unjust inequality, whereby the employer becomes rich, as if by magic, in spite of opposing ob-stacles, whether they arise from natural or artificial causes-from bad harvests or fluctuations in trade, from a scarcity or an abundance of circulating medium in the country-while the condition of the employed becomes correspondingly deteriorated, good trade, plentiful harvests, and a surplus of the circulating medium having a tendency to increase rather than to diminish their poverty; and that in order to correct diminish their poverty; and that in order to correct this unnatural state of things, this meeting is determined never to relax in its exertions until the people's Charter becomes the law, whereby the land of this country way, by a proper just and equitable this country may, by a proper, just, and equitable distribution, be made subservient to the wants of society at large, instead of seeing it barren and unproductive, while those labourers who could make it rich and fertile are desired to look to other countries for a sufficiency of food, or to emigrate to foreign climes in search of the means of existence, which they are denied in the land of their birth."

Smith.—Good God, Jackson, who seconded that ? Jackson.—Mr. Sparerib, the butcher, sir. Smith.—And was it carried? Jackson.—Yes, sir. Old Robin tells me that only

five hands, in a crowded Hall, were held up against Smith.—Well, but Jackson, what do they mean b

the distribution of land? Do they mean to take it themselves, and pay no rent for it? Jackson.—No, sir, they mean no such thing. What they mean is, that, having lost all controll over the gentleman, that for some years previous to '42 the labour market in its present artificial state, they masters were losing. tem, whereby those who are displaced by machinery shall cease to be a competitive reserve for the masters to fall back upon, as a means of keeping down wages to the mere existence point.

Jackson.—No, sir, I do not: but I mean that those who are not able to withstand that competitive system amongst the masters, in obedience to which you have before told me they must look to reduced wages to make up profit, and keep themselves safe even in bad times, may have some better channel open for

their industry than that of "cracking" stones and pulling oakum, in a prison dress, and under the eye of a hard-hearted gaoler!
Smith.—Well but, Jackson, what will become of the trade of the country? Where would the masters

Jackson.—In abundance, sir; but they should hire them in the cottage or the homestead, instead of in the cellar or the bastile. The people are beginning to think, sir, that the man gets a better price for his pig if the butcher comes to the stye to look after him

an if he takes the pig to the butcher to buy him,

because he is necessitated to sell it. dogged in my own pre-conceived notions as not to be machinery compelled us to submit to a continuance tention to the means by which this surplus may be accessible to reason; neither have I been an inattentive listener in our previous discussions upon the subject; and if you have anything really to urge against machinery, and your reasoning is sound, I shall un-

hesitatingly confess my conversion. Jackson.-Sir, independently of what Robin has already said upon the general topic, and apart from what I may yet say, you yourself have, though perhaps unconsciously, urged so many weighty arguments against it, that I think I shall only be called upon to furnish you with an analysis of your own reasoning

to bring you to a different conclusion. Smith.—What have I urged against machinery Why I have been all along pleading for machinery, and arguing that the causes of its unjust unpopularity arise from the "improvidence," "dissipation," and

"viciousness" of the working classes themselves. Jackson.—That's just the point, sir, and I am happy to have the admission; and I undertake to prove that what you call causes are effects;—that is, that machinery is the cause, and "improvidence," "dissipation," "vice," and "immorality" are the

Smith.—Jackson, let me repeat what I have previously said, and which I think embodies my opinions upon the general question; what I said was this :-

effects

The thing which governs them is the general supply of hands—the supply according to the demand. There is a | in particular those which bear on domestic economycertain quantity of work to be done here and elsewhere, and a certain quantity of hands to do it. If there be much work, and comparatively few hands, wages will rise; if little work, and an excess of hands, wages will parents. fall. Without any mutual arrangement, the manufacturers come to a uniformity of wages. Indeed, it is not the masters, but the labourers, who settle the rate of wages. They settle it by competing against each other. In the same way that manufacturers compete against one another, so do the labouring classes compete against one another. All find it necessary to work, in order to live; and to get work, they accept of what wages are to going elsewhere, they carry their labour thither. They there compete with those who are already settled, and perhaps bring down wages to a lower level. Thus, with prive the rising offspring of that salutary protection, out any mutual understanding among either masters or men, but just by a universal competition, wages get settled down at particular rates.

Jackson.-Very well, sir, I understand you perfectly. Your proposition involves three distinct consubstitute the more pliant female, when she should be siderations; namely, the governing power that you attending to those domestic pursuits? Is that, then, ascribe to machinery; the means of correcting the not a cause of dissipation, and is it not an effect also evil effects that you admit; and the result which of machinery? Nay more, sir, you have condemned must naturally flow from that correction. You must | early marriages, but what can be more likely to lead admit, sir, that when the population of a whole country becomes deficient in those moral excellencies which all nations, under good laws and fostering government, are capable of attaining, and when immorality becomes the rule, instead of the exception, of the national character (for you have been unreserved culate so nicely. And being made valuable in the and sweeping in your strictures upon the working market, may it not happen that their wage, rather classes), I say in such case you must admit that there than their affections, is the thing courted by the is a deep-scated evil resting somewhere; an evil young man who has become a reluctant idler? which has originated with machinery, grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. -

Smith.-Well but, Jackson, this is all assertion. Jackson.—It may be so, sir, but it is assertion founded upon your own admissions, and, as I shall prove, upon an incontrovertible basis. When you admit that masters' profits, and their protection against fluctuations in trade, are made up by reductions in wages, and when machinery alone enables them to wages, and when machinery alone enables them to hour, eat at the same hour, work nearly the same since reading many admirable tracts in Chambers' take this undue advantage of their hands, what other hours, and only the same hours allowed to all for rest.

Journal upon the rights of labour, and the duty of the conclusion can be come to, than that the working Now, sir, I am not an improvident man. No man working men to combine. classes should consider this governing power as their ever saw me drunk. I was never absent when I could Jackson.—Well, sir, you greatest enemy? And what more legitimate than get a day's work. My wife worked in Grub's mill, only another instance of the many enemies that the that they should seek, by combination or otherwise, to destroy its effects; and what more natural than to seek another channel for their industry, over which the same anomalous power can have no controul? Smith.—Jackson. I tell you that in the present depraved state of the working classes no controll or

power can emanate from their body that must not have a prejudicial effect upon their order. Jackson.-Mr. Smith, men are born with propensities, which may be nourished into virtues or

ment practised towards them in manhood, Smith.—Well but, Jackson, that's the very thing that I complain of. Look at children now-a-days. The mother doesn't care for them. The father neglects-them. They are wholly uneducated, and the gin palace, the brothel, or the workhouse is their first introduction to society.

Jackson.—I thank you for saying "now-a-days,"

because I am arguing that the governing powers, machinery the principal is—"now-a-days" the cause of the social evils. And the fact that it was not so in all other manufactures an equal chance?

THE GHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. England in olden times, when parents had the bringing up and controll of their families, is proof that some new agency has wrought the change. And now, sir, let me state my principal objections to the unrestricted use of machinery. First, it places man in an artificial state, over which the best workman, the wisest man and most moral person, has no controul. Secondly, while it leads to the almost certain fortune of those who have capital in sufficient amount to command those profits made up, as you admit, by the reduction of wages; upon the other employed, against which he is incapable of contending. Thirdly, it disarranges all the social machinery of which formerly individuals were necessary

districts important sections of the one great whole. Fourthly, the present fluctuations give rise, in good trade, to an augmentation of artificial classes, if I must know full well, that the same influences promay so call them, who have no natural position in duced here by a class, will be put in operation by the society, but are merely called into existence by present appearances, trade upon nothing, traffic in influence of that class must be always greater in fiction, and, like your order, speculate on what they countries where land is cheap than where land is may retire upon when trade begins to flag. Hence we find each fluctuation in trade followed by a new race of shopkeepers, who are grasping in prosperity, compound when appearances change, and retire when adversity comes, leaving a vacuum to be filled up by such curious thoughts in my head, that I am stag-gered like upon the subject. He's an astonishing | Smith.—Well but, Jackson, surely you wouldn't

put restraint upon any branch of commerce? Jackson.—Yes, Mr. Smith, I certainly would impose some restraint upon that branch of commerce was too late. The farmers wouldn't employ labourers; which enables masters to make up their losses in and, as a matter of course, the agricultural labourers other speculations by a reduction of wages; and I would all flock to the manufacturing market. There would also apply some wholesome regulations to those | would be a general scramble, and I think that, instead

Smith.-Well, Jackson, how does machinery deprive you of that power?

Jackson.—I'll tell you, sir. I have been workin for you for fifteen years, and during that period I have been one sixth of the whole time, or two years and a half, out of employment; while I have been compelled to submit to reduction after reduction, or to merge into the idle reserve. If there was a bad marwould come to us on Saturday night, and tell us how the mill must close, if we didn't consent to this reduction, and that reduction, and the other reduction. Sometimes it would be three per cent., sometimes four per cent., sometimes five per cent., and so on. till in '42 there was twelve per cent. These reductions would be always made upon the very first appearance of slackness, and then, when the India market and the China market were opened, and home trade became brisk, and we asked for an advance, we were told that since the first reduction the masters had been losing, and that we were only employed upon charity, and that losses for bad years must be pulled up out of the improvement. Well, we thought that even if our produce was warehoused, that our losses and reductions should be made up as well as those the machinery was all "double-decked," and that spindle after spindle was to be worked by "mules," and that the strong man that could do the work of two, with a boy to help him, would only be required to manage each, and that they would have to pay for the boy. Well, what could we do? We had amilies, and couldn't let them starve; and so we were obliged to work on at any price that was offered : and we were too poor to support the surplus created by machinery, and so, as you observe, they became a

competitive power; and when the good trade came again, there was the machinery already to work, with the least possible attendance, and then, when there would have been otherwise work for all to supply the temporary demand, machinery competed against us. Smith.—Well but, Jackson, I assure you, upon my word and honour, conscientiously, and as a country

Jackson.-Mr. Smith, I don't wish to contradict you, but I beg leave to differ with you upon the meaning of the term. If by losing, you mean that you couldn't calculate your profit so nicely after every market-day, I may agree with you; but taking them Smith.—Well, but do you mean to say that all the machinery in the country is to be destroyed, or allowed to remain idle?

In the lump, I think present appearances fully justify me in coming to the conclusion that you have taken pretty good care of yourselves, and that you so managed matters as, upon the balance of the whole account, not to be losers.

Smith.-Well but, Jackson, you must not argue the case from my position as an individual. the general condition of the master-class, and then one that is not of an artificial nature, and created what do I find? Why, that immediately after confi- by an artificial system? You would enforce them dence is restored, and trade becomes good, the as charges against the working classes, and denomi-masters are enabled to abstract nearly two hundred nate them causes; while I contend that they are millions of money from trade-mind, from trade, Mr. grievances which they cannot resist, and are conse-Smith-still preserving stock and capital; and to invest that sum in railroads, building, mining, purchase of land, and all sorts of other speculations. Smith.—O but, Jackson, you are in error! The masters alone have not been the parties who invested

that amount in speculations. All other classes have had a share in them. Jackson.—Pardon me, Mr. Smith, the labouring class that created all, have had no share in them; so

of those reductions when trade revived. Smith.-Well, Jackson, I confess there's much sound reason in your arguments. I have known very many large masters whose dissipation and expensive families I thought must ruin them, and yet, wonderful evil is to be met; and, secondly, if correction is practo say, they have become rich. Yes, indeed, I am ticable, by whom is it to be administered? for you sure I have been often shocked when business has know the old sayingdriven me to meet a customer at any of the hotels, to see the bar-parlour at all hours of the day and night filled with masters smoking cigars, and drinking glass after glass of brandy and water; and as to Manchester, the dissipation there is beyond all con-

Jackson.-Well, Mr. Smith, you see, then, that dissipation is not confined to the working classes, and that the dissipation of the masters neither reduces them to starvation nor prevents them from educating and providing for their families. So, sir, you must naturally suppose that some portion of the working classes would, if able, discharge their duties to their families. And just see how machinery precludes the possibility of it. You have said, sir, that women ought to be instructed in domestic pursuits. Indeed I think I can repeat your words; they were very

forcible, you said-Along with this species of instruction, it would be o the utmost importance to teach females many useful arts; cookery, cleanliness, needlework, and the rearing of children. To bring up children with good habits is in itself a matter demanding the most careful attention of

Now, sir, I fully agree with those sentiments; but give me leave to ask you how, under the present system, women can discharge those domestic functions? How can they possibly devote their whole day to unnatural toil in a cotton mill, and discharge their family duties?

Smith.—Jackson, that's wrong—it's very wrong. That's a thing that shouldn't be allowed. Jackson.—No, sir, it should not be allowed; but then if you admit the value in after-life of early training under the mother's watchful eye, and if you decan you expect any other result than those abominations of which you complain, and which I deeply deplore? And is it not machinery that drives man from the labour market, and enables the master to substitute the more pliant female, when she should be to them than displacing man from his natural position and placing woman in his situation? If young men

Smith.—Upon my word, Jackson, you astonish me! Do you know that I never gave those important subjects a thought before.

and was obliged to pay a kind of step-nurse to take people have to contend with. They nourish many care of the children while she was at work, and I have vipers in their breast to sting them, and, in spite of never been able to keep her at home—never been able past warning, they still go on, giving power and into spare wherewith to give my children any education. If uence to their greatest focs, and look coldly and Just as I often hoped to do a little for them, we have suspiciously upon their best friends, been obliged to try and live when we were idle, until Smith.—Well, Jackson, I presume you have now we got employment again. And then, sir, nearly every working man in England lives from hand to mouth, and are thereby compelled to accept any terms up to "Shoddy Hall," or I'll send my gig for him if that the masters choose to offer, and as you see the he should think it too far to walk. thwarted into vices, according to the training in working classes are not now able to stand one week infancy, the education in childhood, and the treatunemployed; and yet you wonder that hungry men,

situation for the working classes to be in, but why labour in an equal degree lowers the working man in the

Jackson.—Free trade is moonshine! Mr. Smith. Open all the ports to-morrow, and by that day twelvemonth machinery will have closed them, and have blocked up every available avenue. The free exportation of machinery is but burning the candle at both ends. The law which allows free exportation of machinery is but young, and yet so great have been the improvements in manufacturing machinery by ma-chinery, that the working mechanics are deprived of those advantages which would have otherwise flowed from the traffic..., And you must also bear in mind, hand, it leads to uncertainty in the condition of the sir, that the extension of that trade is, day after day, limiting the great advantages which British manufacturers anticipate from free trade. Surely, sir, you cannot be ignorant of the progress that all the nations items, families honoured branches, and small rural of the earth are making in the art, and England cannot suppose that those foreign capitalists will tamely submit to be ruined by cheap English produce. You same classes in other countries, and further, that the

> Smith.—Then, Jackson, you don't advocate a reupon the land at home, Jackson?

Jackson.—Why, sir, a general stagnation of all pursuits. The landlords wouldn't reduce rents until it

Smith.—Good God, Jackson, is that really your

minion ? Jackson.—It is, sir, my confirmed opinion; for talk as you may, and reason as you will, you never can drive the belief out of the heads of the people, that that which does their work, while they are starving. is their greatest enemy; and you'll mark my words, sir, that before two years pass over your head, Sir Robert Peel will be compelled to tell the fundconsumes nothing, while he cannot reach the profits made of it by the few. Smith.-Well, Jackson, I hope if that time ever

does come, that the working classes will be forbearing, for certainly they have suffered great hard-Jackson.—Yes, sir, I'll warrant they'll never kill or shoot each other when that time comes. Smith.—You see how necessary education would be

Jackson.-Yes, sir, and while you talk of the want of it, and deplore the existence of immorality, isn't it shocking to contemplate that the English Church establishment, whose principal duty it is to inculcate morality and diffuse education, should receive annually the sum of £9,459,565, while the people are taunted with ignorance and immorality. It is not wonderful, sir, that the English people should be ignorant when their education costs annually less than the support towards sixty: I'm fifty myself, and you look some and education of the Queen's horses! Smith.—Jackson, I will once more repeat for you

what I consider to be the main causes of distress. I will speak candidly. I acknowledge, with great pain, there is a considerable amount of destitution demanding compassion and alleviation. By a concurrence of causes, general and particular, large numbers of the labouring population have got into a condition of considerable embarrassment and suffering-from want of education, abandonment to bad habits, and loss of selfrespect, perhaps natural incapacity to compete with more skilful neighbours, also by fluctuations constantly increasing the mass of destitution in our large towns. The misfortunes and imprudences of the higher order of workmen and the mercantile classes, also cause much destitution, and swell the numbers of the unemployed. It is very much owing to the offers of this unemployed and half-famishing body of individuals that wages are kept down or reduced. On the principle of "better half a loaf than no bread," they will gladly take something three-halfpence each, of lads clamouring to be employed

it is the unemployed who determine the rate of wages. Whether these unemployed be men dismissed in consequence of a slackness of trade, or be new hands, the same result

Jackson.-Now, Mr. Smith, you have furnished me with a long list of those causes which you admit Jackson.—No, sir, I wont. I will argue it from [lead to destitution, and can you point out one single mences of causes over which they have no controul at present. But, sir, as you have admitted that a dependent surplus, created either by bad trade or improved machinery, is the great power in the hands of the masters, and the greatest enemy of labour, I ask you, sir, in fairness and reason, according to the laws of nature, and rules that govern human transactions, even according to those self-protecting regulations by which the masters make themselves safe Smith.—Well but now, Jackson, what has all this that you see your bad markets led to reductions against all contingencies, is it not reasonable that to do with the question of machinery? I am not so against which we couldn't contend, and improved the working classes should devote their undivided atso provided for as to be taken out of the hands of the masters?

Smith.-Well, Jackson, perhaps I may admit that but then two questions arise—first, as to how the evil is to be met; and, secondly, if correction is prac-

"Better keep the ills we have, Than fly to those we know not of."

Jackson.—True, sir, but can you paint a hell blacker than the present, even as depicted by yourself; for you speak of men, whole classes indeed, receiving from £3 to £3 10s. a week, being dissipated and wholly abandoned to vice; indeed your words are— So common, indeed, is it to see men with moderate wages saving, and men with large wages extravagant, that many persons have come to the conclusion that high wages prove a curse more than a blessing. The curse, however, is brought on the workmen entirely by them-

Now, sir, if I acquiesced in this sweeping charge, and absurd and ridiculous conclusion, that high wages was rather a curse than a blessing, we must infer as & matter of course—that is, if vice is not hereditary, and the exclusive patrimony of the working classes that large fortunes also are a curse rather than a ation, a blessing, and your reasoning would fully justify a recourse to "equal distribution." Then, as to the evil, sir, you admit it; and that the people themselves

Smith are the only parties likely to correct it, must be inferred, for this grievance does not come in to that category of evils to which you would apply any legal remedy; and, sir, to deal with this surplus, and to make it available to national purposes, instead of to the interests of masters, is now the grand and allabsorbing consideration with the working classes themselves. And hence you find all those sectional and mere class questions, to which the consideration of the trades were confined, giving way to the more sweeping combination by which they hope unitedly to master the evil. The surplus of each craft is now pressing hardly upon the employed of its class; and the very moment that the privations of that surplus, becoming daily augmented, are insufferable, then, sir, will all the sections of labour combine in one general struggle against their oppressors. This is the great tendency of the age, sir; but the rules of your mill having denied me the right to confederate for protection of my labour, I am not acquainted with the details of combination: the next branch of the subject to be argued, and as old Robin has been a leading man in all trades' movements, perhaps you will have no objection to hear what he has to say upon the general principle?

emith.-No, upon my honour, Jackson, I have not the slightest objection to hear old Robin, for, as I said before, I think we ought to hear both sides of the question, and I really do see no good or sufficient reason why the working classes should not combine to keep up wages as well as the masters to keep up profits; especially when I remember reading in Chambers' Journal, of 1893, that it was the opinion of the Messrs. Chambers, "THAT IT WAS NOT ONLY THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING MEN TO COMBINE, BUT THAT IT IS A NATIONAL ADVANTAGE TO DO SO."

Jackson.-Well, sir, you do astonish me. But it's

closed your observations upon machinery, and I shall

be glad to see Robin whenever the old man can toddle

Jackson.—Thank you, sir. And now, as the thread of our dialogue has been somewhat broken, I who are able and willing to work, should prefer looking for some general remedy for all those grievances, to starving tamely while all above them have more than they know what to do with.

Smith. — Well certainly it is a most deplorable labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour, and every depreciation of the value of manual labour.

valueless. I object to machinery, because under its a naked fallow.—Antisell's Agricultural Chemistry. existing operation you admit the necessity of emigration, better ventilation, education, improved morality, manners, habits, and customs of the working of sses thereby showing that a state of recklessness, ignorance, want, and depravity exists; which, as I before said, you admit to be consequences of the present system. I object to machinery for this reason: Mr. upon an average three shillings a week each; and since then he has come lower. And now observe, sir, the reduction that this one master had the power to make, and that the hands had no power to resist, gave him an annual sum of £31,200, without reference to any other speculation; and for the three last years has given him £93,600—a sum out of which those from whom it was plundered might have lived comfortably through the present distress. All peal of the Corn Laws? And do you know, that since are alike; and if all do not employ 4,000 men, and I have had time to consider the subject, my opinions | cannot have an equal amount of profit upon individual upon that head have undergone great alteration. Hicking, each set of hands has its tyrant to deal with, what will be the effect of a repeal of the Corn Laws and equally suffers from the infliction. I object to filching, each set of hands has its tyrant to deal with, Smith.—Upon me, Jackson! How-how-how can

machinery affect me now? Jackson.—Why, sir, Grab, and the others that have squeezed the life's blood out of the poor, and that have coined infants' sweat and marrowinto gold, nowtell them speculations which deprive the infant of the mother's fostering care, and the child of proper education, by depriving the parents of the power of conferring both the one and the other.

Smith Well Jackson bory does mechinary does mechinary does specifically and a second controlled to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortions which deprive the infant of the mother's of shooting one another or killing one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortions which deprive the infant of the mother's of shooting one another, and a manufacture of the good to the land for support, and to look to the poortions which deprive the infant of the mother's of shooting one another, and a manufacture of the good good and the child of proper education, by depriving the parents of the power of conferring both the one and the other.

Smith Well Jackson bory does mechine to shoot the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the look to go to the land for support, and to look to the poortion of shooting one another, the look to go to the land for support, and to go to the land for support to go to the land for suppo object to machinery, because, although it cheapens produce, it cheapens labour so much more, that I am less able with my earnings to buy the cheapened produce. I object to machinery, because, while each improvement diminishes the value of my labour; the national debt, for the payment of which that labour is pawned, increases in an inverse ratio; for every shil-Robert Peel will be compelled to tell the fund-holders that they must compound, because machinery in support of this burthen. I object to machinery, because it prostitutes man, and displaces him from that exalted situation which nature designed him to occupy. Instead of being the controller of his household, and the support of his wife and family, he is as lumber in the corner, dependent upon the labour of his wife. Instead of supporting his family when he's unemployed, the bit he eats from the scanty meal of the children is grudged him, and from despair he either betakes himself to dissipation, which prematurely hurries him to the grave, or, tired of existence commits a crime to avoid the workhouse, which expatriates him from his country. I object to machinery, because it has made one of my children a dwarf and another a cripple. I object to machinery, because it subverts all the rules of nature and nature's God. With a seemly and frugal life, the number of years promised to me is three score and ten, and how old would you take me to be, Mr. Smith? Smith.—Why perhaps turned of fifty, or handy on

> years older. Jackson.—Ah, sir, I am not yet thirty-four. commenced with you at nineteen; so you see, sir, what ravages that hard labour, which you tell me is nothing to the toil of fox-hunting, has made upon me; while all that "mental anxiety" of which you complain still leaves you the gait and appearance of manhood, aye, and even the blush of youth. I object to machinery, because overlookers render themselves the more acceptable to their employers by tyranny, coercion, lying, slander, hypocrisy, cruelty, "fines," batings," stoppages, and plunder of every sort.
>
> Smith.—Yes, yes, Jackson, I do remember—I well

remember, that Squint was always the first to recommend a reduction, and always appeared most happy when the fines, and batements, and stoppages Jackson.—I object to machinery, because I find

crowds of poor needle-women who offer to make shirts at three-halfpence each, of lads clamouring to be employed object to machinery, because I cannot calculate upon as apprentices, of wandering paupers who are glad to object to machinery, because, while in employment I may be induced to rent a house upon the supposition that that employment will continue, and because, while out of work, I am obliged to pay the same rent that I compounded to pay out of constant employ-ment. I object to machinery, because it huddles thousands and tens of thousands into large and filthy towns and cities, where temptation is ever in the way of youth, and dissipation the only resource of the unwilling idler. I object to machinery, because it has made character of no value; because I am surrounded by an unhealthy atmosphere; because I never see a green field—because I never see a tree, or hear a bird singing on its branches. I object to machinery because it compels me to live from hand to mouth, thought of preserving a wretched existence for another hour of misery absorbing all other considerations. I object to machinery, because, after a hard week's incessant toil, my poor wife is compelled to bustle her way through the market, thronged with slaves, to buy the refuse provisions that have been pawed through the day by her betters, who had the first of the market, out of her sweat. I object to machinery, because, when my children have come home blistered and smarting from the stripes of the overlooker's knout, I have gnashed my teeth in spite, and cherished a father's vengeance in my breast, while the dread of starvation baulked me of a rightcous satisfaction. I object to machinery, because I would like to reverence and adore my God, to love my neighbour, to honour and obey the laws, and all who are appointed to execute them; but my ragged condition forbids me to enter the house of God; my neighbour sees in me a competitor in the labour market, and ooks upon me as an enemy; the laws crush me, and those who are appointed to execute them punish me if I complain. I object to machinery, because its never-varying motion, with which I am compelled to keep pace, enforces a monotony of labour destructive of strength, injurious to health, and blunting to the faculties of man. I object to machinery, because it is man's curse, while I would hail it as a blessing if it was made man's holiday, by lessening that toil for which it has become the substitute, without depriving me of the means of existence. I think, sir, I have now accounted for female ignorance of domestic duties; for the want of early training and after education; for dissipation, dissatisfaction, immorality and discontent; for the existence of labour combi nations; for early marriages; the necessity of emigration; better ventilation; poor-houses, increased poor-rates, increased police force, increased taxation, and increasing hostility between the classes

> Smith.—Upon my honour you have, Jackson, and you have placed the matter in a light that I never saw it in before. Good bye, Jackson. Perhaps this trifle may increase your Christmas cheer, and I shall expect to see you and Robin at twelve to-morrow. Jackson.—I thank you, sir, and we'll be with you. Good morning, sir.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture and Worticulture.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS.—All crops exhaust a soil and the whole art of manuring is, to return the ingredients and restore the soil to its fertility, whereby the same crops can be again grown. And if, as Boussingault has well written, we could procure an unlimited supply of manure and labour cheap, there would be no necessity for following out any system of rotation—there would be no fear of want of manurcand the business of the farmer would be to calculate the probable value of his harvest against the expense of manure and labour. This is exactly what takes place in gardening, but on large farms it has been found that too large crops cannot be raised off ground without the outlay more than counterbalancing it. It has been found necessary, then, to adopt some regular system, and instead of additional manure, to alter the crop each year, and this system has been called the "Rotation of Crops." On the model farm of Glassnevin, under the Commissioners of National Education, and superintended by the intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Skilling, two systems of rotation are followed. The four-crop system consists (\$19 acres laid down in fields of 4 acres 3 roods each. The five-

course shift are-1st year, Mangold wurtzel, turnips, &c. 2nd ,, Oats. 3rd ,, Artificial grasses, rye grass, and clover. 4th , Wheat. The five-crop rotation is as follows:—
1st year, Potatoes, turnips, mangold wurtzel, &c.

Oats. " Grass pasture, some reserved for hay.

machinery, because, without reference to the great tity of phosphates and nitrogen has been abstracted; questions of demand and supply, the masters can returning the straw in the shape of dung restores the questions of demand and supply, the masters can play with unconscious labour as they please, and always deal themselves the trumps. I object to machinery, because it may be multiplied to an extent whereby manual labour may be rendered altogether whereby manual labour may be rendere CARROTS SOWN WITH OATS.—I have a field which three years since, was so wet that it was considered of little value; I had it drained and laid down,

ploughing in a mixture of lime, bog stuff, and salt t yielded a fair crop of hay the second year; and last year, not considering it sufficiently drained, and not liking the grass on it, I determined on again Grab, in Devil's Dust, employs 4,000 hands, and in breaking it up; and late in the season (say Fe-1841, after two bad markets, he reduced the hands bruary). I had it well drained and subsoiled in additional three chillings a week cache and bruary. tion eighteen inches deep, done first by taking off eight inches in breadth with the common plough, having men following with the spade, who threw up the subsoil, so as to cover what the plough turned. My neighbours took the liberty of predicting that it would not produce me a crop of oats; nevertheless, without further ploughing, I sowed it with black oats, at the rate of sixteen stones to the acre, and in a few perches of it I sowed carrot seed (red and white) through the oats; on the part where the carrot seed was sown I threw a few loads of lime matter from the gas works; the whole was put in at

and equally suffers from the infliction. I object to the same time under the harrow, and rolled. Now machinery from the injustice that it imposes even upon you, sir, in your present state.

Smith Training Referent How boys how can the field, save where nine perches of carrots grew, was ploughed up, got a good liming, was sown with vetches and rape transplanted, which are now doing well; and last week I had sixty-six stones of carrots dug out of the nine perches, weighed without the tops. I can readily get 5d. per stone for the carrots, which make the produce.....£1 7

One man five days digging them out, 4s. 2d.; but allow half the expense for having the ground so well dug, 2s. 1d. I put the tops of the carrots against the labour of a woman cutting them off; so the expense will be, for seed 12d. per lb..... £0 3 0 Labour..... 0 2 1

£1 2 5 Put £20 per acre, besides the oats. Make what use you please of this information. P.S.—Since writing the above, I recollect that I out about 120 gallons of liquid manure on the carrots after the oats were cut.—J. R.—Farmers' Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT CROPS .- A correspondent of the Norwich Mercury communicates the following account of some extraordinary crops of wheat :--"The land (under five acres) lies in Haddisburgh, contiguous to a homestead belonging to G. Wilkinson, North Walsham, whose intelligent steward, Ducker, took the greatest possible pains to ascertain the exact quantity produced, and also the exact measurement of the field, to obviate any doubt as to the perversion of sive scale, the new dynamic principle, of which he is truth. It was Spalding wheat, and the product one hundred and ten coombs two bushels, being nearly eurious experiments which he made with an air loco. twenty-two coombs (a coomb is four bushels) and a half per acre. Such a productive crop has never been produced from any given quantity of land within the memory of the oldest Norfolk agriculturist, and many years may elapse before a similar instance can be recorded. The cast of wheat in this neighbourhood generally, the product of this year, is really excellent. Mr. R. Cully, Bacton, has some land which produced seventeen coombs per acre, and land in this and the adjoining village of Wilton, belonging to Lord Wodehouse, which generally produces eight or nine coombs, and last year only from five or seven, has this year produced twelve coombs per acre. The cast and quantity of the barley, which was considered likely to At one of the late sittings of the Academy of Sciences, have been extremely indifferent, has proved quite the

LIME.—Lime, whether quick or carbonated, acts in a two-fold capacity, mechanically and chemically. Much of the advantage derived from its application | which is to be made at St. Germain, there is between to clayey soils is due to its physical property of lessenting the tenacity and increasing the porosity of the original soil: so, also, by applying mark to sandy soils, it serves to bind them more together, and make them more retentive of moisture. It is in this way said to have a light to be the original soil to be made at St. Germain, there is between the two rails a long tube extending from one end to the original soil; so, also, by applying mark to sandy soils, the two rails a long tube extending from one end to the right the original soil to be made at St. Germain, there is between the two rails a long tube extending from one end to the right to be made at St. Germain, there is between the two rails a long tube extending from one end to the other without interruption; this tube is flexible, being composed of a strong description of cloth, folded over thirty times, and rendered quite impermeable to the air by means of a dissolution of that each "extension" leads to increased reduction; be cooling to hot lands; but if fresh lime be wished to caoutchouc, which forms but one body out of the be applied to sandy lands, it is well to mix it previously with a little clay, lest, when the soil is any way wet, it would combine with its sand, and form a gritty mortar, rendering it difficult to be worked. This mechanical effect is well obtained when the form in which the lime is applied is either calcareous sand, gravel, or shell; these last, on stiff land, open and loosen the clods, and allow the young roots to shoot their radicles in every direction. Where a soil is destitute of calcareous ingredients, lime acts beneficially by becoming one of its earthy components; to soils, however, which are nearly or entirely destructive of vegetable matter, it is absolutely injurious, and it is in this way its application to over-wrought soils that we explain its hurtful effects on some lands. The chemical effects of lime are various, and are chiefly exerted on the organic matters contained in the soil; when in the caustic state it is destructive of animal and vegetable life, hence its utility as an application. When weeds are to be got rid of, its ction on dead vegetable matter is somewhat different; in some grounds, especially those which are moist, this vegetable matter, instead of going through the regular process of decay, and terminating by the evolution of certain gaseous combinations, stops short, forms a compound—a solid substance, which is quite

insoluble in water.—Agricultural Chemistry. COTTAGERS' GARDENS.—If the cottager wishes to has worked perfectly. It is said that the Governhave a dish of Seakale towards the beginning or middle of February, now is the time to make preparation for obtaining it. If a small quantity of leaves can be collected for the purpose of mixing with a little stable dung or other litter, which will cause a gentle fermentation to take place, there will be little difficulty in effecting this object. Let the roots be covered with tolerably large flower-pots; any old partly-broken pots or other material that will keep the manure off the tender shoots are suitable for the purpose. On these shake a sufficient depth of fermenting material to raise a heat of from fifty degrees | salubrious, he quickly loses his activity and energy, to sixty degrees. The heat may be less, but should They do not subside, however, sufficiently sudden to not exceed sixty degrees, or the stems will be weakly correspond with the imperfect oxygenation in his drawn. In the same manner Rhubarb may also lungs; and that portion of food which was previously be produced early; but in the case of the cottager possessing a warm dark room or cellar, where potted roots can be placed, Rhubarb may be produced with greater certainty, and with less trouble. At this season, under the constantly varying weather, little can be done in the garden. In light dry soils, however, a small sowing of the early-frame Pea may be made; they will come in a little earlier than those sown in spring. Raspberries and all kinds of fruittrees, may now be pruned. With regard to the former, which produce their fruit entirely on the previous breathes be impure, and the room ill-ventilated, the year's wood, the old shoots should be removed, and maladyrages with greater violence, and perhaps comfour or five of the strongest of the young ones tied up in their plants, cutting clean off by the root all the rest of the young shoots. After they are tied up to the stakes, shorten them to four feet in height.

In a proceed situations a coord way of training Bereham. that rule and riot, and those that are ruled and In exposed situations, a good way of training Raspber in the higher, cleanlier, and less populated disries is to tie the points of one-half of the shoots on tricts, than in those that are low, ill-ventilated, and the stools respectively with each other, thus forming dirty-in large and commodious hospitals, than in arches, which have rather a neat appearance. Those small ones—on land than on ship-board, &c.—Medical cottagers who possess a frame, containing a few choice plants, should keep a sharp look-out for insects; for in winter, the plants being comparatively inactive, cannot readily put forth fresh leaves to compensate for all destroyed. Keep

every thing inside the frame as dry as possible, and give air every day when not too cold. Carnations do not require much water at this season, especially if the soil in which they are wintered is of a rather close texture.—Auriculas. Take care that these plants get no drip, and that the covering, whether glass or prepared calico, is perfectly water-tight.—Provided the covering of the covering o tight .- Pansics. Those wintered in soil of too rich a nature have suffered most. These, with late planted ones, have sustained a severe check. Pansies, in order to stand the severity of the weather, with little or no covering, ought not to be of too gross a habit. Look over the seedling beds, as the roots of many will be thrown out by the frost; the a must be very carefully replanted.—*Tulips* will now each succeeding week be getting nearer to the surface; some slight protection will be necessary where they are grown for exhibition, in order to prevent all possibility of injury to the embryo bloom. Hoops over the beds, on which mats may be thrown, will be sufficient. Where the roots are not of so much consequence a few leaves will prove equally efficacious.—Pinks may be sheltered with small pieces of Spruce Fir-boughs stuck round the beds. In snowy weather rabbits and haves devour them with avidity where they happen to be exposed to their depredations. Continue to turn over, and make composts at every opportunity.

Science and Art.

Institute of the Fine Arts .- On Saturday even-

objects of the meeting to a numerous assemblage of Picard had likewise to return.—Gazette des Tribunaux. artists and others, and described the advantages likely to be derived to the fine arts of the country, and to artists, from the formation of the Institute. Since ton, of Guinea-street, Exeter. The deceased, up to the fine arts of the country and to last, at the patriarchal age of 108, Mr. Morris Thursden, of Guinea-street, Exeter. The deceased, up to the last, at the patriarchal age of 108, Mr. Morris Thursden, of Guinea-street, Exeter. 3rd ,, Grass pasture, some reserved for hay.
4th ,, Italian and perennial rye grass and clover.
5th ,, Wheat or barley.
This is well suited for light soils, and well adapted for raising food for cattle; the four-crop shift is better suited for strong, heavy soils, able to bear much culsuited for strong, heavy soils, able to bear much culsuited for strong, heavy soils, able to bear much culsuited for strong shift is what is adapted for and the council had resolved that every member of the fine arts would be promoted, and the council had resolved that every member of the followed his resolved by the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and spirits. He lived for upwards of sixty tears in the in the instruction afforded, it had been thought that any one to go into it. He was a her all dector, and as such travelled through Devon, working marvellous the followed his resolved by the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and to the neetings. By allowing ladies to participate in the instruction afforded, it had been thought that any one to go into it. He was a her all dector, and as such travelled through Devon, working marvellous the followed his resolved by the followed his resolved by the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and the last seven weeks, suited for strong, neavy sons, and to pear much curtivation. The three-crop shift is what is adapted for and the council had resolved that every member cures. He followed his vocation till within the last tivation. The three-crop shift is what is adapted for small farms close by a market-town, inasmuch as more cattle can be kept on the same quantity of land than by any other rotation, there being two green crops and one grain crop, viz:—

1 Ist year, Potatoes and turnips.
2 Ind ,, Wheat and barley sown down with grass.
3 Ind , Cutting grass and turnips.
3 Ind , Cutting grass and turnips.
4 Ind the council had resolved that every member is along a lady at two months, and such was his repute, that people and two months, and such was his repute, that people and gray at two months, and such was his repute, that people and gray and situation for the working classes to be in, but why labour in an equal degree lowers the working man in the not look for free trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent scale of society, as well as in his own esteem; thus kets of the world to British industry? Just see what making him a mere passive instrument, subservient soils, and varying them with each other, so that while the money classes may choose to interest amount of produce is raised off the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of produce is raised off the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of the mariscent in the greatest amount of the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of the lower trade as a remedy, and open the mariscent in the greatest amount of the lower trade as kets of the world to British industry? Just see what an impetus the free exportation of machinery has given to the mechanics trade? And why not give all other manufactures an equal chance?

| Making him a mere passive instrument, subservient to any laws that the money classes may choose to inflict, to any rules the owners may impose, and satisfied ground, still that the soil shall not suffer to an undue all other manufactures an equal chance?

| Making him a mere passive instrument, subservient to any laws that the money classes may choose to inflict, to any rules the owners may impose, and satisfied ground, still that the soil shall not suffer to an undue pared that the success of the exertions of the Institute in extricating art unions from the difficulties army or fleet in the world, and will demand no remundance in the world, and will demand no remundance in the control of the pared that the success of the exertions of the Institute in extricating art unions from the difficulties in extricating art unions from the difficulties in extrication be given."

legislative enactments for their protection, had been tain, had been awarded to Mr. George Foggo. Petitions had been presented to Parliament for the formation of a national gallery of casts from the best specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, and it was hoped the prayer of them would be granted by the Legislature. Mr. Buss read a paper on the importance of building capacious studios for artists, in which great works enailed by executed in college. which great works could be executed; a college for such purposes might be built with good effect in the neighbourhood of Belgrave-square; and Mr. Stanley read a paper on the state of the arts at Munich. resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the conduct of the council, and one of thanks to the chairman, having been passed, the company sepa-

rated at half-past ten o'clock.

under which they had been placed, and procuring

REMARKABLE OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF CON. BUMPTION.—The Medical Gazette contains a long article from the pens of Dr. Hastings and Mr. Robert Storks, surgeons, descriptive of a remarkable operation for the cure of consumption, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. It consists in making an opening between the ribs into the cavity which forms in the lung during the latter stages of consumption. The immediate effects of the operation (which requires only a few seconds in its performance, and which causes but slight pain) in the case in question was the diminu. tion of the frequency of the patient's pulse, which fell in twenty-four hours from 120 to 68; freedom of respiration, which had been a very distressing symptom; loss of cough and expectoration, both of which had been very severe. This operation, which has established the possibility of curing this hitherto fatal disease, appears to have been completely successful: the report of the condition of the patient a month after its performance being, that he was rapidly regaining his flesh and strength, whilst his respiration had become natural, his pulse had fallen to 80, and

his cough and expectoration had wholly ceased. POTASS AND SODA CONTAINED IN SEA WATER. -M. Balford states that, by processes discovered by him, and now employed in the south of France, he could, notwithstanding the contrary opinion announced by Murray and Wollaston, obtain from sca-water an indefinite quantity of sulphate of soda, and enough potass for all commercial wants. Further, that if the efforts he is now making be crowned with success, the quantity of sulphur obtained from the oxi-sul phuret of calcium, hitherto rejected as useless, will, perhaps, be sufficient to supplant the solfataras of

COMPRESSED AIR LOCOMOTIVE.—M. Andraud is the

first person who proposed to substitute compressed

air for steam, for the purpose of traction on railways;

Italy.—Medical Times.

he is also the first who put in practice, on an extenthe promoter. He related on a late occasion the motive of strong dimensions—experiments which have demonstrated the fact, that the problem was completely resolved, at least in a technical point of view: or it is only by means of a very extensive experiment that we can know what is to be expected from the employment of air locomotives in a commercial sense. However, this is well known—viz., that these sort of locomotives cannot work profitably but by the employment of compressed air at a very high degreesay, from eighteen to twenty atmospheres. M. Andraud has just completed his invention, by the discovery of the means of only employing compressed air at very low pressures—say, one or two atmospheres. M. Arago explained, with much precision and ability, of what this new combination of the inventor consisted. Here, then, is no locomotive of any description. Like in the atmospheric system, a trial of numerous folds. This arrangement allows the motive piston outside the cylinder to work, in which the air is liberated. Now, the form of this external riston (which constitutes the basis of the new invention) is a simple lathe, composed of two rollers, pressed one against the other by means of springs, the tension of which may be varied at will by the conductor. Let any one imagine, then, this lathe piston to be fixed at the head of the first or the last waggon of a train, and that the tube of which we have spoken passes between the two rollers; it will be then evident that f we introduce compressed air at one extremity of the tube, the other extremity being open, the tube will expand as far as that part where it is pressed by the lathe, and that this lathe being pushed like a piston, will draw with it the waggon to which it is attached, and the whole train likewise. It is also clear that the impulse will be so much stronger in proportion as the air is the more compressed, or as the diameter of the tube is the greater. Such is the new system presented to us by M. Andraud—a system. as we may perceive, exempt of all mechanism, and of extreme simplicity; this flexible tube having no

vided for him as a specimen .- Journal des Chemins de Fer.Influence of Oxygen on Health. — A man in first-rate condition" from training for prizefighting, or for running, will consume much more oxygen than another man in less vigorous and florid health. And if he be removed from the pure air in which he has been trained, to an atmosphere less consumed in these organs, and converted into carbonic acid and water, is now deposited in the system as fat. Hence it is that men often become corpulent by exchanging out-door occupation in the country for sedentary employment in the town. In proportion as the circulation is quickened, from whatever cause, in that proportion does a supply of oxygen become requisite. In ardent fevers, for instance, the anxious hasty breathing is a necessary consequence of the increased frequency of the pulse. If the air the patient in the country, and are less fatal there, than in towns

kind of opening, allows none of the power to be wasted; it will be of an extremely trifling cost, and

easy to be placed in any direction. The small model which M. Andraud has placed before the Academy

ment, who have already assisted M. Andraud in his

operations, will put him in a condition to continue

them in a more decisive manner on a line to be pro-

THE PHENOMENA OF COLOURING. - The colour of all organic productions appears to vary with the position those productions occupy on the earth; for, whilst the equatorial regions produce tints of the most opposite and beautiful character in the vegetable kingdom, these gradually degenerate in brilliancy, until approaching the limits of vegetation, where the most provailing colour is that of white. Not only are flowers thus acted upon by climate, but birds and animals, inclusive of man himself, are almost equally influenced by the geographical position they occupy. - Medical

Times.

INGENIOUS SCHEME.—Jean Picard, who had been condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment by the Correctional Tribunal, which sentence he had undergone at the Depôt des Condamnés, yesterday (Friday week) finished his time, and his order of liberation was signed. At the moment of his departure he officiously offered to the overseer of workshops to carry to the cart belonging to the contractor for the work a large sack, which was filled with finished goods. He got into the cart, where the sack was deposited by him at the bottom of the vehicle, which proceeded on its journey. It had scarcely arrived in the middle of the Rue de la Roquette, when, to the great surprise of the guardians conducting it, and who had also taken their places in the carriage, the sack of goods began to make strange movements—an arm was soon seen to come from it, then a head, and the conductors remained stupified on recognising an individual con-demned to five years' imprisonment, and who had recently entered the prison of Roquette to fulfil list punishment. He had made an agreement with Picard, who had put him in the sack instead of the goods, and he had hoped to be fortunate enough to ing last the first general meeting for the present season of the members of the Institute was held in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi.

Mr. F. G. Hurlstone, who presided, explained the Disord hed liberia for the present season of the members of the Institute was held in the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. him to show himself so opportunely. The gratler of the meating to a surface of the meating to be fortunate enough to escape by this singular retreat without being perceived, when a sensation of suffocation had forced him to show himself so opportunely. The gratler of the meating to be fortunate enough to suffocation and the meating to be fortunate enough to suffocation and the meating to be fortunate enough to suffocation and the meating to be suffocation as the suffocation and the meating to be suffocation.

PAST AND PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE:

OR "PROGRESS" IN JURISPRUDENCE. THE growth of a reverence for human life is one of the surest indications of advancing civilisation. In proportion as we find this sense of the sacredness of ment; for in that light do we regard both of these humanity characterize the Criminal Code of any establishments. We rejoice in their formation, as To Mr. John Drury, Secretary to the Committee country, may we calculate its progress towards the ideal of associative existence.

In the earlier stages of society, and at this moment. in semi-barbarous countries, the sword or the hangman are the "rough and ready" instruments which will supersede in human institutions the principle of cut the Gordian knot of all difficulties. "Off with FEAR, on which they have in all past ages been based. his head!" is a summary, and, in its way, a most effectual reply to all rebellious doubtings or "risings" against "the powers that be." The policy saves a appearance of symptoms of a more kindly feeling world of arguments, which, if called for, might, like among the different sections of the community. No for inquiring into the state of the poor of Scotland, a Glendower's "spirits from the vasty deep," not come when wanted. The gradations from this stage to other, and, so long as they occupy their present relathat in which higher and sounder principles of juris- tive positions, must continue to be so. But if we prudence are recognised and acted on are numerous. look from the strife of contending parties to the great land, acquainted with what is going on, as one local How far has Great Britain advanced—what is its present position with reference to this vital question? | we perceive evidences of an extending sympathy and The answer will enable us to judge of the moral pro- good will. Every party is less virulent than it used gress of the nation, as our former essays have of the to be. It is as it ought to be, if honest as bold here, and which through your aid we hope will soon political, economical, and educational.

England, with reference to crime, were of the most opponents. On many points the two extreme politisworn before the commissioners that a man could be kept sanguinary character. They seem to have been cal parties of the nation hunt in couples—and that, in food at the rate of sixpence a-week, and that a man, based on the declaration of the celebrated Draco, who too, without the slightest surrender of independence his wife, and four children, could live on two shillings said that "the lightest crime was deserving of or the least admittance of compromise on either side. and sixpence, and that they might live comfortably or DEATH, and he could not find any worse punishment | When W. FERRAND and T. S. Duncombe walk out | three shillings or three shillings and sixpence. for the greatest." In fact, retribution, or vindictive into the lobby together, on a "Short-time" or "Poorpunishment, not the reformation of the offender, Law" question, they show not that either they or the correct; and further, that the commissioners, eager to seemed to be the main object of the legislator; and this begot a reckless disregard of life on all hands, the reaction of which was of the most injurious de-

Great and important changes have, however, been made in our criminal law during the last thirty years. Like other improvements, they have not been achieved without numerous and continuous struggles on the part of the advocates of humane and enlightened principles; but since the year 1808, in which thelate Sir Samuel Romilly brought forward his first motion for the reform of the criminal laws, there has been a gradual advance. In that year a law was repealed, by which the common pickpocket—the man who filehed five shillings from his neighbour's pocketwas doomed to be hanged. Till the year 1812 a law by every man who lives upon labour. existed, which made it a capital offence for soldiers and sailors to be found begging in the streets, and it cost Sir Samuel ten years of effort to abolish capital punishment for the crime of shoplifting, notwithstanding he showed that in 1785 there were ninetyseven executions for this offence in London alone.

To the persevering and benevolent efforts of Romilly, Mackintosh, and others, the late Lords Ellenborough and Eldon, backed by their party, offered the most bigotted and determined opposition, because "they introduced an innovating spirit into the criminal legislation." They instinctively felt that the slightest

this "innovating spirit" would impregnate es, and speedily destroy the gigantic hed and injustice they desired to maint maintained them. In the year 1811, were introduced for the abolition of nent for stealing to the value of nve be overturned by speculation and modern immediately and individually connected.

punishment of death was abolished in these cases, by Indeed, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel on this, | testimony of the respect entertained, and the confidence as on many other questions, may be taken as a tolerably accurate barometer of the growth Mackintosh, after the death of his friend Romilly, surine of capital. That demonstration, sir, you must allow moved the appointment of a committee "to consider to go forward, as it is eminently calculated to produce morally so much of the criminal law as related to capital a great amount of good. punishments, and to report their observations and tend originating a motion for the Repeal of the "ratehimself and friends had so far gained the ascendancy efforts of hon members to effect any measure of reform over the narrow and cruel opposition of the Eldons and Ellenboroughs, that the motion was affirmed by a majority of 19 in a house of 275 members-too small for practical purposes, but large enough to show the that may arise, in which the rights of Labour are conwary Peel "which way the wind blew." Accordingly, in 1823, he began his career as reformer of our criminal code; and it has been evidently characteristic of the man, that he has, at every step of his progress, to use one of his own expressions, "cautiously felt his way." He commenced by abolishing the punishment of death in cases where the offences were either obsolete, or where the juries had so unequivocally shown their determination to resist the severity of the laws by returning verdicts of acquittal, that milder enactments were a matter of absolute necessity to prevent the commission of crime with impunity. He has pursued the same course ever since; at all times waiting till the public voice was so well and unmistakeably matured on each particular reform, that there was no danger of risking the support of his party by stepping forward to do its bidding. In three cases only does the punishment of death now remain on the statute-book. One by one the sanguinary edicts of past times have been swept away. Experience proves they have been so beneficially; and that, so far from the relaxation of our criminal code stimulating to the commission of offences, the contrary has been the case. There are infinitely fewer forgeries committed now, than when it was a capital offence; and when it was customary before breakfast to hang some dozen or sixteen poor wretches in front of the Old Bailey, for forgeries on the Bank of England. These wholesale murders are now numbered with the nose-slitting, ear-cutting, hand-chopping, and pillorying of the days of " Good Queen Bess;" and we should as soon think of returning to them as to the practice which also obtained in the times of that famous "Virgin Queen," of exposing human heads, and quarters of human bodies, to fester and rot above city gates, and by our public walks, as "terrors to evil-doers."

The inefficacy of such means to restrain from the commission of crime, and the fact that the multiplication of executions has generally been found coordinate with the multiplication of the crimes for which this penalty was inflicted, is well shown by Sir Edward Coke, when writing of the times to which we have alluded, and during which it is quaintly said. "Rogues were trussed up apace," so that there was of them were not devoured and eaten up by the gallows in one place or another." The total number of abuse the public mind of those prejudices, which I regret victims during Elizabeth's reign was not less than 19,000-yet it is observed, "That at the time of doing execution on such as had been attainted of any murder, felony, or other criminal cause, ordained chiefly for example and terror to cvil-docrs, people persevered in THEIR FELOXIOUS SLEIGHTS AND DEVICES." This ancient testimony is corroborated by the modern evidence of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield. "When I entered Newgate," says he, writing on the basis of an experience of several years within its walls, and summing up an elaborate argument on this very point—" had not a doubt of the efficacy of public executions as deterring from crime. By degrees I came firmly to believe just the very contrary."

statement. At the present moment the office of it, and no man shall leave his employ, or lose his day's Rand, and Col. Thompson. The first a Tory, the has but one paper, the Northern Star, to defend him second a Tory and Freetrader, and "Old Betty" a from his calumniators. This one fact will be suffi-Jack Ketch is almost a sinecure. Yet, when were wage, on my account. life or property better protected or more secure?

It is not only in the matter of capital punishments that a more humane and enlightened spirit is ob- clauses, and I certainly think that petitions, numerously servable. It extends to secondary punishments also. The savage lex talionis, the law of retaliation, which localities from which they emanate, will have a most beneconstituted the principle of all early codes, has ficial effect, for I have yet to learn why borough electorstheoretically, at least, been abandoned. Even the more men whom I have always found, if not superior, at all modern justification of punishments for the commission of crime—that of, by its means, deterring others, electors—should be compelled to pay their taxes by a cerand preventing, through the medium of example, the tain day as a condition of their registration, while the is giving way to that of reformation. The offender against the laws and well-being of society is regarded in

for adult criminals, at Pentonville; and for juvenile the state. I have the honour to be, dear sir, offenders at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, by the Governproofs of the introduction of truly Christian principles into our legislation, and as heralding the advent of that happy period when the principle of LOVE, the grand and distinguishing doctrine of Christ's Gospel,

Concurrent with this manifestation of an improved moral feeling in our jurisprudence, may be noted the mass who take no part in such struggles, we think press, with a partial exception, maintains a culpable Up to a comparatively recent period the laws of it is less disposed to attack, criminate, and abuse its graph in the Medical Times, published about six weeks but that they are agreed on measures as essential to

the welfare of the industrious classes. This brief sketch of the prominent moral phenomena of the present epoch must suffice.

Young England.

Correspondence.

DUNCOMBE AND TRADES' UNIONS.

The following correspondence between Mr. Drury, secretary of the Trades of Sheffield, and T. S. Duncombe-Esq., will, we feel assured, be read with heartfelt delight Sheffield, Dec. 19, 1814.

RESPECTED SIR,-Every-day occurrences convince me

that the cause of Labour has arrived at a crisis, when it requires a most vigorous course of action to be pursued by all those who feel interested in Labour's emancipation; this has been the impression on my mind ever since I received your kind note in answer to that of mine, which tenor of that note, it appears that you apprehend anounder great obligations to you, sir, for having given them timely warning. As the trades of Sheffield (in common feel emboldened on their behalf, to request your opinion and been four times as large, it would have been filled. advice on the following subjects :- First, I have long been of opinion (and every day's experience serves but to proceedings with a few pithy remarks. Mr. Peddie read strengthen it), that it is essentially necessary that there the whole of the evidence of Dr. Handyside, and comshould be a thorough organization and consolidation of mented upon it with well-merited severity. This man's desirable an object, they should meet by delegation at a meeting seldom witnessed in this city; which may easily top—for stealing to the value of forty conference to be holden in London, when the wise and be conceived when we tell you that the Doctor swears that have to stop work at the week's end: and he dwelling-house, or on navigable rivers the virtuous from the various classes of wealth-producers, nearly all the diseases, especially typhus fever, and many thought to stop the works for a week, whether cealing from bleaching grounds, Lord might be enabled to devise, and perfect, a plan for the deaths, might be enabled to devise, and perfect, a plan for the they signed or not, in order to repair the boilers and of wages would follow their example.—Wednesday, terms, neither dealers nor consumers showed any pression and persecution, whether emanating from the from starvation. Yet, with these awful facts before him, stury had proved necessary, and which Legislature, or from capitalists, with whom they are more he recommends sixpence a-week for food! After Dr.

"." And again—"he trusted that laws | Secondly. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure century had proved beneficial, would not be that I have seen it suggested that a demonstration should of whose evidence proves that the relief given to our destake place in London, to escort you to the House of Comtitute poor is an insult to suffering humanity, and that
mons on the same day on which her Majesty opens the
numbers of them, to live, must become street-beggars, said—"Hang them, hang them; for it is so Parliament. This, I conceive, is well calculated to thieves, and prostitutes; and further, that our managers nominated in the bond." Christian bishops supported arouse the working classes to increased exertions in de- of the poor descend to the most flagitious trickery, meanthe same views; and the bills were consequently lost. | fence of their rights, and will at once call forth the masses It was not until fifteen years afterwards that the to rally round you, their champion, and inspire them with he gave the case of a widow with three children, who apa confidence to battle by your side, in such a manner as | plied for relief; two of the children were above ten year no other movement can at present effect. It will congrehills introduced by the present Prime Minister. gate delegates from all parts of the country, bearing reposed in you, and, at the same time would teach this moral lesson to those who are enemies to Labour's rightsthat the producers of all wealth are fully alive to any attempt of public opinion. In the year 1819, Sir J. that may be made to prostrate Labour still further at the left to starve, or take to the most vicious habits. On the of Trades, on a national scale, as will frustrate every

Thirdly. I have seen by the public prints that you in opinions to the house." The previous exertions of paying clauses in the Reform Act." As I believe that the may be greatly assisted by the support which they receive be traced to the existence of Trades' Unions. This out of doors. I wish to know if numerous petitions in favour of that object will not be advisable? In short, as it is necessary to strengthen your hands on various questions cerned, I would wish to know how it can be most effec-

I have the honour to remain, on behalf of the Trades of Sheffield, with the greatest respect,

Your obliged and grateful servant, JOHN DRUBY.

To T. S. Duncambe, Esq., M.P.

The Albany, Dec. 23, 1844. DEAR SIR,-I am much pleased if any information that I can afford to the working classes should lead them seriously to reflect upon their true position; for you may rest assured, that thought in the right direction, and acted upon wisely, is all that the Trades and industrious classes require, to obtain for them not only political emancipation, but some of those practical remedies which the men of Sheffield have so sagaciously adopted; -I allude principally to their plan of restriction, to which my attention was more immediately directed during the discussions of last session upon the "Factory" and "Masters and Servants" Bills. If my former note, in which I an nounced to you the probability of a similar attack upon Labour being made next session, shall have forewarned the Trades and working classes, by stimulating them to such means as through union may make their opposition irresistible, I shall consider myself amply repaid. I think we may draw some conclusions as to the tactics likely to be pursued in Parliament by the representatives of wealth have recently appeared, and which leave little doubt in my mind no time should be lost by the working classes to prepare for a bold and vigorous stand. I fear you over-rate my powers of resistance-I am only strong when I represent the organised strength of your order; and from my limited knowledge of the machinery by which Trades Unions are managed, I cannot venture to give you an opinion that should carry of several other supporters of excise and oppression), I weight with it, upon the subject of an improved organization and consolidation of our various national trades. but if such an object is required, I know of no course (excluded as the working classes are from the Parliamentary franchise) better calculated to give effect to that object than that which you suggest, viz., that the wise and virtuous from all parts of the empire should meet by delegation at a conference in London, where, co-operating with the metropolitan trades, they shall endeavour to devise such means as shall not only obtain protection to the sons of toil from not "one year commonly wherein three or four hundred that oppression and persecution of which they have so long and so justly complained, but shall also tend to disto see are now so industriously encouraged against every

combination but that of capital and of power. or labour, either will or ought to be before the country, diate interests. Wishing you a happy new year, and that and it could not then be said that it was either premature you may soon see the object nearest your heart accomto discuss them, or too late to resist them. As to the contemplated demonstration on the opening of Parliament, I know nothing of it beyond rumour, and what I read in the public prints: but if it is solely intended as a compliupon the same day as the Queen, without any definite ieve just the very contrary."

object or possible benefit to the working classes, I beg to dreds. The various electioneering staffs are in motant in their demands;" the coal-kings, who have to the coal-kings appropriate the c

> signed, and presented by the members representing the events equal in intelligence and education to county condition.

the light of a fellow-creature who has gone wrong under unflinching advocacy of the rights of the industrious cured by their means.

strong temptations, but who may nevertheless be re- classes shall be continued, until, with their assistance, claimed by being subjected to better moral influences. Labour, which is their property, shall be placed upon a Hence, the institution of a REPORMATORY HOSPITAL perfect equality with the property of all other classes in

Yours, very faithfully,

THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE. of the Central United Trades of Sheffield.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EDINBURGH .- DR. HANDYSIDE'S SYSTEM OF PAINFUL EXTINC-TION .- THE MURDERERS OF THE POOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-We, the undersigned, are requested by the committee of the working classes to send you a report of matters connected with the report of the commissioners doubt they are yet too much estranged from each subject that is engrossing much public attention in

It is the more necessary for us to apply to you to make the British public, especially the people of Scotsilence on the matter, notwithstanding its vast import

The origin of the inquiry now exciting so much interes as ever in defending its own position and views; but extend over Sextland, was the appearance of a para-

This statement appeared so absurd that it was dis believed, but on inquiry it turned out to be substantially parties they represent have abandoned any pecu- satch the lowest possible expense of supporting the poor, liarity or doctrine of their respective political creeds; have, in their recommendation to Parliament, laid considerable stress on the Doctor's evidence.

> It behoves us, then, to rise in opposition to such onstrous and iniquitous proposal; for, in the event of its being allowed to pass unnoticed, it will, like a devastating pestilence, spread its baneful influence through the length and breadth of the land; for surely it follows, i the poor of Scotland can live on sixpence a-week, it is legitimate to infer the same for the English poor. A number of working men called a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to adopt such measures as the interests of the people demanded in reference to this matter. The meeting was held in Richmond-court Chapel, and although the evening was very wet, and the Chapel somewhat out of the way, yet it was a crowded

The evidence of Dr. Handyside was read, and after addresses by Messrs. Brown, Baker, Peddie, Cummings, and others, who were listened to with profound attention. resolutions condemnatory thereof were moved and unanimously carried.

A memorial to the House of Commons, cautioning them against paying attention to such evidence in forming a legal provision for the poor, was also unanimously carried. A numerous and respectable committee was also elected to watch the question, and they were, by the meeting, inaccompanied the reply to Lord Fitzwilliam; from the structed to procure a full copy of the Commissioners' Report, and to call another meeting to consider what. ther insidious attack upon Trades Unions, and I am confi- further steps might be necessary. In pursuance of their dent that the working classes generally feel themselves instructions, as soon as the report was obtained, they called a public meeting, which was held in the South Bridge Hall, on Tuesday, December 24th. Immediately on with the working classes of the country) regard you as the doors being opened the hall was crowded to suffoca the veritable representative of the working millions, I tion, and such was the interest excited, that, had the hal

Mr. Walker was called to the chair, and opened the the various trades of this country, and that to effect so sworn testimony produced a feeling of abhorrence in the Handyside's, Mr. Peddie read the evidence of Mr. Wright, a shopkeeper, formerly a journeyman mason, the tenor ness, and deceit, to get rid of their claims; for instance, of age, and so not admissible to the poor-house. They leave her children, and although they had no accommodation for any more, they made her an offer of the house This she refused for her children's sake, who, if separated from her, would have no friend or place of refuge, and be them rally round each other, and form such an union woman's refusal to part with her children, our most Christian managers refused her all relief, thus leaving

them to live or die, as chance might determine. The Commissioners, in the queries put to the witness ridently wish to get up a strong case against Trades trade in Edinburgh, and destitution consequent on it, may six Trades were united together, has made the part of his evidence met with the most marked disapprobation. After Mr. Peddie finished his comments, Mr. Green read the evidence of Mr. Aitken. coffee house keeper, formerly a journeyman tailor. This man's evidence was similar to Mr. Wright's, He swears that Trades' Unions universally produce the worst consequences to the workingmen themselves, and that they were beginning to be convinced of this, and were dissolving their unions, and, amongst others, the Curriers' Union was broken up. The reading of this statement called up Mr. Brogden, who stated that, so far from this being fact, he was prepared to prove it a direct falsehood. He had been a member of the Curriers' Union for eighteen years, and so far from its being dissolved, it is now in a very prosperous condition. The meeting considered the report so important, that they requested their committee to publish extracts from it in a cheap form, to place in the hands of the people

The meeting then adjourned till that day fortnight.

As the importance of this report justifies its length, we ROBT, PEDDIE, JAMES NISBET.

Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1844.

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ., DUBLIN.

DEAR SIE,-I return you my sincere thanks for the andid truths contained in your letter to Mr. Webb, of Stockport. It is indeed disgusting to hear a man debeen smoking tobacco since I was fourteen years of age; and I assure you, sir, there was not a week since that period in which I have not paid from sixpence to ninepence for that infernal stinking weed; but after reading your admirable and truly patriotic letter (in the presence broke my dirty old sooty pipe in pieces; for I grew the sacred cause of Chartism, and a hypocrite, inasmuch oppressed millions in every region of the globe-while at the same time I was contributing unthinkingly to swell the coffers of those who enslave, plunder, and cheat us of our rights. Thank God, you have made a reformation in me, at any rate; but, what is still better, hundreds have promised to follow my example by never using tobacco

remained silent for the long space of six months, when you can do so much good by writing. There is not an lighted when he sees your name in the Star. It is a pity that you have been put to so much expense by the promotion of a cause in which you have no interest, except that of humanity and philanthropy. You

plished—the complete triumph of Democracy in all its I am, yours respectfully, just rights, JOHN LOWERY.

Ballyhaunes, Dec. 25, 1844. Tory M.P. for this borough, is seriously indisposed evening next, at six o'clock.

Hollowar's OINTMENT AND PILLS.—James Little.

Trades' Movements.

TO THE TRADES OF ENGLAND. **Organize ! ! Organize ! ! ! Organize ! ! ! To the contemplative mind, the events of the preent time are fraught with instruction. They speak "trumpet tongued," that the battle betwixt labour and capital has commenced in carnest. The Messrs. Chambers' tract is the precursor of that onslaught which capital is about to make on prostrate labour. It is looked upon in this light by the conductors of the "Northern Star," who nobly sound the alarm from John O'Groat's to the Land's End; and it will be well if the warning be properly attended to by the Trades of the country. The enemy is already in the field; and it behoves the Trades of England to persevere stoppages on their labour. About the year feet their organization without delay. There is no time to be lost; for even whilst the Trades are peru-1835, our wages were much higher and charges much sing this, the battle is raging in deadly strife in vari- men the same. Now, masters can accumulate ous parts of the country. The present crisis is one of vital import to the Trades, as the following facts will show. The struggle is not one sought by the working men. They have not struck work for advances on their present wages, nor to prevent present reduction. No! onslaught is the masters'; and the men are obliged to act on the defensive, or become worse, much worse, than Russian serfs. The capitalists having failed to carry Labour's Decrapation Bill last Session of Parliament, are determined, if and should their opinion be established in the Court possible, to crush everything like Trades' Unions; of Queen's Bench, the present system must be and what they could not accomplish by legislation, they are determined to achieve by the power of that wealth which they have extracted from the sweat ing-maker to have all these deductions made, any J. R. and J. Hayward, Manchester, wholesale booksel and toil of those who they now wish to trample under more than the journeyman printer, who uses his lers—H. T. Wright and J. W. Bazalgetie, Great George-their foot. In order to let the effect of the second state of the second secon their feet. In order to do this effectually, they are master's type, cases, galleys, press, &c. ? Or the street, Westminster, architects - R. Watson, S. Broom, determined to employ no men that belong to the man who works in the lace machine? Or other and A. Grumbold, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, wool Trades' Unions, nor even sick clubs, if they are con- machinery? Or the man who works his master's nected with the Trades; and in order to gain their ploughs, harrows, thrashing and winnowing machines, nected with the Trades; and in order to gain their ploughs, harrows, thrashing and winnowing machines. Hicherington, Manchester, machine-makers—W. and J. point, they have, in many instances, turned the or any implement? In bringing this case before you, Fairbairn, Manchester, engineers—J. Gadd and H. Ilusmen of several Trades out of employ because they we do not suppose that men ought to purchase kisson, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—J. Pickard, W. men of several Trades out of employ because they we do not suppose that men ought to purchase would not sign a declaration to that effect. machines and receive no interest for the capital em-The Manchester Dyers were turned out by the mas- barked : but we do think it reasonable and just ters the week before last, and upwards of seven hundred men are now walking the streets. They have manufactured to pay for the wear and tear of posted the town with large placards, stating that in machinery, &c. The alteration would be highly 1848 the masters reduced their wages two shillings per beneficial to the men and rate-payers in general, if week, from twenty-one to nineteen shillings, at the manufacturers would act any way honest to the which time the masters stated that when trade men. It would do away with a vast deal of that unrevived they would advance the two shillings back. A few weeks ago they reminded the masters of their promise, when eleven of them gave them the two the workmen. For instance, a manufacturer having shillings, but the others would not. The consequence was, that the two shillings were taken off when they receiving from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week from each had received the advance for one month. Week before last the document was presented to them to sign. This, of course, the men refused to do; and considerably below the manufacturer who only they are now out, determined to starve rather than suffer tyranny to ride rough-shod over them. The Moulders of Liverpool have also been turned out because they would not give up their Union, and break up a Sick and Burial Club which they had in connection with their trade. The iron masters of the Committee, Joseph Johnson, Chairman. Thomas receipts consisted of a few small parcels of linseed Manchester have, in some of the largest shops, given Winters, Secretary.—Committee Room, Upper and rapesced. At to-day's market there was a small their men notice that they must either quit the George street, Leicester, October 30th, 1844. Union or leave their employment. We have much deasure in saying, that out of the six Mechanical Trades in this town, in the aggregate a very numerous body, the masters have not got one to sign the declaration. At one firm the master sent for the men, and informed them, that after their notice was up, they must either leave the Union or leave their work. They answered that they required no notice, under the circumstances: they could leave then if he thought proper. He then sent for his nephew, who is the foreman, and asked, "If the men left, would he

remain and instruct those that he might get?" To this the man replied: "I would see you d-d first." At another very large establishment, the master called the men together, and after a good deal of humming and hawing said, that if

understand that if they did not leave the Union that they were to leave work on Saturday night? The master said "yes; that was what he wished them to understand." "Then," said the man, "you will have to mend the boilers and engine yourself, for we will not do it for you: and then you will see how you like working." A number of the Coal-Kings in the neighbourhood of Wigan have also given their men notice, that at the end of fourteen days they must either leave the Miners' Association or leave their employment. Thus the Trades will see the necessity of at once casting away their culpable apathy, and at once get the organization complete. They may rest assured that this is but the beginning of the end. The next summer will either place the Trades of England in a proud and honourable position, or destroy that independence they have so long made their boast. Let attempt of unprincipled capitalists to trample on the rights of the industrious producers.—Manchester Correspondent. P.S. We have just received the information from a source that may be relied on, that the firmness of the men in refusing to sign the masters' declaration, and the knowledge that the whole of the masters withdraw their notices, and tell their men to

MINERS, BEWARE! Messrs. Daglish, Blundell, and a few other of the without delay. This will be done on the 1st of January. they liave carned four shillings as a remuneration Forge, 14s. Old.; Broad Oak New Mine, 16 men, for the labour of the day. Now this might be well 16s.; Rochdale District, £3 13s. 1d.; Hole Bottom On Monday, 23rd of December, a public meeting was also enough, if these gentlemen paid such prices for the Colliery, 19s.; A Few Friends, 1s. 11d.; Broad Oak, held in the Cordwainers' Hall, Leith, on the same subject. work performed as would enable the men to earn New Pit, and Black Mine, 8s. 3d.; Whittaker's Mr. M'Rea in the chair. The meeting, which was a anything like the above amount: but "no," say Shade, 2s. 2d.; Ditto Tobber, 6d.; Edward Brierly, most enthusiastic one, after listening to Mr. Peddie they, "we will not give you any advance on your ls.; Foundry Mill, 7s. 8d.; Royton Foundry, 5s. 6d.; from eight till half-past ten o'clock, adjourned till that present prices; but we insist on your not leaving the lart's Head, 2s. 6d.; Strange, Royton, Is. 10d.; also the I. O. of A. D., Gladwick, 7s.; Union Mill, also the I. O. of A. D., Gladwick, I. O. who are your best friends; the fellows who peram- Treasurer; Joshua Hirst, Secretary. trust you will give it insertion, so that the attention of the bulate the country, denouncing what they please to Scotch may be directed to the watching of any legislative call "Coal-King Tyranny," or we, whose interests measure that may be based on the evidence contained in are bound up in yours, and who, as a proof, offer you the chance of making yourselves and your families comfortable, by insisting that you shall not get less than four shillings per day. This is a precious 'dodge," when it is known that the men, at present prices, must at the least work ten hours for two shillings and sixpence! But the coal-kings see that the strength of the Miners consists in their determination to restrict their hours of labour, and thereby keep the supply and the demand somewhat equal. This plan has succeeded wherever it has been acted on; and the masters know full well that unless they can put a stop to it, the day of the Miners' redemption is at hand Therefore they have given notice that they must earn four shillings a-day clean; and that one-third of the | Crispin hold out as stout as lions. They have an exmen must be discharged to give the other Two-THIRDS an opportunity of working from twelve to fourteen hours a-day, and the engine be able to wind their long, terminate in their favour. coals to the bank. We trust that the Lancashire Miners will be cautious how they proceed, and let no the last few months, but as some of the manufacstep be taken that would in any way weaken their present position. Let all eyes be on the coal tyrants of the Pemberton district; for if they be allowed to carry out this attempt, it will be a vital blow to the Miners' Association. Let them break up the system of restriction, and away goes the strength of the Union. We are aware that the men in Lancashire have asked of their employers to give some little advance, which in a great number of instances has A vote of censure should be passed upon you for having been complied with: we are also aware that the masters have advanced the coals one shilling and eightpence per ton to the consumers, whilst the men only ask for an advance of twopence-halfpenny a ton! In fact, the coal-owners have advanced the price of coal in the Manchester market three shillings and fourpence per ton; and if the poor Miners had all they As to the time when this conference should be held I should recommend about Easter, as by that time all ministerial measures whether affecting trade, commerce, who will not come forward to promote their own imme.

| As to the time when this conference should be held I have the elective franchise already, and you go to great leaving two shillings and eleven-beauting with yourself pence more profit than they received last year. Weekly meetings will be held at the Chandlers' Arms, whether affecting trade, commerce, who will not come forward to promote their own imme. The advance on forty tubs of the best coal in the Old-leaving trade. ask for, it would but amount to fivepence per ton! ham district, within the last twelvemonths, is no less a sum than ten shillings. The Working Miners have had no advance out of that, they being paid the same as they were twelve months ago. And a Miner gets for his labour in producing forty tubs the splendid Bradford Election!—Notice—Five Pounds has to find candles, powder, and tools. The public nufacturer of plaster ornaments—William Ellis Gould, ment to myself, and a mere parading through the streets, REWARD .- Rumours are affoat that Mr. John Hardy, will now see that the coal-king is putting into his pocket five shillings and seven pence on every forty tubs and that he intends applying for the Chiltern Hun-that he sells. It may now be seen who are "exorbi-

wage, on my account.

I am rejoiced to find that you attach some importance is a queer squad to choose from. Five pounds reto my intended motion for the repeal of the rate-paying ward for any sterling John Bull Duncombeite, to be I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to beware what they are about at the pound I ancashire Miners to be ware when the pound I ancashire Mi 'ready to start" on the 4th of February! A pre- the present moment. On no account strike until the liminary meeting, to choose a non-electors' committee, will be held at Butterworth's Buildings, on Sunday can be no doubt that wages are important to the personnel birmingham.

Birmingham.

J. Wicks, Trowbridge, clothier, first dividend of 2d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, working man; but it is more important to defend that Bristol. which alone will enable them to get wages, the restric-

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—James Little, a blacksmith, residing at Cuckold's Point, in May last, was going to Guy's Hospital, to undergo the amputation of his leg, which had been bad for seven years; there were upwards of twenty ulcers on it, and mortification had commenced just under the knee. In this alarming state he was recommended to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in a very short time cured the limb, to the great astonishment of all.

Which alone will enable them to get wages, the restriction get wages, the restriction does to this, and latter to this, and avoid strikes! and the victory is certain. Soon will amputation of his leg, which had been bad for seven years; there were upwards of twenty ulcers on it, and mortification had commenced just under the knee. In this alarming state he was recommended to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in a very short time cured the limb, to the great astonishment of all. spreal of criminality among the population—is gra- small freeholder, and the servile tenant-at-will of an aris- In this alarming state he was recommended to use Miners of Pemberton. Let old Sam Sharnot and dually waning in its influence. The idea of punishment tocratic landed proprietor, is exempted from any such Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in a very short Jackey Douglass know, that although they have been time cured the limb, to the great astonishment of all. | considered the greatest tyrants in Wigan for the If the two medicines are used together, the most last twenty years, with all their chicanery, the I beg to conclude by assuring you that my untiring and dangerous wounds and ulcers may, to a certainty, be Miners of Lancashire are more than a match for dend of 1937d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of 23rd to the 30th of ... them.-Manchester Correspondent. Mr. Stanway, Manchester.

in language that cannot be understood, and proclaim and per centage for being employed, to the amount of

lower. Masters then could live comfortably, and riches, while the men, the first week of a depression in trade, are driven to the rate-payers for support. To alter this dreadful state of things, the poor men have resolved, with your assistance, to bring their case before her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, to try whether it is lawful to make these deductions. Several respectable attorneys hold an opinion that it is illegal. Counsel's opinion has been taken, who state that it is contrary to law; altered. Gentlemen, we ask you, as men, and as christians, whether it is right and just for the Stockthat a sufficient profit should be laid on the articles principled competition carried on by bagmen and others, to the injury of the honest manufacturer, and fifty or one hundred frames under his own roof, frame, in addition to the regular middlemen's profits, can, and does go into the market with his goods receives one bare 1s. 6d. per week; and such is the case. Manufacturers have found, when they have gone into the market, these very bag hosiers underselling them, and they will and can do it until the system is entirely swept away. Signed, on behalf of

MINERS' MEETING IN YORKSHIRE. - Mr. Septimus night, 19th, Crigelstone.—Monday night, Dec. 23rd, Bircheneliffe, near Huddersfield. There are some There are some stanch union mon at this place. Tuesday night, 24th, 25th, Christmas Day. The Colliers of Gildersome had a grand dinner at the house of Mr. John Smith, Gildersome-street Side, when between seventy and ciety, when it was resolved that the Miners of Gildersome commence a fund exclusively for accidents in the mines. A little before eight o'clock, P.M., the meeting separated highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.—Thursday night, 26th, Mr. Davis lectured to the men at Adwalton.—Saturday night, 28th, Mr. Davis again lectured at Osset-street.

NORTHAMPTON .- Boot and Shoe Makers' Mutual Assistance Association.—At the last meeting of this body the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously: "That the journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers of Bradford are entitled to our best support, for the part they have taken in their present struggle against a reduction of wages. And we pledge ourselves to continue that support until they have achieved their just objects."

THE OLDHAM MINERS .- At a meeting of the Coal Miners of Oldham, held on Tuesday, the 24th inst, at the Old Messhouse, Oldham, the following resotake no notice of them, but go on as usual. If proof lution was agreed to :- "That the statements already was wanting of the necessity of general union amongst given in are right and just; and we pledge ourselves the Trades, this circumstance is sufficient to convince to stand by them; and we trust that the Colliers the most sceptical. Had the six Iron Trades not of the county will not be duped by the falsehoods of been united in one body, the masters would have the masters." The men here are standing out for been united in one body, the masters would have the masters." The men here are standing out for taken them, a trade at a time: and if they had not their just rights. They return their sincere thanks beaten them, they would have caused the spending for the kind support the following places have rendered of a vast amount of money, and entailed a serious them—viz.: Gathered, per Richard Siddall, 10s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; amount of suffering and deprivation. This fact is Downing, 10s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; Mr. Garnet's men, 1s.; Bailey and George Hirst, Fitton Hill, 5s.; John Robinson, Bull's-head, 2s. 6d.; George Knight, Three Crowns, 2s.; Modern Druids, No. 201, Bull's-head, 3s. 3d. coal proprietors of Wigan and Pemberton, have Spence's spinners, 5s.; Two Friends, Bull's-made proposals to the men in their employ to sign a head, 2s. Id.; A Few Friends of Bottom-of-Moor document, binding them not to leave the pits until and its Neighbourhood, £1 1s. 5d.; Park Bridge ings for your day's labour. You will now perceive 4s. 4d.; A Few Friends, 5d. Samuel Kitson,

> A MINERS' DISTRICT MEETING was held at the Horse Shoe Inn, near Bardsley, Ashton district, when the following resolutions were agreed to :—1st. "That the demands of the Miners of Uldham are justifiable inasmuch as the masters have not advanced their wages." 2nd. "That we, the Miners of Ashton and Rochdale, pledge ourselves to support the Miners of Oldham, as far as lies in our power, through their present struggle.'

BRADFORD.-The Mechanics are on the alcrt concerning the "clearance" proposition of the Lancashire masters, and are resolved not only to resist it but assist their Lancashire brethren to the utmost. THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE continues without change, both parties being resolved to win. The sons of cellent committee, composed of steady, clear-headed men, and it is thought that the struggle must, ere

THE WOOLCOMBERS' SOCIETY has been inactive for turers are encroaching a "leetle" too much, they are beginning to exert themselves.

BARNSLEY WEAVERS .- Two men engaged by the Union have this week measured the warping mills belonging to Mr. Frudd, one of which was six yards too long, and the other five and a half. However, he readily agreed to have them made right. Mr. George Smith was next visited, but would not allow his mill to be measured. In justice to the other masters it is to be hoped that he will set his mills right, if not, steps will be taken to compel him. Mr. Benjamin Horsefield was next waited upon, who distinguished himself by that conduct which always characterises a petty tyrant; but he may depend that he will not be suffered to filch away the rights of a whole town with impunity. A branch lodge of the Union has been

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tuesday's Gazette.)

Finsbury-place South, City, carvers Frederick Dudley, Rochford, Essex, builder—John Tribor, Market-street, May fair, carpenter—Ralph Eldridge, Bletchingly, Surrey, innkeeper—Thomas William Burford, Brydges-street, Coventgarden, victualler—Emily Sarah Ann Findlay, Graf. ton-street, Fitzroy-square, milliner.

J. Hilton, Tipton, leather seller, second dividend of 11d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie,

L. Flersheim, Birmingham, merchant, first dividend of 7d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Christie

R. G. Roberts, Liverpool, timber-merchant, fourth and

Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Hutton, Bristol.

S. Hadfield, Manchester, file-manufacturer, first divi-

The Leicester Framework-knitters of the town and County or the Framework-knitters of the town and county beg to inform you that they have for a long time been in a most depressed condition, arising from the heavy deductions made by the manufacturers and middlemen from their wages, in the shape of frame-rent, standing, taking-in, profits for giving out, and per centage for being employed, to the amount of nearly 170 per cent. on our gross earnings. In addition to the above, the Framework-knitters have to purchase needles, candles, coal, winding, &c., &c.; so that when men are ill, or only partly employed, they have nearly all their real wages deducted, as exception of a few better disposed masters. Men and women have been driven to the parish for relief, to eke out a miserable existence in consciousness of these women have been driven to the parish for relief, to tallow-chandler—Jan. 23, T. Eyre, Gainsborough, Eincolneke out a miserable existence, in consequence of these severe stoppages on their labour. About the year —Jan. 22, H. Ward, Stafford, builder.

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CEBTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN TO THE CONTRABY ON THE DAY OF MEETING. Jan. 22, W. Scovell, jun., Chilworth, Hampshire, brick-maker—Jan. 22, D. J. Mackenzie, Chambers-street, Minories, provision-merchant—Jan. 23, H. Bragg, Montague-close, Southwark, bottle-merchant—Jan. 21, C. S. Harvey, George-street, Hanover-square, dress-maker—Jan. 21, M. and B. Lee, Duke-street, Piccadilly, tailors—Jan. 21, J. Dress, Sheffeld, control of the part Dyson, Sheffield, scythe-manufacturer—Jan. 21, B. W. Franklin, Liverpool, merchant—Jan. 21, G. Winning, Dover-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer—Jan. 21, T. B. Audrew, Ashton-under-Lyne, tea-dealer—Jan. 21, L. D., H., and G. F. Smith, Gutter-lane, City, crape-manufacturers PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Kelly and J. H. Law, Holcombe-moor, Lancashire coal-proprietors—C. Cauning and B. Evans, Birmingham, iron merchants—J. Iredale and J. Oxley, Rotherham, staplers; as far as regards S. Broom—F. O'Brien and J. Kevan, Liverpool, corn merchants—W. Fairbairn and J. Risson, Notingham, lace-manuacturers—J. Itekard, W. B. Earl and R. Dickinson, Conside, Durham, brick-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Pickard—H. Stoddart and J. Knight, Bolton, Lancashire, engineers—W. Caswell, J. Callow, and W. Caswell, jun., Paradise-row, Chelsea, builders—W. Boutcher, W. Mortimore, II. Bowden, and S. Linnington, Liverpool, hide-agents—A. Spottiswoode and H. R. Vizetelly, newspaper proprietors—W. Jones and A. Heath, New-cross, Old Kent-road, onnibus proprietors—E. Rameav and G. Greenwood, Bruton-street, Hanover-E. Ramsay and C. Greenwood, Bruton-street, Hanover-square, dress-makers—G. Walworth and T. Robinson, Congleton, Cheshire, silk-throwsters—W. and J. Yaughan, and E. Sheldon, Austin-friars, City, merchants; as far as regards W. Vaughan—H. C. Kempson and T. S. Lea, Kidderminster, millers—J. Ainsworth and H. Ward, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-spinuers.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, Dec. 30.—The supply of all kinds of grain from our own coast and Scotland was small during the past week, and there were no arrivals from Ireland, whilst from abroad the show of wheat by land carriage; samples from the home counties. Only moderate supplies of barley, Davis has visited the following places:—Monday night, beans, and peas, and a few cargoes of Irish oats fresh Dec. 16, Gildersame street. After the lecture the up. The weather has for several days been very rules of the Miners' Mutual Benefit Society were read damp, and the samples of grain were consequently to the meeting. The union is going on well at this not in very good order this morning. The demand place.—Tuesday night, 17th, Adwalton; the cause for wheat was far from active, the inferior condition of union is going on well at this place also.—Wed-rendering millers unwilling to buy; and in this nesday, 18th, Cargate, near Wakefield. It is disposition of affairs, some difficulty was experienced in graceful to the men of this place, that since they have making sales at last Monday's quotations. The got an advance, they have given up paying to the inquiry for free foreign wheat was likewise of a retail union. But we are informed that the coal-king is character, but holders were very firm, and the little going to put the riddles into the pit again—perhaps business done was at fully previous rates. Flour this will bring them to their senses.—Thursday moved off somewhat slowly, but neither town nor country manufactured was cheaper. Barley excited little attention; choice malting qualities were scarce and quite as dear, but the ordinary kinds were very Osset-street Side. The men of this place are paying unsalcable. The transactions in malt were on a a shilling a week to raise a fund. It would be well restricted sale, and quotations remained precisely the if all the men in Yorkshire who have got an advance same as last week. Oats were held at rather enhanced disposition however to buy beyond what they required for immediate use, and business closed languidly. For beans the demand was rather sluggish, but former eighty of the hardy sons of toil sat down to a good rates were about supported, and the value of peas dinner of beef and pudding. Dinner over, a meeting also remains much the same as on this day week. In was held, when Mr. Davis delivered a lengthy discourse on the benefits of union. A lengthy discussion | Clover seed continues to be held at too high prices to followed regarding the Miners' Mutual Benefit So- allow of much business being done. Canary seed met allow of much business being done. Canary seed met little attention to-day, and was rather easier to buy. Linseed and rapeseed supported former prices, and

there is no change to notice in other articles. CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

	Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red	42	48	White	50	
	Norfolk and Lincoln do	42	46	Ditto	48	
1	Northum, and Scotch white	41	45	Fine	46	
į	Irish red old 0 V Red	40	44	White	45	•
Ī	Rye Old 33 35 New	83	34	Brank	36	
į	Barley Grinding 27 29 Distil.		32	Malt.	34	
1	Malt Brown 54 56 Pale	58	63	Ware	34	•
	Beans Ticks old & new 31 34 Harroy	y 33	38	Pigeon	36	4
.	Peas Grey 32 33 Maple	33	35	Wlute	36	
	Oats Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed	22	24	Poland	23	1
	- Scotch Angus	23	25	Potato	25	1
	Irish White	21	23	Black	20	
1	Per 280lb, net. s s I	er 2	SO	lb, net.	s	
	Town-made Flour 43 45 Norfoll				33	
٠	Essex and Kent 34 35 Irish				34	
	Annual transfer and the same of the same o		•		7)	

Ssex and Kent 34 35 Irish		34
	Free.	Bon
Foreign.	8 8	8
Wheat, Dantsie, Konigsburg, &c	. 50 5	3 86
Marks, Mecklenburg	. 48 5	34
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland re-	1 45 4	7 31
Russian, Hard 45 46 Soft		
Italian, Red 46 50 White	. 50 5	3 84
Spanish, Hard . 46 50 Soft		
kye, Baltic, Dried, 32 33 Undried	. 32 3	3 24
Barley, Grinding . 27 29 Malting	. 93 9	3 24
Beans, Ticks 32 84 Egyptian	82 34	26
Ceas, White 36 38 Maple		
Dats, Dutch, Brew and Thick		
Russian feed		
-Danish, Friesland feed		
., i i	0.00	0.0

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, Dec. 30 .-As is almost invariably the case at this season of the year the supply of beasts brought forward here to-day was but limited, and of very inferior quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers being small, the demand for all kinds of beef was in a very sluggish state, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2d. per 8 lb., the highest figure realised for the few prime Scots offering not being more than 4s. 2d. per 8 lb., and at which a clearance was not effected. Since this day se'nnight, the imports of foreign stock have been miserably small, in consequence of the severity of the weather in Holland; and very few beasts or sheep are expected for our market for some time hence. The bullock droves fresh up from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were composed of about 800 short-horns. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 400 Scots &c. : from the Western and Midland districts 600 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of Eugland, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 185 horned and polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were sufficiently numerous. The very primest old downs were in fair demand, at late rates; but the general trade was extremely dull, and it was with difficulty that last Monday's prices were supported, a clearance of the supply not being effected. Notwithstanding the supply of calves was small, the inquiry for them was inactive, at about stationary prices. Upwards of 200 pigs were on sale from Ireland; while the pork trade was in a sluggish state, at our

By the quantities		, -		s.	đ.	Б.	đ
					•		
Inferior coarse beasts	•	•	•	. 2	ុខ	2	10
Second quality .				3	0	3	Ŧ
Prime large oxen				3	6	3	10
Prime Scots, &c				4	0	4	2
Coarse inferior sheep				2	10	3	4
Second quality .	•			3	6	3	8
Prime coarse woolled				3	10	4	0
Prime Southdown .				4	2	4	4
Large coarse calves .				3	4	4	0
Prime small			·	4	. 2	4	4
Suckling calves each			-	18	Ō	31	0
Largo hogs				3	Õ	3	6
Neat small porkers	•	•	•	3	- 8	4	ŏ
Quarter-old store pigs	ach	:	•	16	ŏ	20	ŏ

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 3063-Sheep, 24,510-Calves, 75-Pigs, 280.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. - Monday, Dec. 30 .-The week's imports of grain, &c., are again of very moderate amount. The only change in the than usually limited, but for wheat we have to quote previous rates as quite maintained; new has been in scanty supply, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. per 70 lbs. obtained for the best Irish red. No change in the value of flour. The arrival of two or three parcels of oats for last Friday's market, and a very low demand, rendered them rather easier to purchase; good mealing note previous rates as barely sustained for either article. No alteration as respects peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- SATURDAY, DEC. The business transactions of the week have confined to the actual demand for consumptic articles, and no change in prices can b There was but little passing in wheat at or this morning, and we repeat the quotation's c'nnight. Flour was in fair reques effected were without change from

rency. In the value of cats or can be noted; and, although article was but limited, pr scarcity to pay full price LIVERPOOL CATTLE

We have had a lar, to-day than for some dull sale at lower pri 2098 sheep, 3579 pigs.

MANSION HOUSE FRIDAY. - PORGERY. - Benjamin Lambourn was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the directors of the Commercial and General Life Insurance Office with having forged a bill of exchange for £150.-Mr. Humphreys, for the prosecution, stated that in March, 1843, the prisoner applied at the Commercial and General Life Insurance Company for each for a bill for £300, and obtained it on the understanding that the sum should be reduced by quarterly payments, and that upon each reduction a new bill should be given. Reductions had taken place, the quarterly payments having been made until the amount of the debt was £150, when upon failure of payment of the regular instalment it was discovered that the last bill was a forgery as to the acceptor and some of the endorsers. -Thomas Ratley, of No. 7, Ivy-terrace, Hoxton, headwaiter to Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of Cornhill, stated that he had accepted bills for the prisoner, but it was a long time ago. He had not, to the best of his belief, accepted a bill so lately for the prisoner as two years ago. The acceptance to the bill produced was not in his handwriting, nor had his name been written by his authority. -The prisoner: About the middle of the year 1843, were you not confined by illness to your bed ?-Witness: I was .- The prisoner: That's all the questions I wish to 23k you.-Samuel Long, of No. 93, High-street, Marylebone, Recessed victualler, stated that the endorsement "Samuel Long" upon the bill produced was not his handwriting, neither had he authorised any one to write it .-Joseph Donovan, fishmonger, of No. 292, Oxford-street, stated that the signature, "Joseph Donovan," to the bill

rector of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company. A young man, named Ellis, said that he was walking down Cheapside that morning (Saturday) ously seen the prisoner transfer the stolen property.

The prisoner made a desperate resistance to the police, and in the struggle his clothes were torn.

The Lord Mayor inquired of the prisoner how he got his living.—The Prisoner: By hard labour, my Lord.—The Lord Mayor: No doubt you do in Cheapside. Well, I shall commit you for trial in the hope that that locality will be free of your company for he was locked up.

CHRISTMAS REVELLINGS .- Hannah Heywood, a milliner, was charged by policemen 646, with being drunk. The policeman said he found her on his bear lying against the rails of a house quite drunk, and incapable of taking care of herself. On being asked what she had to say she blushed, hung down her head, and whispered-nothing. Fined five shillings, or seven day's imprisonment.

Double Assault.-John Farrowchild, a man clad in ragged fustian, was charged with assaulting Richard Franklin, of Catherine-street, Strand. Mr. Frank-lin proved the assault.—Lord Mayor to prisoner: What have you to say?-Prisoner: I know no more about it than a person not born; I must have been either drunk or mad to have committed it.—The Lord Mayor was about to adjudicate, when policeman, Henry J. Macdonald, stepped forward and said, I the prisoner had been taken to the Shoreditch workhouse, also charge him, your Lordship, with resisting me in where, after maintaining an obstinate silence for some the execution of my duty, and with being drunk and disorderly.—Lord Mayor to prisoner: What have person employed in the docks, and living in Pelhamyou to say to that?—Prisoner: He hit me, and knocked me about, and I thought I would just give him a butt in return.—Lord Mayor: You recollect that, do you?—Prisoner: Yes.—Hewas held to bail to the considered him a butting the bu take his trial at the sessions—himself in £20, and her well worthy of a reward from the Humane Society, two surcties in £10 each.

Marlton with breaking a square of glass, of the value was the prisoner's husband, here stepped forward in great of 15s. She pleaded great distress.-Lord Mayor; agitation, and stated to the magistrate that he was wholly "Ah, that's always the excuse set up now. You at a loss to account for his wife's conduct. She was a are fined 40s, or two months in Bridewell."

STEALING THROUGH DISTRESS .- William Lloyd and William Marshall, two deplorably ragged objects, were charged with stealing a woollen shirt from the in a state of distraction in consequence of her unaccountshop front of Mr. Kepple in Cheapside. Mr. Attable disappearance. The magistrate said he should commit the property of the committee of wood, the shopman, saw the prisoners both together when Lloyd took the shirt. When captured,
with the shirt in their possession, they refused to give it up. The men pleaded great distress—having no work or anything to eat or drink. The gaoler identified them as having been there before under similar circumstances; and the Lord Mayor sentenced them to three months' imprisonment in Bride-

WEDNESDAY .- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. -- A female of respectable appearance, but appearing to labour under much mental distress, who stated her name to be Hannah Haines, was brought up and charged with having contemplated self-destruction. One of the City police stated that he found the prisoner in the neighbourhood of the river Thames, in a deplorable state of mind, and when he inquired the cause of her distress, she stated that her husband had deserted her and robbed her of all her clothes, and taken away with him the servant maid; that she had struggled with adversity, and actually with starvation, until that day, when her landlord threatened to seize what triding matters of furniture she had for rent, amounting to 3s. 9d., and that she had come to the place in which she was apprehended for the purpose of putting an end to her existence. The witness added that she had two brothers of the missing gentleman, stated that the given to him the names of some very respectable relations latter left home on the evening of Monday, the 9th ult., to parish surgeon. of her husband, and their addresses, and seemed desirous upon his suggestion, to seek the humane interposition of the Lord Mayor.—The Lord Mayor directed the unhappy o'clock the same night, since which time nothing whatever woman to be removed to the Compter till Friday, that had been either seen or heard of him. The applicants exinquiry might be made as to her friends.

SATURDAY.—BREAKING A POLICEMAN'S ARM.—RObert Clifford, a carpenter, residing at No. 4, Dudley-The prisoner has been several times remanded for the offence. City police constable Coveney, No. 36, said that on the morning of the 8th instant, between one and two o'clock, he was on duty in St. Martin's-le-Grand, when he saw the prisoner standing at the top of Newgate-street. The prisoner seeing witness, called out, "Where is Newgate-street?" Witness told o'clock, proceeding in the direction of his own residence, he had ever since been laid up. The prisoner said he stifled cry of distress, and at the same moment heard an had been drinking at a house in Clerkenwell on the exclamation in another man's voice of "Run, you——, night in question, and was returning home when the run." This was followed by the sound of hasty footthe next London sessions.

UNION HALL. Tavern, Camberwell, was summoned before Mr. fully opened his house for the sale of spirituous liquors. The Inspector, on being sworn, stated that on Sunday morning last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, his attention was directed to three men standing near the entrance of the defendant's house. Two were rather the worse for liquor, and the third was so much so that he could scarcely stand. The witness proceeded a little way on the beat, and on his return he saw the three men whom he had previously noticed leave the defendant's house. He was quite positive that they were all three the worse for liquor. Mr. Traill told the defendant that the complaint was a very serious one, and that he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £5. The defendant replied that he should be able to prove that the inspector had false-sworn himself, and that he was determined to indict him for perjury. The fact was (continued the defendant), that on the day in question a green-grocer called at his house to de satisfied would as soon as possible cause the water to be had enlisted for a soldier, and the mother had accompanies. to receive them, two of his (the defendant's) neighbours insisted on forcing their way intohis house, but he refused them admission. The parties were all sober at the time, and he could produce them on any day except Saturdays. Mr. Traill inquired why they were not there on the present occasion to rebut the testimony of the inspector. Defendant: They are all tradesmen, and to leave their business -The magistrate said if the defendant thought he charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house could disprove what the inspector had stated, he of Mr. Thomas Cox. clerical tailor and robe maker 29 would adjourn the case for a few days.—The de-Southampton-street, Strand, on the 26th Dec., and steal-fendant (with great warmth): I shall be able most ing therein several pieces of silk, linen, &c., to a considercertainly to do so, and what is more I am determined able amount. The prisoner Elliot is the same person to prosecute the inspector for perjury .- Mr. Trail who was tried and acquitted, about nine months back, at case till Tuesday next.

engine-room, with several brass articles of considerable value, which were broken for the purpose of heing made portable, so as to carry off the premises without observation. When he was called into the counting-house to explain the matter, it was then found that he had several other brass articles concealed in his trousers and beneath his waistcoat. Mr. Traill said he should commit the prisoner for trial, but that he should be brought up again on Monday.

MARYLEBONE.

TUESDAY .- EXTENSIVE ROBBERY .- A young man named William Young, who on the same morning completed a term of six months' imprisonment for stealing articles of wearing apparel to the amount of upwards of £50, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having committed another robbery of almost equal extent. The prisoner was remanded.

WORSHIP-STREET.

MONDAY. SUPPOSED MURDER. Several respectablelooking persons attended before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, to make a statement touching the mysterious disappearance of Mr. William May, a silk-manufacturer on a minor scale, resident in New King-street, near Bonner's Hall, Bethnal-green, who had been missing since the 9th Dec., under circumstances which induced his friends to believe that he had been murdered. A large printed bill, offering ten guineas reward for his discovery, produced was not his, nor had it been sanctioned by him. and which had already been extensively circulated in the Mr. Humphreys said that no doubt the signature of the district, was handed to the magistrate. In this it was stated that Mr. May was last seen on the night of the 9th drawer was genuine. The prisoner was then committed of December, between the hours of ten and eleven, near SATURDAY .- A DESPERATE PICKPOCKET .- A well- the police station in Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, by some known prig, named Joseph Clarke, the tattered state person who knew him, and the following morning his hat and handkerchief were found in a field near the Twig of whose apparel showed that he had recently been and handkerchief were found in a field near the Twig in a severe struggle, was charged with having picked the pocket of Mr. Edward Lenn ox Boyd, resident di-From that time nothing further could be ascertained respecting him, and it was added, that he was therefore supposed to have been murdered. He was described as about forty-four years of age, five feet three inches high, of fair complexion, marked with the small pox, was when he saw the prisoner deliberately put his hand into Mr. Boyd's pocket, and take out a silk handkerchief. dressed in a brown Taglioni coat, black satin waistcoat, He then passed over the road, and was joined by black trousers, with black satin stock, and his linen some of his companions. Mr. Boyd seized the hat of one of his confederates, into which he had previous full blue steel spectacles in green case, mounted with silver.

TUESDAY .- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- Mary Parker, & good-looking young married woman, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to commit self-destruction by throwing herself into the Regent's canal. It appeared from the statement of a respectable middle-aged woman. named Mary Ann Gooch, that having been hastily summoned between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday some time. The prisoner begged hard to be dealt night to attend the death-bed of a neighbour, she was with summarily, but his Lordship was resolute, and proceeding to that person's residence, which closely adnight to attend the death-bed of a neighbour, she was joins the canal, when she saw the prisoner suddenly rush down the bank from the side of the bridge, and, without waiting to divest herself of any of her dress, plunge headlong into the water. Without a moment's delay the witness ran in after her, and succeeded in catching hold of the prisoner, but the latter struggled so violently to disengage herself from her grasp, that the back of witness's dress was entirely burst open in her efforts to save her. Witness at length became so completely exhausted by her exertions, that she must have been dragged under the water, had not two young men, who were attracted by her cries, fortunately come up to her assistance, and by their aid they were both rescued from their perilous situation. The prisoner was then conveyed to a neighbouring public-house, where she soon after revived; but the first use the prisoner made of her recovered powers of speech was to revile the witness in the most vituperative terms for having effected her preservation. It appeared person employed in the docks, and living in Pelham-Another "Alderman Cute."—Jane Smith, a gratuity in acknowledgment of her humane and couramiserable looking woman, was charged by C. T. grown behaviour. A decent-looking man, who said he jeeting from her husband's hand. The prisoner most sober, well-conducted woman, and had two children, to whom she was tenderly attached; and so little suspicion had her family of her intentions, that they had been in a state of distraction in consequence of her unaccountout displayed an air of firmness and self-possession, was ultimately set at liberty, and left the court with her

THE COINING CASE .- James Green, and his daughter, Anne Green, a child 11 years of age, who stood charged with having been found engaged in the manufacture of an immense quantity of spurious coin, and in whose apprehension, it will be recollected, two officers, named Brannan and Cole, were seriously injured, were placed at the bar for final examination. The particulars of the former hearing have already been published. In defence the male prisoner said that his daughter was perfectly innocent; and for himself he should say nothing at present, under the advice of Mr. Duncombe, his solicitor. Both prisoners were then fully committed for trial,

engaged in an investigation relative to the fate of a gentleman named William May, a commercial traveller in the silk trade, recently residing at No. 8, New King-street. Bethnal-green, who had suddenly disappeared under circumstances of mystery and suspicion. A few days since, visit a friend in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, from whom he parted in good health and spirits about eleven pressed their conviction that their brother had been murdered, and their suspicions to that effect were strengthened by the fact that his hat and handkerchief had been found early next morning on the bank of the Regent's Canal, near the bridge at Twig Folly, the former being much crushed court, was charged with breaking a policeman's arm. and broken, evidently by heavy blows, while some of his papers were discovered lying on the opposite bank of the canal. Police-constable Mountford, K 108, stated that the occurrence had created a strong sensation in the neighbourhim that he was in Newgate-street. Prisoner replied which adjoined the canal. About half an hour after "You are a b- liar." Witness crossed over and wards, a woman named Smith, living at Twig Folly, obasked him what he meant by such language, but he served a person being led along by a young man, towards still persisted in abusing witness. Seeing he was the canal bridge, in such a manner as to excite suspicion alightly intoxicated, witness told him if he did not and noticing that the gentleman was a good deal ineimmediately go away he would lock him up, when briated, she questioned his conductor as to his inten-he (the prisoner) pushed his feet from under him, and tions; the young man, however, made her no reply, and he fell upon his elbow and broke his arm. The pri- she soon after lost sight of them. A woman named Garsoner was then taken to the station-house, and witness diner, residing close to the canal, told him that, shortly was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where before one o'clock, while in bed, she was awoke by accident occurred. He asked the complainant the steps along the bank, but as all shortly after beway to Newgate-street, when he pushed him about, came quiet again, she thought it unnecessary to take any and in the scuffle that ensued the policeman must further notice of the matter. About the same hour a have accidentally slipped down. — Mr. Alderman third woman, named Bissell, living at Old Ford, was Hooper, after condemning in severe terms the conduct | proceeding home along a secluded lane leading from of the defendant, committed him to take his trial at the canal bridge, when she was alarmed at seeing a man, who was stripped to his shirt, rise slowly SATURDAY. - ALLEGED PERJURY BY AN INSPECTOR to her in a faint voice, "For God's sake stop and help new year, the Magistrate said, in consideration of his or Police.—Mr. J. Harris, the landlord of the Swan | me;" he then made an ineffectual attempt to scramble out of the ditch, but fell back again, apparently in a promised amendment, and was discharged, Traill, the presiding magistrate, by Inspector Gifford, of the P division, for having on Sunday last unlawwhen she encountered a tall man standing still, who stared at her as she passed him, and continued watching her till she was out of sight. Immediately on reaching home, she mentioned the circumstance to her husband: but the place in question being a considerable distance then useless to take any steps in the matter. The officer added that he had seen the hat of the missworking men, named Hill and Goldsmith, and he was completely beaten in, and one side of it split open down Ratford, the canal company's superintendent, who he was deplorable state. It appeared that the father of the child merits of which we have before noticed.

the unfortunate gentleman is supposed to have been secreted. BOW STREET. TUESDAY .- BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY .-Richard Elliot, described on the police-sheet as a tobacconist, residing at No. 20, Bell-street, Paddington, and Richard Vincent, 19, Carlisle-street, Portman-market, an omnibus driver, were brought up in custody of the detecon Saturday would put them to great inconvenience. tive police, and placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, said he would adjourn the further hearing of the the Oxford Assizes, on a charge of having been concerned in stealing the sum of £800 from the boot of the Chel-MR. JOHN JONES, the proprietor of the Montpelier tenham coach. The prosecutor said that shortly after Tavern, Walworth, was summoned at the instance of policeman 28 P, with keeping his house open on he left home for the purpose of going to Tonbridge Wells, from whence, in consequence of a message he received, "t. The case was fully proved that at one o'clock he returned on the Thursday following, when he found day evening the officer entered the house and that his premises had been broken open, and property persons there, one of whom was drinking in amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The fendant said a society met at his house, articles produced formed a portion of it, consisting of not break up before one o'clock. No 460 yards of silk, value £130, together with eighteen ", were served after twelve at night. pieces of linen, worth £20, and a great coat, the price of

Jardine ordered the prisoners to be remanded.

TUESDAY. - FEARGUS O'CONNOB v. NECROMANCE .degree of excitement, was placed at the bar before Mr. at Mr. Canton's house on Monday evening, when the priwent away. Presently he came again, and was again informed that Mr. O'Connor did not live there. After some hesitation he went away, and witness went up stairs to the drawing-room; but he had scarcely got to the top of the stairs when he found that the prisoner had followed him. He again asked for Mr. O'Connor, and appeared disposed to persist in saying that he did live there. Mr. Davis said, "I told you before that he did not live here :" and after some hesitation the prisoner went down, but o shut it, he turned round and smashed the glass to atoms.—Mr. Jardine asked the prisoner what he had to having lost his character no person would employ him; say to the charge.—The prisoner said, in the first place, the pangs of hunger impelled him to take the articles I beg to say I have not the means of paying so large a sum as £10; some smaller sum, perhaps, I might pay. to conceal the facts, and would prefer being sent to If I had known what I had been about, of course I should not have done what I did, so far at least as worldly prudence is concerned. I should also tell your worship that I have had no sleep for many nights past, in consequence of the annoyance I have experienced from Mr. O'Connor and several other riotous persons making a disturbance about my apartments. From that cause I have had no sleep for the last six nights; what little I have had was one afternoon, during the day time. Now that, as your worship must be well aware, makes a great difference in the bearing of a person, and gives the imagination a great predomination over the judgment. That being the case, I dare say I should not give a very good explanation of my conduct; but, perhaps, your worship would rather that I should give even a bad explanation than none at all (a laugh.)-Two persons who knew the prisoner (he odged with one of them) stated that he had for some time complained of noises in his head, and had fancied persons made a noise near his room; but he had not before known him to imagine Mr. O'C. to be one of those who annoyed him. He was a person of education and general mildness of demeanour. He never drank anything but cocoa and water. His family lived at Brighton, but were rather poor in circumstances,-Mr. Jardine, seeing that the prisoner was evidently insane, directed that he should be taken to the surgeon of St. Martin's parish, and fter a medical opinion had been obtained, he would make an order respecting him. The magistrate told Mr. Canton that he regretted there was little chance of his getting paid for the damage done. The fact of it being over £5, took it out of his jurisdiction. If the relations of the prisoner should be in a situation to pay, he would advise

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TUESDAY .- EMBEZZLEMENT, -- Frederick William Parker, formerly clerk to Mr. Winch, livery-stable keeper, Great Windmill-street, was brought up for final examination, charged with having embezzled various sums of nation, charged with having embezzled various sums of money belonging to his employer. The particulars of this case have already been made public. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on two charges. The prisoner, although a married man, and his wife confined not more than three weeks ago, was paying his attention to a bar-maid in the Haymarket, and preparations for a second marriage were so far advanced that banns were reported to have been put up at a church on the other side of the water only the Sunday before the prisoner's apprehension. soner's apprehension.

CLERKENWELL

TUESDAY .- STABBING .- William Benny was charged with attempting to stab his wife. The prisoner, on the previous evening, asked his wife to give him some noney; she declared she had given him all she had. She left the house, and went into a grocer's shop, and directed Tilt, the usher, to present her with a trifling gratuity in acknowledgment of her humane and courageous behaviour. A decent-looking man, who said he jeeting from her husband's hand. The prisoner was has been anticipated with great curiosity ever since M.

TUESDAY .- BRUTAL PARENTS .- CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—Dunn, one of the beadles of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, accompanied by a number of the inhabitants of Hooper-street, Westminster-road, entered the bitants of Hooper-street, Westminster-road, entered the court, and complained of the gross and inhuman treatment of a child named Pratt by its parents. A decentlooking woman entered the witness-box, and stated that he lived next door to the parents of the child, and that ooth herself and her family were frequently disturbed and hocked by the piteous cries of the little fellow. His parents, who were woodcutters, were in the habit of returning home at the most unseasonable hours, and it appeared to be the constant habit of one or other of them, on entering their room, to beat the child in the most cruel nanner. On that morning witness heard the little fellow's cries on two occasions, the first time about two o'clock, and the last about eight, and upon subsequently seeing him she examined his person, and found him in the most shocking state. The poor child, who is only five years of age, was here exhibited to Mr. Henry, and presented a shocking spectacle. His face, neck, arms, loins, back, and legs were covered with livid marks, some of which had evidently been the result of violence inflicted THURSDAY,-Suspected Murder,-Mr. Bingham was at different times, but most of them had been recently caused. The magistrate turned away quite shocked at the scene, and directed that a warrant should at once be issued against the father, who had inflicted the injuries on that morning, and that it be executed without delay. Mr. Henry also directed that the child should be at once conveyed to Lambeth workhouse, and attended by the

WEDNESDAY.-Robert Pratt, for whose apprehension a warrant had been granted on the preceding day, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Henry, on a charge of of purpose, the impression left on the whole of the audience ll-treating his son, Richard Pratt, a child of five and ia half years old. Eliza Kingate gave evidence of the fall of the curtain seemed to be that they had witnessed a great work, new to them from its extreme simplicity, and striking by its deep solemnity. The audience at the descent of the curtain were most clamorous in their applause. It was announced that Antione would be repeated on Saturday. This announcement was received amined: one of them, a tradesman who lives opposite the frightful cruelty perpetrated by the unnatural parent on on the preceding day. Four other witnesses were examined; one of them, a tradesman who lives opposite the prisoner, added that one day he heard a violent screaming issue from Pratt's house, and on hurrying across and looking through the window, he saw the child hanging from the top baluster by a rope, with a noose round his neck, and his feet about six inches from the ground. He attempting to hang the little fellow, but his impression was that he had been tied to the top baluster, and by endeavouring to release himself had got into the position which he had before described, and had he not been ob-

for forgiveness; he had fought bravely his country's battles, but the lumbago, and the parting glass with the old year, had overcome his reason ..- Upon the understanding up from a ditch skirting the footpath, and who called out that the prisoner would turn over a new leaf with the services, he was disposed to let him off .- The prisoner

WEDNESDAY,-INFAMOUS TREATMENT OF A CHILD .-A respectable looking elderly man solicited the magistrate's interference in a revolting case of cruelty, of which his granddaughter had been the victim. He stated, that about ten months since Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, the widow of from their house, her husband thought it would be an officer, residing at Bolingbroke-place, Battersea, proposed to take his grandchild off his hands and bring her up as her own. She said she would perform the duties ing gentleman, which had been picked up by two of a parent towards the little girl, and she should live with her as a companion. To this proposition he assatisfied from its appearance that it must have been struck sented. He went to see the child two or three times up violently by some heavy instrument, as the crown was to four months since, when it was apparently doing well: he had no opportunity of speaking to his grandchild to the very brim. Mr. Bingham said he thought he had alone, and Mrs. Ross suggested that he had better disheard quite sufficient to justify him in entertaining a continue his visits, as it only made the child unsettled in should, therefore, immediately communicate with Mr. child until she was brought home by Mrs. Ross in a most s, and when the door was opened drawn off from that part of the caual in which the body of nied him to Ireland.—Mrs. Smith, a bonnet-maker of The child was ravenous for food; her bones almost broke through the skin, her body was covered with bruises and sores, and her feet was one mass of blood and corruption. -The grandfather said, they had made inquiries in the neighbourhood, and learned that Mrs. Ross, who lived alone, and made the poor child her servant, had been seen to strike her, and to drag her up and down the garden by her ears until they were absolutely torn and bleeding. They would prove also that Mrs. Ross made the child sleep on the door-mats, and frequently left her locked up in the house without food or firing for many hours together. She had also been seen at work, such as was only fit for a

the circumstance of his jacket being found in the tion of the property, all of which was identified by the night, and conveyed her to the Wandsworth police the conveyed her to the wandsworth police prosecutor. Several witnesses were examined, and Mr. station. She expressed much surprise at being taken public. into custody, and said she had always behaved kindly to the girl, and only corrected her when she deserved it. At Samuel Gregory, a person whose manner indicated a great | the station house, whilst the charge was being taken, the really popular theatre. The play was Sir Edward accused suddenly fell to the ground, exclaiming, that she Litton Bulwer's, Lady of Lyons; or, Love and Jardine, charged with having broken plate-glass worth was bleeding to death. Mr. Finch, the divisional sur-£10, at the house of Mr. Canton, the dentist, in St. geon, was sent for, and ordered her immediate removal to characters were sustained as they can only be sus-Martin's-lane.—Mr. Davis, a solicitor, stated that he was the Wandsworth Union, where she received the care her tained at this theatre. Mr. Phelps as Claude Mel-Martin's-lane.—Mr. Davis, a solicitor, stated that he was at Mr. Canton's house on Monday evening, when the prisoner came and asked for Mr. Feargus O'Connor. He case demanded. She is still in a precarious state, and motte, Mrs. Warner as Pauline Deschappelles, and Mr. G. Bennett as General Dumas, are especially deserved the case demanded. She is still in a precarious state, and motte, Mrs. Warner as Pauline Deschappelles, and Mr. G. Bennett as General Dumas, are especially deserved the case demanded. She is still in a precarious state, and motte, Mrs. Warner as Pauline Deschappelles, and Mr. G. Bennett as General Dumas, are especially deserved the case demanded. told him that that gentleman did not live there, and he with danger. Mr. Paynter, under these circumstances, remanded her case until a future day. SOUTHWARK.

THURSDAY .-- A "FREE-BORN ENGLISHMAN,"-Thomas Walsh, a man advanced in years, was charged with stealing a pair of candlesticks from the house of a publican. It appeared the prisoner had just come out of gool, after went into the complainant's house and took a pair of brass candlesticks, with which he was in the act of leavdefence was, that he came out of gaol pennyless; that | Monday. with a view of procuring some food. He had no wish except Friday and Saturday. gaol to remaining at large without the means of subsistence.—He was committed.

The Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.

A new candidate for histrionic honeurs-i. e.. new to the metropolis, made his debut in the character of Hamlet, on Saturday evening. The gentleman is Mr. Henry Betty, son of the celebrated "Young Roscius," as his father was surnamed, at the time when the precocity of his talents for the stage excited so extraordinary an interest. The celebrity of the elder Betty's name still continues, and is no small stock in trade for an aspirant to public favour to commence with; in addition to it, however, Mr. Henry Betty bears a considerable self-acquired reputation from his efforts at the various provincial theatres. In all the nis efforts at the various provincial meatres. In an the physical qualities of an actor, Mr. Betty is not deficient, possessing a tall and commanding figure, considerable grace of manner, a voice which we conceive to be good, although its powers appeared impaired by hoarseness, together with large and well formed features. Of his impersonation of the cheracter of Hamlet while we containly corned to the cheracter of Hamlet while we containly corned to the cheracter of the cherac tion of the character of Hamlet while we certainly cannot regard his efforts as perfect, much may be said in his praise. There was a general show of discretion in his reading, which with one or two exceptions was completely free from any straining after what are called "points, the language being delivered with a straightforward sim plicity; and where earnestness and energy was requisite, he was all-sufficient. His appearance at the commencement of the evening was greeted with cheering marks o encouragement: in the course of the play he was repeatedly and warmly applauded; and at the conclusion, the honours of a recall before the curtain were awarded to him, accompanied by the usual demonstrations of unqua-lified approbation. The characters of *Laertes*, by Mr. James Vining, and *Polonius*, by Mr. Bass, were well sustained. The performance of the latter gentleman, who is from Manchester, deserves particular encomium, as it evinced considerable intelligence and tact. We should not omit mention of Mr. Rogers, who played the First Actor; he delivered his speeches with a neat and emphatic elocu-tion, which occasioned a regret that his services had not timents it is embued with, and in case of action and elegance of deportment left little to be desired. The performance was very successful, as was proved by the loud and frequent applause from all parts of the house. The part of Pauline Deschappelles was ably sustained by Miss A. Mercer. Mr. Bass, as Colonel Damas, astonished the house by the brilliancy of his performance. He is extremely clever, and must become as popular. THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES .- This, perhaps the most

Laurent, the manager of Covent Garden, signified his intention to bring it out; and we are happy to say public curiosity has not been disappointed. It was acticipated that the tragedy must be a failure, or if anything could save it, it would be Mendelssohn's music. How widely different by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was followed by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was followed by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was manager, the actors, and every one employed. Al-though the theatre has not been converted into an antique one for the occasion, the stage has been approximated to the Greek sufficiently to produce an effect both picturesque and satisfactory. The scene represents a procenium. The entrances from the palace are from curtains hung in the centre, and there are doors correctly placed, leading to the interior, and the country abroad. The part of the stage in which the principal characters stand is elevated above the rest, which forms an orchestra, with a Thymele for the chorus. The scene, which was richly decorated with fresco paintings, is admirably excuted by Mr. John Macfarren. Of the actors, we must give the palm to Miss Vandenhoff, who played Antigone. Declaiming with dignity in the early part of the play, where the cost Cross of defining a completely prescripts the where she sets Creen at defiance, completely preserving the stern simplicity of the character, she portrayed the concluding despair of Antigone, when she utters wild lyric effusions in her grief, with a mournfulness, and at the same time with a sculptural elegance of gesture, that produced an effect perfectly electrical, and totally unlike anything that we have seen. Waving her arms in despondency to the chorus, flinging the hair from her forehead, drop-ping her hands in the last dead calm of grief, and finally leaving the stage with eyes now cast to the ground, now raised to heaven, as if in hopeless supplication,—she formed a series of really beautiful pictures,—or, shall we say, statues. The dignity of Creon was well supported by Mr. Vandenhoff. There were some fine points in his performance. We may instance the dropping on the ground, when soul-stricken by the news that Eurydice has killed herself. The rest of the performers acted their parts in a manner every way satisfactory. The tragedy, as we have said, succeeded most triumphantly in spite of the music, and though the choruses were hissed with great intensity

THE PRINCESS'S. Mr. Maddox produced another of his Anglo-Italian operatic versions on Monday evening—Rossini's L'Italiana in Algeri, one of the earliest of that composer's works. from the top baluster by a rope, with a noose round his neck, and his feet about six inches from the ground. He instantly forced open the window sufficiently to put in a lad who was in his employment, and who cut the child down. The witness added that he did not impute to the did not impute to the commission of the carness of that composers works. The plot is highly comic, and its purport may be put into a small compass. Mustapha, the Bey of Algiers, is tired of his wife Elvira, and he commissions the chief of cunuchs to get him another. The emissary, in consequence, kidneps an Italian lady, Isabella, and her guardian Taddeo. prisoner or the others in the house the dreadful crime of The lady turns out to be the lover of Lindor, a captive in The lady turns out to be the lover of Lindor, a captive in the hands of the Bey, and, pretending to receive the Bey's addresses with pleasure, she, in conjunction with Lindor, takes advantage of his admiration and foolishness, and at length entraps him into an elaborate and diverting hoax, during the progress of which every one escapes, leaving the Bey alone in a state of rage and mortification. Miss served so soon his death in a few moments must have been the consequence. The prisoner declared that the greater part of what the witnesses had stated was false, and wished to have the child examined. He was remanded.

Seeing the Old Year out, and the new one in.—The Magistrate: The old year out and the new one in.—The Magistrate:

With na state of rage and mortification. Miss condition, miss part of what the witnesses had stated was false, and wished to have the child examined. He was remanded.

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Seeing the Old Year out, and the new one in.—The Magistrate:

Will Mr. Leftler laboured hard to be droll as Taddeo. The Bey was in the hands of Mr. P. Corri, who sang the airy phrases of Rossini's music with a fine Irish brogue and other eccentricities. In the last scene, when in the course of the hoax he slips off his loose Algerine costume and the new one in.—The Magistrate:

Will Discover the Bey alone in a state of rage and mortification. Miss condition with neatness and brilliancy, and appeared to be more at home than in the Castle of Aymon. Mr. Allen was the letter above quoted. The names of the letter above quoted. The names of the exercise; while Mr. Leftler laboured hard to be droll as Taddeo. The Bey was in the hands of Mr. P. Corri, who sang the airy phrases of Rossini's music with a fine Irish brogue and other eccentricities. In the last scene, when in the course of the new one in which he had acted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

More Shipwrecks.—Late on Sunday night week a schooner, the Minerva, belonging to St. Iyes, foun-

We dropped into this well-conducted theatre on Tuesday evening, but too late to witness the commencement of the new drama which Mr. Osbaldiston has this week produced for the entertainment of his patrons; we, however, saw sufficient to induce us to give our full approval to the new pièce—an approval which seemed to be universally enter-Hopley, the popularity of which this new piece bids fair to rival. It is entitled Marianne, the Child of Charity, and details the adventures of a poor but virtuous girl, Marianne, who is supposed to be a mere child of charity, but who eventually proves to be the heiges of proves to be the heiress of immense wealth. The part of Marianne was well performed by Miss Vincent.
Mr. Osbaldiston admirably performed the part of Captain
Sefton, the father of Marianne, who had been supposed to
be dead, but who returns from slavery in time to rescue be dead, but who returns from slavery in time to rescue his daughter from the plots of her enemies. Grubwig, a rascally lawyer, and Sir Nicodemus Sefton, a blackguardly sporting character, were well acted by Mr. Esser Jones and Mr. T. Higgie. Mr. W. Searle was very successful in the character of a desperado, named Nightshade. Mr. John Herbert, as Job Scroggs, a cat's-meat vendon, kept the house in a roar of laughter the whole time he was on the stage; and Miss E.Terr y, as Miss Charlotte Todd, a gay lady of fashion, was excellent. The curtain descended amidst an unanimousroar of applause; and the piece was announced to be performed every evening till further notice. The laughable drama, entitled Wuful Murder, followed and best the house in a continual the heard quite sufficient to justify him in entertaining a continue his visits, as a constitue in time. The laughapie graina, entitied wifine Murder, followed, and kept the house in a continued fit of good OLYMPIC.

had enlisted for a soldier, and the mother had accompanied him to Ireland.—Mrs. Smith, a bonnet-maker of Westminster, said that on Monday, about half-past eight o'clock, she found the child standing at the shop-door; she was in a most horrible state of emaciation. In fact, Graysdale, and Mrs. W. West sustained the character of the horizon. The piece consists of a strange modes of the Holes (William Miles) of London and the Nim. the heroine. The piece consists of a strange medley of the Helen (William Miles), of London, and the Nimshe could compare her to nothing else than a living skele-ton. Her clothes were ragged; the shoes she had on did not protect her feet, which were bleeding very much and full of sores. She asked the child how she had come full of sores. She asked the child how she had come and other incidents "by flood and field." The drama afthere, and she said Mrs. Ross had brought her there; that fords scope for the display of Mr. Rayner's peculiar they had walked all the way from Battersea, and that that forte and powerful talents, and most ably he acquitted himperson had left her. telling her never to come back again. self in both the whiriwing of passion and the subdued pathos by which some of the scenes were distinguished. The audience were extremely liberal in their plaudits. Mrs. W. West laboured hard and successfully to make the most of an indifferent part. The house was well at Dreadful Disaster at Sea.—Immense Loss of

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. The first of "Batty's Equestrian Morning Fêtes,

STEALING BRASS.—John Mahoney, an apprentice There were also 146 yards of linen, being eight pieces, assaulting, abusing, and starving Caroline Johnson, a Steed, Taglioni," trained by Mr. R. Smith, excited to Mr. Dunkin, the extensive engineer, of the Blue with some remnants, and eighty-two yards of lavender- child not eight years of age, was placed in the hands of much applause. The Southern American Minstrels to Mr. Dunkin, the extensive engineer, of the Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, was charged with robbing his employer of a considerable quantity of brass-work.

The discovery of the prisoner's dishonesty arose from the ground in the converged by the prisoner's dishonesty arose from the ground in the converged by the prisoner's dishonesty arose from the property of the property of the prisoner's dishonesty arose from the property of the prisoner's dishonest

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., we visited this

SADLER'S WELLS.

The house was a complete overflow. The Pride. ing of commendation: their acting elicited frequent marks of approbation. GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

At the present holiday time the publication of the following list of public exhibitions, which may be seen free of charge, may be useful to our London readers. The British Museum, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury .having suffered six months' imprisonment, and that he | This great national exhibition, with its extensive and recent additions, will afford ample amusement to the admirer of natural history, and materially assist the research just as he got outside the door, and Mr. Davis was about ing, when he was taken into custody. The prisoner's of the antiquarian—open on Thursday, Friday, and The National Gallery, Trafalgar-square.—Large collection of pictures, by ancient and modern masters—any day

East India Company's Museum, East India House .- Large collection of objects of interest from the Eastern world-

on Saturday. Geological Museum, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.--Most nteresting collection of geological specimens and remains in natural history—Daily. London Missionary Museum, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields.

-Heathen and other curiosities brought home by the missionary preachers of the society from every quarter of the globe. This collection has been made with great care, and is highly interesting-Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—This museum, founded by the celebrated John Hunter, contains almost innumerable objects of interest, amongst which are the skeleton of O'Brian, the Irish

weigh but six pounds .- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-Inn Fields .- Thursday and Friday.

giant (nearly eight feet in height), and of Miss Crea-

chame, the Sicilian dwarf, who, when alive, was stated to

Government School of Design, Somerset House, Strand. United Service Museum, Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall An immense collection of naval and military trophies, brought from all parts of the world,-Saturday-any other day by a member's order.

Royal Gardens, Kew .- Daily. Hampton Court Palace.-This ancient palace can b seen daily (Friday excepted).

Greenwich Hospital and Painted Hall .- Friday. Dulwich Gallery of Paintings .- Every day, except Fri-

The following also may be viewed, by obtaining a mem ber's order :- Society of Arts, Adelphi; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Asiatic Museum, Graftonstreet; Entomological Museum, Bond-street; Linnæan Collection, Soho-square; Botanic Gardens, Chelsea Economic Geology Museum, Horticultural Gardens, Chis wick; Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's park; and the Stafford Gallery, Belgrave-square.

Irish Movements. IRELAND.-REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN. -- MONDAY .- The usual weekly meeting of

the Repeal Association was held this day. The proceedings were devoid of even a particle of interest.

Mr. O. N. Daunt presided, and Mr. Ray, Mr. S.
O'Brien, and Mr. Grattan severally addressed the meeting. The rent for the week, including £40 from the Repealers of Australia, was announced to be £178 16s.

REPEAL IN LONDON.—THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 2. by Mr. W. Dear, English gentleman, who said he was on the same day. opening of Parliament had been postponed until Easter Monday, when delegates from all parts of England and Scotland would be present. But though the law prohibited delegates from Ireland, there was no law to prohibit visitors from attending. Mr. Dear then passed a high eulogium upon the Repealers of London, and sat down loudly cheered. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Collins, R.W., and Mr. Reading, R.W. Several new associates were en

DRURY-LANE WARD, Craven's Head, Drury-lane. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Barnes, an English gentleman, presided. The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Denis Lane, R.W. Mr. Harrington also addressed the meeting, and several members LORD FRENCH'S WARD .- On Sunday evening las

a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the long room at the Fountain and Still, Golden-lane Mr. T. Lally, R.W. and V., in the chair. Mr. P Calanan, R.W., Dr. Looney, Messrs. Collins, Healey, and M'Carthy addressed the meeting. In Greenwich and Deptford the cause progresse

admirably, under the fostering care and experience of

WASHINGTON WARD, Cable-street, Wellclose-square —At the last meeting of this Ward there could not have been less than 700 persons present. The meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. W. J. eight o'clock, O'Connell, inspector-general.

ALDERSGATE WARD, Sun Tavern, London-Wall .-At the last meeting of this Ward, Mr. Murphy in the chair, it was severally addressed by Messrs. Peckham and Looney.

MR. W. J. O'CONNELL, Inspector-general, will attend the Inspector-general's Ward, Prince's Head, Storey's-gate, Westminster; and the Lincoln's-innfields Ward, Temperance Hall, Clement's - lane, Strand, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 5.

BRIGHTON CONCILIATION WARD.—At the last meeting Mr. Guiness, of Dublin, presided. A letter was read by Mr. Freel, R.W., which he had received from Mr. Ray, the secretary of the Association in Dublin; the following is an extract:-"That some persons professing Chartist and Socialist principle have got in amongst you, and you are bound to prove that you are determined now, as ever, to exclude from our body such dangerous characters." It ap-Association, which were returned, and which led to the letter above quoted. The names of the parties

schooner, the Minerva, belonging to St. Ives, foun-dered off St. Eval's Head. She was laden with copper ore from Wales, and a heavy gale springing up on the night previous, she sprung a leak, and although the pumps were worked, the water so rapidly gained upon them in the hold that the crew, for the preservation of life took to the best statement. servation of life, took to the boat, and within a quarter of an hour afterwards she sunk into deep water. On Sunday a shipwreck, very nearly attended with the most lamentable results, happened on the coast of Ennismore, Ireland, to the Lady Grace, a schooner, belonging to Kilrush. She was from Glasgow, running to that port, when, by some unlucky chance, she was driven by a north-easterly gale upon a reef of rocks, north of Hinehead, a few miles from Ennismore. The crew were lashed to the rigging, and after great difficulty were saved, and got ashore. Early on Monday morning a fine new barque, called the Taegar, Captain Reddington master, belonging to Liverpool, was wreched on the Blackwater Bank. There being much wind from the eastward, and much surf among the breakers, the crew took to the boats, and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The wreck lies in a most dangerous position, and there is no doubt will shortly go to pieces. A large Prussian steamer, named the Prince, is announced to be wrecked humour until the commencement of the pantomime, the near Mongenok. She is valued at £17,000, but there is no knowing as yet whether any lives are lost. In the course of Christmas-day a small vessel, suprod, of Aberdeen, both wrecked on the northern coast. The ship Francis, of Liverpool, Captain Shap, sunk in Mumble Bay in October last, having a valuable cargo of copper ore from Valparaiso, bound to Swansea. The crew of the American liner, Eli-DREADFUL DISASTER AT SEA.-IMMENSE LOSS OF

SHIPPING.-MARSEILLES, DEC. 28.-We continue to receive from all quarters the most dreadful accounts The first of "Batty's Equestrian Morning Fêtes, and Fashionable Day Performances, commencing at half-past one, and terminating at half-past three," was given on Monday. The programme included a variety of novel acts of horsemanship; the songs, &c., of "the Southern Minstrels, Messrs. Woolcot, Robbins Posker and King in their American pationalisms."

It appears committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than eighty vessels were lost in the Black Sea, the greater portion of them insured in France. The following is an extract of a letter written by a mercantile house at Tagarog:—

"I am sorry to have to inform you that six English was an extract of a letter written by a mercantile house at Tagarog:—

"I am sorry to have to inform you that six English was all was in the letter gale." he returned on the Thursday following, when he found that his premises had been broken open; and property amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The articles produced formed a portion of it, consisting of pieces of linen, worth £20, and a great coat, the price of which was £4, which was £ bins, Parker, and King, in their American nationali- vessels, laden and ready to sail, were, in the late gale,

Bradford Woolcombers.—On Monday, a meeting of the woolcombers in the employ of Mr. Willett, was amounting to 7s., and in some instances, 8s. in a week's work. A deputation was appointed, whose labours we regret to say were useless, and a general meeting of the Woolcombers will be held on Monday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at six o'clock Several employers having announced their intention of following the steps of Mr. Willett, the prospett of the workmen are gloomy in the extreme.

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE RUNNING HORSE SA

JANUARY 4, 1845.

CIETY OF CARPENTERS.—On Monday evening, Decen ber 30th, 1844, the quarterly meeting of the above society was held at the Running Horse, Duke-stree Grosvenor-square. Mr. J. W. Young, President the society, occupied the chair. Messrs. Stallwood and Dowling were introduced as a deputation from the "Duncombe Testimonial" Central Committee and were most courteously received. The deputation having briefly addressed the meeting, withdrew. after which Mr. James Grassby, in an eloquent speech, detailed the many virtues of the patriotic Duncombe, and concluded by moving that the sun of £10 be voted from the funds of the society to the of £10 be voted from the runus of the solvey to the "Duncombe Testimonial." The motion having beta duly seconded, Mr. Heath said the Running Horse Society of Carpenters had achieved fame for taking the lead in good and patriotic works (cheers); and he was sure they would not be backward in exhibit. ing to the world their gratitude for the great services rendered them by T. S. Duncombe, M.P. (Cheers, He would therefore move, as an amendment, that the sum of £20 be given as their quota to the Dur. combe Testimohial. The amendment having been duly seconded, the President put the questions to the vote, when the amendment of Mr. Heath for £20 Wa unanimously adopted amid loud cheers. The deputation was then called in, and the President having stated to them the resolution come to by the societ Messrs. Dowling and Stallwood, in the name of the Central Committee, returned their thanks and re

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL, Central Committee Trades, &c., Saville-house, Leicester-square, Well nesday Evening, January 1st, 1845; Mr. J. Grassby the chair.—Mr. J. Whetstone, steward to the Rus ning-horse Society of Carpenters, attended, and handed in the £20 voted by that Society on Monda evening. A letter was read from Mr. Drury, seere tary to the Trades of Sheffield, to Mr. Duncombe and also one from Mr. Duncombe, in reply. This correspondence was deemed of such importance that it was resolved that the offer of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., be accepted; and that ten thousand copies by printed for circulation amongst the Trades. letter was read from R. Norman, Esq., the treasurer apologising for non-attendance, and acknowledging the receipt of the £20 from the Corkcutters' Society A letter was read from Mr. Kibbey, Tiverton, an. nouncing £5 5s. from two other gentlemen in that borough; and that all sums collected would be for. warded to the treasurer in a few days. A letter was read announcing that the Associated Trades of Dublin had taken up the Testimonial with spirit. letter was also received from Mr. C. Pavitt, Boot. closer, enclosing £1 4s. 8d., the subscription of a few Shoemakers in the city of Oxford.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The central committee will meet for the dispatch of business, at Saville House, Leicester-square, on Wednesday evening next, January the 8th, at half-past eight precisely.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO DRURT

LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert tended by a numerous suite, visited the on Friday evening, to witness the perf cessful pantomime of Harlequin and which theywere highly entertain

Forthcoming Chi

CITY OF LONDON.-The pu resumed in the Chartist Hall, Sunday morning next, January —A meeting of the shareholde. will be held in the Coffee Roon-

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.-Mr lecture in the St. George's Temper friars-road, corner of Webber-stree. ing next, January 5th, at seven pro CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH, -- A

ield at the Montpelier Tavern, Walwo day evening next, January 6th, at eight o'clock HAMMERSMITH .- A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, on Tuesday evening, January

7th, at eight precisely. Somerstown.—Mr. P. M'Grath, president of the Executive, will lecture on Free Trade, at the Brickayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past

White-house, St. Mary-street, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at half-past seven. Tower Hamlets .- Mr. John Sewell will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening next, January 5th, at seven

o'clock precisely. WESTMINSTER.-- A lecture will be delivered in the Assembly Room, Clock-house, Castle-street, Leicuster-square, on Sunday evening next, January 5th,

by Mr. Gardner, at seven o'clock. KING OF PRUSSIA, TOOLEY-STREET.—The members

of the St. John's and St. Olave's locality are requested to attend on Tuesday evening next, at TURNAGAIN-LANE.—The members of this locality are

requested to meet, at eight o'clock, on Tuesday evening next, January 7th, when T. S. Duncombe's letter will be taken into consideration. WHITTINGTON AND CAT, CHURCH-ROW, BETHYAL-GREEN.—Mr. Sewel will lecture on Sunday evening

next, at eight o'clock. SAFFRON-HILL.—On Tuesday next, January 7th, a meeting will be held at Hopkinson's Coffee-house, Saffron-hill, chair to be taken at half-past eight

o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing this locality. Tower Hamlets.—The general councillors residing in the Tower Hamlets are requested to meet at the Standard of Liberty, 171, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Nortingham .- Mr. Dorman will lecture in the

Chapel, Rice-place, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Subject: A Review of Mr. T. Bailey's pamphlet, entitled the Rights of Labour. The members of the Byron Ward locality will meet at Mr. J. Sweet's on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. NEWCASTLE .- A discussion will take place in Mar-

tin Jude's long room, Three Tuns, Manor-street, next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Subject: Will a Repeal of the Corn Laws, under present circumstances, be peneficial to the Working Classes? All communications to be addressed to James Nisbett, at Mr. Harrison's, tanner, &c., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. MR. Dorle's Last Fortnight's Route. - Bacup.

Jan. 13th; Haslingden, 14th; Accrington, 15th; Oswaldwistle, 16th; Wheatley-lane, 17th; Clitheroe, 18th; Sawley, 19th; Sabden, 20th; Barnoldswick, 21st; Colne, 22d; Barrowford, 23d; Marsden, 24th; Haggate, 25th; Burnley, 26th.

MR. WEST will lecture at the following places ou his route to Macclesfield, where he is going to reside:—Leeds, on Sunday, Jan. 5th; Bradford, Monday, 6th; Hebden Bridge, Tuesday, 7th; Todmorden, Wednesday, 8th; and at the Carpenters' Hall,

Manchester, Sunday, 12th. West Riding Delegate Meeting.—This meeting will be held in the Working Man's Hall, Bulleloslane, Halifax, on Sunday, Jan. 12th, 1845, to com-

mence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. HALIFAX.—The adjourned discussion on Mr. 4. Hanson's plan will take place in the large room, Bullclose-lane, on Sunday, Jan 12th, at two o'clock in the

afternoon. Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a discourse in the same place at half-past six in the evening. NORTHAMPTON.—The members of the New Locality will meet in the Association Room, Golden Lion, Castle-street, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Clarke will lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street, on Sunday, Jan. 5th, at half-past six o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS OF DERBY are requested to attend a general meeting, on Sunday next, January 5th, at six o'clock in the evening; to be held at Mr. Thomas Chester's, No. 10, Castle-place, Siddel's Lanc. All communications for the Chartist Association of Derby, must, in future, be directed to Mr. William Chandler, Upper Brook-street, Derby.

MR. JAMES LEACH will lecture in the National Charter Association Room, Bank-street, Great George-street, Salford, on Sunday, January 5th, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. A members meeting will take place in the above room on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Chartist of Salford are requested to meet in the above roof on Tuesday evening next.

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Saturday, January 4, 1845,