BELGIUM.

(FROM "OUR OWN" LAND "COMMISSIONER.") LETTER I.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Mr Dear Friends,-As I have ever entertained the opinion that a just appropriation and judicious management of the land of a country can alone ensure the happiness of all, and at the same time destroy that frightful inequality of class which the creation of too much fictitious wealth made from other sources. has engendered in your own countries; as such has ever been my opinion, you will of course expect a more comprehensive correspondence from me, than the mere recital of the system of agriculture practised in Belgium. You will expect me to deduce the good in the institutions of Belgium from that source from which alone good can spring; namely, from an appreciate of nappy individuals; from that social state of which the government of a country must be the actual as well as the virtual representation. When we see fends in England, and hear of them in Ireland, the press of the two countries invariably of pure French brandy, for which I paid eightpencepoint to the restlessness of the English people, and to the religion of the Irish, as the grand causes of dissatisfaction; leaving the "CREAT FACT" altogether out of sight—the fact that a government of centralization is but the representation of the communism of the wealthy; elected by capitalists, whether of land or money, for the mere purpose of administering the labour-wealth of the country to the wants, the whims, and the necessities of the privileged. When I see an empire, perhaps the richest in the known world, both as to land and climate, with a population unsurpassed by any other in skill and industry, depending for its very existence as an empire upon the rule of the policeman's staff and the soldier's musket; with a majority of its people opposed to all existing institutions; and when, on the other hand, I and a country miserably poor in soil, with a people not only reconciled to its institutions, but protective of its laws, and happy under their administration, I am naturally led to an investigation of this great anomaly.

I have designated England as being rich in soil, and genial in climate. No doubt those of my readers of England urged as a reason for abandoning the growth of corn altogether, and who have heard so much of the richness and fertility of the land of Belgium and of other countries, will have received an impression that these assertions are true; whereas I can now speak from experience, having seen as much, or perhaps more, of the different descriptions of the soil of Belgium, within one week, as any other person has seen of it within the same time. You will be astonished to hear, then, that the land of Belgium is far inferior to land in England that lets for one pound an acre, as the land that lets for one pound there, is to land that lets for five pounds an acre. In fact, I have not seen many acres of land in Belgium that would let at a large-farm rent in England, in the best farming districts, for one pound the acre: and here it lets for £1, £5, £6, and up to £9 the acre: thus verifying my oft-repeated assertion, that the

worth of land in the retail market is as yet unknown. Having said so much by way of preface, I shall now describe my tour, which has been one uninterrupted scene of unmixed pleasure and delight; and if I see Leopeld in the park to-day, where, I am told, he walks with the Queen almost every day amongst the MAN THAT SALUTES HIM, much as I hate "kings," I will take off my hat to the head of such Institutions as I have seen. On this day week (Sunday) I arrived at Ostend from Dover, after a horribly boistcrous passage of seven hours, being nearly three hours more than the average run: and I, and every soul on board, except the sailers, were as sick as sick could be the whole time. On landing I was struck with the military appearance of all around me, and all that I came in contact with; but I very soon learned from the demeanour of all, that they were soldiers whose duty it was to protect me and mine, and to administer in every possible way to my convenience. They performed the duty of searching my luggage with a perfect absence of all harshness; and having lost the key of a travelling bag, I asked them to force the lock open, upon which a superior officer of customs was called, who, having taken off his hat, and having saluted me, put the bag outside, and handing it to me, said, in French, "No, no, sir; I will not force it open: I take your word to be correct." This first introduction to the officer of the ruflian at Brighton, who, on my landing from Dicppe some years ago, snatched my bag out of my hand and All the cattle and sheep are kept in the houses. It threatened to keep it, if I could not find the key instantly. As you don't want to hear anything about in which the young women handle all their implejetties, and breakwaters, and fortifications, in all of ments of agriculture; and still more beautiful to see to what will interest you more. I was up at six housekeeping, managing the domestic concerns. o'clock on Monday morning, and proceeded about seven to view the several market places where the peasants In the first market there were women with eggs, butter, and milk, all dressed in a style of the most fascinating neatness. Each wore long gold earnings and large brooches in their shawls. Each had on, also, a neat cap, the border beautifully quilled; and a coloured handkerchief, tied over it, and under the chin, appeared to be the great pride of all. I wish much so that a girl of sixteen or seventeen years of to which some had walked a distance of three miles with their produce. There was not a stunted one, amongst them; and not a single policeman to keep God, since I came to this paradise of places. In the second market place there were vegetables and potherbs of all sorts. Men and women stood mingled together, laughing and talking cheerfully. The shopthey wanted, and the "most respectable" purchasers commenced with a most kindly and polite salutation, which was as courteously returned by the peasant. I bought some fruit, and get a paper bag full of the family's support; and his land is not worth onething seemed to invite you to taste: all looked so deliciously clean. Leaving this market, I went to the fish market, where everything was equally well arranged. Having learned that the peasants who brought the vegetables and herbs to market came principally from a little village called Oldenberg, about three miles distant, I went by railway to a stamiles. I had an introduction to a Mr. Bellroache, an English gentleman, who is a banker at Ostend, and resides for the most part at the Café Swiss-the Swiss Coffee-house; and whose servants I was told spoke English very well. Unfortunately, however, Mr. B. and his servants had left the village that morning for Ostend; and I could not find a single guide. There were only two persons in the village who could speak French: and not one who could speak English. The language is Flemish; so I was ne much information; so I walked through seme of the gardens to judge for myself, from their appearance too, is Catholic. and the appearance of the tenantry. It would be quite impossible, an absolute impossibility, to describe houses are as neat as neat can be; and the people

trained to a very thin paling-not to take up much

inches thick, and are kept neatly trimmed. The

determined to see what I could, I "poked my nose"

schoolmaster; and offered to play some German airs

for me, with variations; but as I had not time, he

took me into his garden, which was very nicely kept.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Not a morsel of ground is allowed to go to "waste" in Belgium; and that is the great sceret of the na-

tional prosperity, which is increasing rapidly evera When I had concluded my ramble, I returned to the Café Swiss, and had an excellent dinner of broiled lamb, and bread, and butter, and cheese, and a glass sevenpence halfpenny for dinner, and a halfpenny for a small glass of brandy. I went into some publichouses, which were extremely neat. They mainly consist of one very large room, where the peasants and shopkeepers meet in common, and play a very curious game, which I can neither spell nor well describe. They drink very little of anything; but what they do drink is principally a very thin sour beer; but they like it. I spent about three and a half hours in this village of happy contentment, and returned to the station to start for Brussele, the capital of Belgium. And here I must describe the railway arrangements, which is another great "Institution," governed likewise by the system of agriculture. An English stranger, who merely entered a Belgium "station," would be horrified at its first appearance. You see would be forrified at its first appearance. Let see of a revolution, sin-water there is no donot much all the officers in military uniform, with large moustachies and swords. The railroads all belong to Government, and are national property. Here, as at the Custom-house, I soon learned that the business at the Custom-house, I soon learned that the business of every officer, from the lowest to the highest, was it. There were few persons in the streets, not cer- are absolutely prohibited, where, from the number of to insure the comfort and convenience of the passengers. You have only to complain of any irregularity, that anything extraordinary was about to occur. At assemblies. The formation of closed societies, under who have heard the unfertile soil and ungenial climate and without the slightest bluster, or even apparent the moment of the greatest stillness, a few minutes whatever name they may appear, is also forbidden. effort, it is instantly corrected, the officer apologising after ten o'clock, four volleys of musketry were sud- It is stated in some of the German papers that M. for any inconvenience you may have suffered. He knows that he is the public servant, and conducts himself as such. Now a word on the travelling. There are third class carriages attached to every shut: and every one believed that a terrible struggle train, and placed in the very best situation, between of some kind or other was about to take place. In the first and second class carriages, for shelter. They less than a quarter of an hour nothing was to be seen the first and second class carriages, for shelter. They are furnished with comfortable seats, either with back, front, or side to the engine. My business being | del Sol. to see the country and "the people," I took my place in a third class carriage for Brussels, a distance of eighty-two miles, and for which I paid 3s. 114d., or very little more than one halfpenny a mile. In the second class, which are all enclosed and provided with comfertable cushions, you go from Ostend to Cologne, 212 miles, for 16s. 7d.; considerably less than one penny a mile. I was at first amazed at the low charge and great attention to the third class passengers: but the riddle was very speedily solved.

At every station the occupants of the third class carriages mainly cleared out, and a fresh batch carriages mainly cleared out, and a fresh batch came in: working men, shopkeepers, and gentlemen and ladies, all conversing familiarly together; the men smoking their pipes, and the women returning from market with their baskels. There was just as much attention paid to the third class passengers as much attention paid to the third class passengers as to those of the first. I very soon saw, from the to which I refer, the other parts were not tranquil. the propriety of returning her the money! The meeting immense length of the train, and the number of Several discharges of musketry and single firing was dispersed by the police and military. I hear, howthird class passengers, that THE LAND was the principal support of the railways. One reason of this cheap travelling is the entirely level country through which the roads are made. I have travelled some of the military. 200 miles by railroad, and have only seen one very short tunnel. The line is quite level with the fields on either side, with the exception of very trifling excavations, very rarely met with. The expense of making the Belgium lines has been about £12,000 a mile; while the English lines have cost somewhere about £60,000 a mile: besides, the Belgian first and second class carriages are not only very much more inexpensive, but much more comfortable, and their stations much more convenient. Before a train starts, a guard in front sounds a trumpet to announce to one behind that he is ready; and when the of one of the regiments of the garrison was shot hinder one answers, then the train starts. All along as he was passing through the Calle de l'eligros, the line from Ostend to Brussels, eighty-two miles, which leads from the Calle Caballero de Gracia into believe (imprisonment). However, they are keeping you can scarcely see a grass field, or a herd of oxen customs contrasted strongly with the conduct of a or cows. Every particle is cultivated up to the edge of the road, and for the most part with green crops.

is remarkably beautiful to see the adroit manner which Ostend is prodigiously rich, I shall bring you the mothers, relieved from all care but that of The mother takes care of the house, while the father and sons and daughters that are able to work, him with his sword. He requested to be taken to stand with their preduce; and, O! what a sight! work in the field; and the eldest of the youngsters that General Cordova, who ordered him off to prison. He are notable to work, takes care of the youngest chil- was liberated this morning. It is to be hoped that dren in the fields, where they sit and play with them, and amuse them under the eye of the father and the elder ones: but at a very young age they weed, and help, with a rope, to draw manure in a wheelbarrow. | movement of Friday night; and if precautions had The land of Belgium is of a light sandy nature; so the English workers could have seen the straight, age will dig briskly by the side of a man, without majestic-looking peasants that I saw in this market, putting her foot to the spade. They have light implements made to suit their strength.

If the land of Belgium was treated like the land nor an unhealthy one, nor an unhappy-looking one of England, it would not produce anything; and it the land of England was cultivated as the land of them in order. I have not seen a policeman, thank Belgium is, it would feed half the world. It would feed three hundred millions of a population. Here I may digress a little, to state what a man who holds three acres told me last evening. His name is Hendrick. He lives at a village called Hofstade, keepers and servants of the town came to buy what | near Alost, the great hop country. He told me that an acre and a "little bit" would support a whole family well, and keep a cow into the bargain. Now. observe, that is-would keep a cow, independent of greengages, plums, and pears for fourpence. Every- fifth part as much as the average land of England. In fact, it is only by the incessant, continuous, digging, weeding, and attention, that the land in this country can be made to produce anything, it is of such an inferior quality.

I must speak more at large hereafter of what I learned from Hendrick and others; and must now close this, my first despatch, with a general outline tion called Plasschendael, pronounced Plasscandale; of what I have learned. I have been over the ground ful whether the authorities will be able to maintain and from thence I walked to Oldenberg, two and a half of Waterloo; and there I learned much about the tranquillity for any length of time. Several persons, system of large farms, and the inestimable system of Poor Law in this country, which should put our and two of them were to be executed on the following tyrant managers of the law to the blush. I have been day.

The mother of General Cordova has had the title and the day. all over a splendid hospital for the sick, and the aged, and infirm, supported by its own land, and managed by twenty-one "Sisters of Charity," in a way that would do any man's heart good to see. Bear in mind that these things are in a purely Roman Catholic country; and bear in mind that the press of England has invariably ascribed the discontent and poverty of the Irish people to their re- before and behind his house, which has two entrances any one can be comfortable in a felon land)." " lie who was one of the two that spoke French. His occupation not being on the land, he could not give classes; and books found and everything needed for said an attempt was made to get in at the latter

I conclude this, my first address, by telling you that the potatoe crop has failed in this country. this village and its circle of gardens to you. In the | More than the year's crop has been lost. I must very extensive districts; and all agree that the crop berri, a little out of the city, there was a row last berry extensive districts; and all agree that the crop berri, a little out of the city, there was a row last berry extensive districts; and civilians were list one without redemption. The King of Relation are as clean and as well dressed as comfort and health is gone without redemption. The King of Belgium require. The whole village is surrounded with is about to assemble Parliament to take the question Sardens; and each garden is enclosed with a hedge into consideration. The potatoes are not as large as walnuts, and are quite rotten. One man had three The hedges are not more than perhaps three pigs killed from eating them, at the other side of Alost. He was digging his potatoes; and had less gardens vary from half an acre to an acre: and than four sacks of what in Ireland we call porcens; there are also orchards every here and there. Being that is, pigs' potatoes; not worth sixpence for the him. The army is beginning to waver, notwithstand-

> we have a LAND PARLIAMENT? Ever your faithful friend and servant, Brussels, Sunday, Sept. 14. Francus O'Connon. blished in Spain.

P.S.—This is Sunday; and all the people are working, just as on any other day: that is, those excitement in the metropolis continues at its height, following resolution: that like. The shops are all open, and the theatres; and all the accounts concur in expressing their apthat like. The shops are all open, and the theatres; prehensions of a further explosion. It now appears and yet this is a Roman Catholic country. So is that the patriots were led into a trap by their sup-

Foreign kntelligence.

SPAIN. ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

failed through the treachery of certain parties whom is something. Despite the long "reign of terror" which has decimated the ranks of the patriots, they are yet formidable; and it is evident lack neither money, arms, or courage to effect their ends. The following account of the attempted revolution we gather from the correspondence of the Times and

MADRID, SEPTEMBER 6. One danger has seareely passed away when an-

Madrid was last night near being made the scene but large bodies of cavalry and infantry moving in the direction of the gate of Alcala and the Pucrta

About the same time a group of persons, who, it is believed, had previously assembled somewhere to the Prussians. She treated the king with such con-El Posito, where the regiment of Navarre was sta- the daughters of the "haute bourgeoise" of Cologne. The tioned. At the same time a company of another challenged the groups of person just mentioned, were cause touched by the hand of one not "noble." (!) She answered with a full discharge of musketry, which was instantly replied to. A detachment issued out on the mount from the barrack of El Posito, and the mount from the barrack of the property of t fired another volley—at whom, however, is not quite clear. The result of these discharges of musketry folgo away. Served her right; these purse-proud bour-

were heard in different parts of the city. A part of ever, that they still contemplate subscribing the money the firing issued from the patrols that were moving amongst themselves, and sending it to England or about, and who discharged their pieces on groups of Ireland, to relieve your starving poor. I hope they will people who did not at once disperse at the approach | do so. John Bull has been made to bleed pretty freely | to make a distinct and complete statement of their receipts

A party of the insurgents proceeded to the house of

Several accidents occurred, not at all extraordinary, from the frequent discharges of musketry that took not said by whom, into the carriages of General Concha, but the horses only were wounded.

M. Mauguin, son of the celebrated French deputy was arrested last night, at ten o'clock, in the Calle Alcala, as he was proceeding to the Calle del Turco to join a musical party which he is in the habit of frequenting. He expostulated with the soldiers, explaining that he was a stranger who had no concern with the political movements, and the only reply made was to beat him with the butts of their muskets He asked to see the officer, who answered by striking the French Ambassador will not allow such an out-

rage to pass unnoticed. SETTEMBER 7 .- It is stated that the Government was aware of every particular connected with the been openly taken they would have prevented the conspirators from making the attempt. There appears to be little doubt that the revolutionists calculated on the co-operation, not only of a portion of the regiments already spoken of, but also of some other battalions forming the garrison. It is also said that the unfortunate young officer who lost his life was not unaware of the existence of the plot, Money had been largely distributed among the troops: Thomas Preston, who had reached the patriarcha 16,000 dollars are spoken of. The Government has Threatening letters have been received

by the Ministers here. One officer is spoken of as having received 8.000 the Captain-General and revealed all he knew. The conspirators intended first to have entered the barracks of El Posito, where they counted on the cowith a discharge of musketry from the windows. Vista, and the barracks, they were to have distributed the arms belonging to the ex-national guard to the mob, and then marched to the centre of the town and occupied the Post-office and Custom-house, where they expected to be aided by the other bat talions they counted on. The usual treachery which is found to prevail, particularly in Spain, when so many are combined, destroyed the whole plan.

Madrid, September 8.—Madrid is still in a state of creat excitement, and it appears extremely doubt- back for support on his son, who has a sickly wife and taken with arms in their hands during the recent disturbances, have been condemned by court martial,

conferred on her of Marchioness of Mendagorria, with letters enclosed one from her husband, the unforseverity (called by the Government "energy") exer- states that he has been compelled to herd with the cised by the general during the recent disturbances at Madrid, Whether the present military governor the most degraded of human kind;" that he has had title is very doubtful. The exasperation against him has now removed to Hobart Town, and settled, and instruction. No secterian teaching whatever. This, said, an attempt was made to get in at the latter entrance. He is the first military commander that has made himself publicly conspicuous and obnoxious. People compare him to Quesada, whose end will probably be his. The state of things and feelings at and family to come to him, as he should then endea- mitant of toil would not cease to exist. This could Madrid is much the same as when Murat and the vour to establish himself as a potter." French were here. An officer dare not go along than half an acre, surrounded with lime trees, that gone; but it will be impossible to get seed for to have been assassinated last night in the Calle de dren of the village play and amuse themselves. The lave spoken to the farmers, and to the gentlemen, in both among the populace and the troops. At Chamwounded.

Revolution is certain at no distant day. correspondent of the Times says :- One conviction presses on us from the occurrences of last night without reference even to former ones, and that is, that the foundation on which Narvaez raised his power seems to be gliding away from him. The staff on which he has leaned is gradually breaking under

Another fact is equally certain—peace, tranquillity, and contentment are far from being as, yet esta-

LATER NEWS .- MADRID, SEPTEMBER 10TH. - The be certain. He had much pleasure in moving the posed friends amongst the military. Two of the ministers, it is said, ensconced in a place of safety, were quietly watching the march of the patriots to the destruction intended for them. It is beyond a doubt that it was the intention of the military to surround the unfortunate men so as to leave no chance of escape, for the purpose of slaughtering every one of Thank God there is vitality in Spain yet! An attempt at revolution was made in Madrid on the night of the 5th inst., and although the attempt of the 5th inst., and although the attempt of the 5th inst., and although the attempt of the 10 inst.) accounts of the 16th left Madrid the court-martial on the revolutionists counted on, still the mere attempt the prisoners, who are to the number of thirty-four. was still sitting. The correspondent of the Chronicle writes—"If the execution of any one of these prisoners takes place, it appears beyond a doubt that the effect of it will be to produce a great degree of excitement in Madrid. Poignards will be called into use, and assassinations are already threatened."

GERMANY.
We have already stated that the public meetings of the"" Protestant Friends" had been prohibited by the police, in consequence of orders from higher av thority. We learn from the Dusseldorf Gazette tient of a revolution, in which there is no doubt much in many places, for instance Konigsberg and Berlin, tainly more than on ordinary occasions at the same members, the difference of rank, or by the place of hour. Nothing was seen or heard which indicated their assemblies, they have the character of popular denly heard from the Calle Alcala, and the gate of Ronge, who arrived at Breslau on the Sth, on Recoletos, which is at one extremity of the Prado. his way to Briez, where he was to preach, was ar-Instantly the few persons who were in the streets rested by the authorities, but after a short detention hastened home. The houses and shops were at once he was released, and allowed to continue his journey.

> VICTORIA'S VISIT-THE "ROYALS" AT LOGGER. HEADS-ROW BETWIXT VIC AND THE GER-MAN BOURGEOISE-THE CONDEMNATION OF THE PARIS CARPENTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Your little Queen has made a pretty mess of her visit near the gate of Recoletos, was seen advancing tempt, that he was glad to get rid of her, and showed that sleadily towards the fountain of Cibele, in the Calle very plainly after her departure. The middle classes too Aleala, and thence proceed towards the barrack of are highly incensed at the contemptuous way she treated daughter of the Mayor of Cologue had to present "her regiment moved towards the same point, and having | Majesty" with a cup of tea, and Vie took not the cup, be-

While this was going on in the quarter of the town insulted Bourgeois of Cologne got up a meeting to discuss for bloodsucking German princes, and it is only fair and payments at the next succeeding quarterly public meet-In the meantime a large force of the military that the German bourgeoise should return a little of what moved on the Pucta del Sol, or proceeded hastily to the different points where danger was dreaded. The contempt with which your Queen treated our precious shall be members of both committees at the same time. Political Chief, the Captain General, and the Go-King and his court, arose, I hear, from the fact of the vernor of Madrid, traversed the city, accompanied limping Queen of Prussia refusing the arm of Prince appoint where and when the next quarterly public meetby numerous escorts of the civil guard and the troops Albert, and preferring that of Archduke Frederick of Austria, as being of higher birth. It is very comical to see these princes at loggerheads amongst themselves, General Cordova, the governor, and threatened to and the bourgeoise at loggerheads with the princes; all enter it by force. They were repulsed by the guard, the time not seeing the movement arising in the lowest

You never gave in the Star the judgment of the Paris place in the dark, and often at random. The doctor Tribunal against the carpenters on strike, accused of the Calle Alcala; and some persons were wounded in out at least those whose masters won't give way. the Plazuela de las Cortes. Shots were fired, it is Two-thirds of the masters have acceded to the workmen's demands, and in consequence of the above sentence, the awyers (scieurs-à-long) and other trades connected with building, have turned out too. This affair does a tre mendous deal of good,

Chartist Antelligence.

LONDON.

INSTITUTION OF A VETERAN PATRIOTS' FUND AND AN EXILES' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN'S A PUBLIC MEETING, pursuant to public notice, wa

held for the above purpose at the Hall, 1, Turnagainlane, Farringdon-street, on Monday evening, Sep tember löth

Mr. T. Cooper was unanimously called to the chair and said, the object of this meeting was to establish two funds—the first was for the support of aged patriots; the second for the support of the lawmade widows and orphans of those who were exiled in freedom's cause. Amongst our aged patriots was John Richards, now seventy-three years of age, and who was well known as a good democrat, and as a martyr to democratic principles, he having suffered twelve months' imprisonment in Stafford gaol age of seventy-six years, and who was well known as obtained possession of 8,000 intended for the same an active Radical even as fur back as the days of Arthur Thistlewood, and who was frequently mentioned in the writings of the late William Cobbett, was another of those veteran patriots. Joseph Rayreals; and as soon as he had the money he went to ner Smart, of Leicester, who was in his seventyfourth year, and was obliged to lean for support on a nounced his determination to subscribe one guinea son who had a large family and was much embar- annually to each fund. A vote of thanks was then rassed in circumstances, was another. Lastly, he operation of the greater portion of the troops, but were thrown into confusion by their being received who was well known and highly esteemed in this who was well known and highly esteemed in this metropolis. The person who would have first claim After having gained the park of artillery, Buena on the second fund was Mrs. Ellis (he understood on the second fund was Mrs. Ellis (he understood Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Williams had both left the country with a view of joining their husbands). From letters he had received from Mrs. Ellis he had every reason to believe that she was in very great distress. The chairman then read the letters, of which the following is the substance: - from Mr. John Richards - in his first he states, "That he had no means subsistence but the hastile, or being compelled to fall large family to maintain, and therefore was unable to support him. From Mrs. Ellis-dated from Burslem, in which she states her only means of subsistence to be 3s. per week, the earnings of her dest child, and that she is in daily dread of the 'Poor Law Union." That she has already applied for out-door relief, and been refused. One of her remainder to her son, as a reward for the excessive tunate exile, dated Christmas-day last, in which he 'vilest outcasts of society, and blood-stained men, of Madrid will ever come into the succession of the an interview with the patriot John Frost, that Frost is extreme. He has a guard constantly placed both that he believes Mr. Frost is now "comfortable (if present, although many men of the most abandoned robbed and deluded; declaring it as their solemn that the funds to relieve our suffering "Veteran Patriots" and character had obtained theirs, who had been a conviction, that until the people could become the inshorter period in the settlement. Should be ever be

on Mr. Julian Harney to move the first resolution. Mr. Hanney said: Some years ago an attempt of make a beautiful shade from the sun. Here the chil- NEXT YEAR. I have seen the potatoes digged. I have seen the potatoes digged and the potatoes digged a similar kind to the present was made, and met with partial success; but in consequence of not being sufficiently attended to, it had subsequently failed. He had, through the columns of the London Mercury, in the year 1837, advocated the formation of a fund for the support of their aged friends, particularly Thomas Preston and Gale Jones, the latter of whom was now dead. His appeal met with some success at interesting and admiring audience in the Foresters' the time. A Mr. Henry Sculthorpe had also made similar appeals, but there had been nothing like systematic and persevering action. They all knew who Preston was. He was the associate of Arthur Thistle-wood and other patriots, who died as bravely as they had lived leaving behind them the action was the manner of the "Lord love you" men, presided, and pound the business of the meeting with a highly inhis go sum. whole. In an ordinary year he would have had on the same ground 100 sacks of good potatoes. The the same ground 100 sacks of good potatoes. people 100k upon the failure as a national calamity, financial difficulty force him to leave the army in vited me in. I accepted his invitation. He was the school masters and Land Parliament?

The people 100k upon the failure as a national calamity, and consistency, with abundant means at the disposal of the community for the "Exiles' Widows and Children's developing those resources. Mr. Clark was well able resources of the country are employed to keep them in their allegiance, what would occur should any trieds. The people would exhibit gross ingratibacked up, and powerfully aided, by his two collables of the connition of the parliament their allegiance, what would occur should any trieds. The people would exhibit gross ingratibacked up, and powerfully aided, by his two collables of the connition of the periods upon the failure as a national calamity, developing those resources. Mr. Clark was well of the periods and consistency, with abundant means at the disposal of the community for them may challenge a developing those resources. Mr. Clark was well of the periods pe opinions, and appointing to their places of Bergara. his compatriots. He hoped the principles for which abundant means at the disposal of the community for we can't do it, never did anything; but those who discussion was invited; but none appearing to have

all galactications

That this meeting views with the deepest concern the lamentable effects of the system of persecution and prosecution which the factions in power have successfully pursued against the advocates of the Charter and the rights of man; some having been hurried thereby to a premature grave, while others still drag on a miserable existence, subject to all the horrors of want, aggravated by age, sickness, or infirmity. That this meeting deems it an imperative duty to aid in the alleviation of the miseries and administer to the comforts of such of the said advocates especially as may be now in their declining years; and that, for fulfilling this duty, this meeting pur-

poses and determines that a fund shall be formed, to be

called the "Voteran Patriots' Fund," from which all

known and deserving advocates of democracy, who have

attained the age of threescore years, and may, from dis-

tress or infirmity, require pecuniary aid, shall be eligible to receive help.
Mr. II. W. Hugnes seconded the motion, and said he had no doubt if active individuals would only take books and canvass the factories and workshops, large sum might be collected. Mr. Samuel Waddington also supported the motion. The resolution

was then put and unanimously adopted. Mr. Chanles Bolwell said, he hoped the good example set by that meeting would chame the indolent into activity, and, although late, yet cause his brother democrats throughout the country to do their duty. (Cheers.) He moved the second resolution :-That this meeting painfully and sorrowfully sympathises with the sincere and devoted men who have been exiled to a far distant felon land by the tyrannous rulers of the country, and feels it to be a sacred and inviolable daty to aid in ameliorating the suffering and bereaved condition of the tyrant-made widows and children of the said wronged and injured exiles; and that, for fulfilling this duty, this meeting proposes and determines that a fund shall be formed to be called "The Exiles Widows' and Children's Fund," from which such of the wives and children of the said exiled patriots, as may be residing in this country, and are in friendless or suffering circumstances, shall have undeniable claim for relief.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler said, there was a Spanish preverb, "That a thing well begun was more than nalf done;" he hoped the proverb might be verified in this case. He very cordially acquiesced in the resolution, and believed the persons mentioned by a previous speaker were well deserving of support, and thought the people were bound by every tie of gratitude and humanity to support them. The resolution was unanimously adopted

Mr. Skelton said, he thought the increasing inelligence of the people would soon strike out a more safe and secure mode of obtaining their rights than had nither to been employed, and that in future days there would be no necessity to call meetings of this there would be no necessity to call meetings of this description; but at present he thought the resolution feargus O'Connor, Esq., fully agree with that gennecessary and believed it adds to the control of the control necessary, and believed it only required enthusiasm among those assembled to carry out to the fullest extent the great object in view. Lie would move the following resolution :-

That, for supporting the said funds public meetings shall be held and collections made in the metropolis, quarterly-that is to say, in the months of September, December, March, and June, in each year—the receipts of each quarterly meeting to be equally divided be. tween the two funds; that, at each of the said quarterly public meetings, seven persons shall be chosen, by a show of hands, as a committee of the "Veteran Patriots' Fund," and a like number, in the same mode, ing. No person shall hold the treasurerships of the two ing shall be held.

was carried unanimously Mr. WM. Ryden, said he considered the support of their aged friends to be a duty incumbent on al to perform. He was desirous that committees should not only be established in the metropolis, but in every town throughout the united kingdom where democracy had raised its head. He did hope this appeal would be responded to by the democrats of England. Iroland, and Scotland—he had the pleasure of moving

Mr. W. Salmon, jun., seconded the motion, which

the following resolution:— That, for the further support of the said two funds, the secretaries of each shall diligently solicit annual, halfprivate persons. The friends of democracy, in all parts of the country, shall also be urged to form their own committees, if they judge fit, or, in any other way they deem most proper and convenient to assist the metropolitan committees of the said two funds in carrying out

feetually their important objects. Mr. Overton seconded the resolution. The Chairman said he had no doubt but that many of the middle and upper classes would subscribe to The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Treasurer .- Alr. John Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East. Secretary .- Mr. Thomas Cooper, 134, Blackfriars-

The following persons were then elected officers for

Committee.-Messrs. J. Simms, Wilson, Probert, II. W. Hughes, and C. Bolwell. EXILES' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN'S FUND.

Secretary.—Mr. Thomas Cooper. Committee.—Messrs.W. Warren, Knight, Reynolds,

Treasurer .- Mr. John Shelton, Cecil-court, Saint

Dear, and Garrett. It was then unanimously resolved that the next public meeting should be holden on Sunday afternoon, December 7th, in the City Chartist Hall, 1

Turnagain-lane. The sum of £1 1s. 1d. was collected in the mesting, which, added to the £1 1s. 10d. previously received, makes £2 2s. 11d. The Chairman an-

given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. MESSRS. M'GRATH, DOYLE, AND CLARK'S

TOUR. Mottram.—According to previous announcement y placard, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the large room of the Charter Association, on Monday evening last, to hear addresses from Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, and Clark, on the prospects of the people's cause. Mr. Crossland, a thorough going Chartist of the right stamp, was chosen to preside, who, after a brief address, introduced Mr. Clark first, and afterwards the other two gentlemen: all three of whom, in speaking of the progress of democracy, gave it as their opinion that time and thought were doing the work of agitation, as they everywhere met with proofs of the growing intelligence of the age. The Land plan was propounded, and satisfactorily explained by them. meeting was a favourable one; and the fact need only to be known, that working men only were present, to convince all that the sentiments of the speakers were cordially reciprocated by those who

STALEYBRIDGE. On Tue-day evening last, a public meeting was held in the Foresters' Hall, to consider the all-impertant question of the Land. Three members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association-Messrs. Doyle, Clark, and M'Grath-were present, and entered at length into the general condependent proprietors of their native soil, the degraso fortunate as to obtain it, he would wish his wife dation which had so long been the inseparable concenot be done until the people were in earnest, and set The chairman having read the above letters, called about the accomplishment of social and political emancipation in such a manner as to render it dangerous to the tyrants to withhold that which the people could at any time take in spite of them. The Chartist Co-operative Land plan was ably promulgated, and a great number of the rules were dis-

MACCLESFIELD.

Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, and Doyle visited this town on Wednesday evening last, and addressed an Chapel—a spacious building capable of holding nine hundred persons. Mr. John West, the talented opthe next speaker, who explained the great capability of English soil, showing at the same time the supersaid we will try, had always worked wonders. Let any difference of opinion, the meeting soon afterthem, then, try-earnestly try-and success would wards dispersed.

Con Thursday evening we had an excellent meeting in the Christian Brethren's large room, to hear three of the Board of Directors propound their Lance scheme. At the time appointed the three gentlemen, Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, and Clark, made their appointed the control of th pearance, and business commenced by appointing Mr. Moss to preside, which he did most efficiently. Mr. Clark was first introduced, and dwelt at considerable iength on the efficiency of the Land plan as a means, showing what might be done by a man, unshackled by a tyrant master, and in the possession of two acres of good land and a comfortable cottage of his own. Mr. M'Grath was the next speaker, who bore testimony to the truth of Mr. Clark's statements, proving, from his own experience, that numbers of individuals in different parts of the country were then iving well upon the produce of half the quantity of land which the society proposed to give to each of its members. Mr. Doyle next spoke, and in a satisfactory manner demonstrated the power of union, and the beauty of co-operation. Several persons joined the Land Society.

LONGTON. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here, in the Working Man's Hall, on Friday evening, when Me srs. T. Clark, P. M'Grath, and C. Doyle, of the Executive, attended, and delivered highly entertaining and instructive addresses, on "The Charter and the Land." The speakers each alluded to the unpid progress which the Land Society had made inco its formation. The announcement of its thancial and numerical strength was received with loud and hearty applause. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously awarded the three gentlemen for their services in the cause, as well as also to tho chairman, after which the meeting separated MANCHESTER.

The three members of the Executive Committee now in this part of the country-Messrs. Doyle, Clark, and M'Grath-attended Carpenters' Hall on Sunday evening last, on which occasion a large number of the "good men and true" were present, to show the advocates of their cause that they were determined to stand by the good ship the "Charter," so long as a plank is left. The speeches of all three were good, and produced a beneficial effect. Mr. Rankin moved the thanks of the meeting to the three gentlemen for their attendance, and for their general conduct as directors of the Chartist movement. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion, when it was carried by acclamation. Mr. Doyle replied; after which the meeting separated.

SUDPURY (Suffork).
The Land.—A branch of the Charlist Co-operative Land Society has been formed here, and twenty shares have been taken up at only two nights' meetings. The society will meet at Mr. J. Goody's, Cross-street, every Monday night, at eight o'clock, to enrolshare-holders, and pay up the instalments.

OLDHAM. LECTURE. - On Sunday last, Mr. T. A. Taylor delivered a very instructive lecture in the Working Man's Hall. He was listened to with great attention, and gave general satisfaction. PRESTON.

THE LAND. - A general meeting of the members of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operativo Land Society was held on Monday evening last, at Mr. Howarth's Temperance Hetel, Lune-street, to take into consideration the rules of the above society and the question of their amendments; Mr. Richard Nutter in the chair. After Mr. O'Connor's letter had been read from the Star the following resolutions were agreed to unanimously :- "That this tleman as to the necessity of holding a General Conference to revise the rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and consider that it will tend to promote the harmony and stability of the society."— "That this meeting adjourn to Monday evening, September 22nd," Several shares were taken.—[Accidentally omitted last week.—Ed. N. S.]

MANOHESTER. WILLIAM DIXON'S FUND .- The committee appointed or receiving subscriptions for the above, beg acknowledge the receipt of the following sums :- Bolton, 10s. Idd.; Rechdale, 12s. Old., per Mr. T. Clark. The committee sincerely hope that the friends of Democracy, and deserving merit in Labour's cause, will respond to their call, and send their mite to aid in placing Mr. Dixon above the reach of want. The committee sincerely hous that this, their recommendation, will be taken up simultaneously and with spirit. If delay takes place, it will not answer the desired purpose. wasted, and the incoming funds rendered uscless, through their inadequacy to gain the object in view.- For the committee, Thomas Whittakes, treasurer, 68, Devon-

Correspondence.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-Understanding you to be the advocate of the working classes, I am induced to lay before you a circumstance that took place here yesterday week. A poor young, roman, of the name of Hughes, was passing through field belonging to Richard Spooner, Esq., when she pulled four carrots, which carrots were intended as food for the Squire's horses. Now, the Squire, I presume, being aware that his tenants did not fare sumptuously every day, had arrived at the conclusion that it was not sofe to trust such a luxury as horse-carrots in an open field without a protector. Accordingly he had placed his bailiff, a being (I had almost said a man), the counterpart of his master, to watch these carrots. At all events the bailiff was there. He pounced upon the poor dragged her to the station-house, where she was locked up all that night, and the next day was taken before John Williams, Esq., and fined 10s. and expenses, which amounted to 15s. 8d., or to be imprisoned for fourteen lays. To the poor girl there was no alternative. Sho was compelled to go to prison. When I compare the this poor girl is suffering, with the fault (I will not say erime) which she committed, I can hardly express the disgust I feel towards the heartless beings that could so unish her. She is a young girl in a very delicate state of health, getting her living by making gloves; and that badly paid; so that a woman in strong health can hardly get a living, much more one in the delicate state this poor girl is in. She was not only destitute of the comforts of life, but, at the time she pulled the carrots, she wanted the actual necessaries of life. At the time she took the carrots she had not a particle of food to eat; and being an orphan, she had no friends to give her any assistance. But what mattered that? She had broken the laws of man-not the laws of God. No: for nature had commanded her to eat: and in obedience to that command, she "robbed" a Squire—M. P., of four horse-carrots! for which monstrous crime she is now shut up in a gaol, Hitherto she has borne the best of characters; but now the "plague spot" is on her! She has been in prison; and everybody knows what effect that has on the character of a young female. Had she robbed a poor man, in tion, and melted by her tears. The poor man would have said, " Poor child; I know what it is to be hungry myself: and I cannot hart thee." The "simple man would have thought of his mighty prayer: "Forgive me as I hope to be forgiven;" and he might have imagined that law and justice were the same thing; and in the gnerance of his heart he might have thought it was not ustice to punish this poor girl for being hungry, and for seeking to satisfy her hunger. I am but a woman, yet methinks in a case like this, I could lay aside the distaff and wield the pen, did I possess the ability as I have the will. Say not that woman has no right to interfere, Whatever affects the liberty or the happiness of man must involve woman's also. Witness the case of this poor girl. Would that her's was a solitary one: but unhappily there are thousands placed in a similar position ns regards ability to earn a living. Did I give way to my feelings on that subject I should intrude too much on

your space. I therefore beg leave to subscribe myself, Most respectfully, HELEN PERKINS. South-street, Worcester, September 12, 1845.

TO ALL CHARTISTS, AND FRIENDS OF THE DIS-TRESSED IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY. FRIENDS,-In spite of the pernicious insinuations set forth in his own print, by a vindictive and envious man, who, while he is a complete weathercock in political and social schemes himself, affects to be a faultless censor of The sum of £1 1s. 1d. was collected at the close of the meeting, held at 1, Turnagain-lane, last Monday evening ; and every individual attending that meeting joined in the pledge for unremitting exertion to procure support towards the two funds. That the two committees appointed at that meeting are in carnest in their purpose, and resolved to carry out the objects for which they have been chosen, and will faithfully and disinterestedly discharge their trusts, their honest names will be the most unequiyoual guarantee. For myself, I shall only hurl back the vile and pitiful suspicion of this restless lover of mischief, by stating that, as I have, in his own expressed opinion, "acted with dignity" on a former occasion, in refusing monies subscribed for me, -so I should now esteem it a public disgrace to accept my office as "a job." I never was "a paid secretary," nor ever will be in a cause

I need only add that Mr. Shaw is appointed Treasurer to the "Veteran Patriots' Fund," and Mr. Skelton Treasurer to the "Exiles' Widows and Children's

purely philanthropic. I am become a subscriber of a

pound, annually, to each of these funds. Let him prove

his goodwill to the sufferers, by remitting to them a like

THOMAS COOPER.

134, Blackfriars' Road, London.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, ment of the plants. Chemical analysis has demoning plants contain—of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide strated that a certain class of these elements is con-Other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what inhours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of fire, and consequently remain as ashes after the infire arms and the second of the seco I wo sensor larms at willington and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of East.

Jevington—all of them within a few miles of East.

Thouse the plants or of their parts. Many of these plants or of their parts. Many of these plants are soluble in pure water, others only in water containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all wagnesia Soda

Magnesia Soda

Chloride or Sodium or Potassium ...

Potassium ...

Potassium ...

Potassium ...

Potassium ...

Potassium ...

Phosphate of Magnesia cineration of the plants or of their parts. Many of these plants are soluble in pure water, others only in water containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all magnesia solute of Potash or solute or containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all magnesia solute of Potash or solute or containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all magnesia solute of Potash or solute or containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all magnesia solute or protection of the plants or of their parts. Many of these plants are soluble in pure water, others only in water containing earbonic acid, as rain water; all magnesia solute or protection of the plants or of their parts. Many of these plants or of their parts. Many of the parts of the plants or of the plants of the parts of th bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith- in a field those clements which remain after the in- Phosphate of Alumina) waite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the | cineration of the grain, or seeds, are not present in a same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the a word, none of those plants can be cultivated on that culated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"The wisest men-the greatest philosophers-after in vain seeking for happiness in every variety of pursuit, have found it in the cultivation of the ground."

Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cut-tivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-mas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

of the grain, produce unequal crops. One containing them in larger quantity produces more than another containing them in less. In the same manner, the capacity of a soil to produce tuberculous plants, or such as have many leaves, depends upon its amount of those elements which are found in the ashes of such plants. the most grateful to their feelings.]

SUSSEX.

manure for tares, and making dung heap. Eastmanure for tares, and making dung neap. Last-dean School. Twelve boys digging up potatoes, gathering the haulm, and clearing the ground. Piper. Digging up potatoes. Dumbrell. Mowing stubble, thrashing wheat, carrying dung.

Tuesday—Willingdon School. Boys cleaning clover ley for wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging

ground for wheat, digging up wheat stubble for rye. Piper. Preparing dung mixen. Dumbrell. Mowing stubble, digging up oats stubble for rye. Wednesday — Willingdon School. Boys cleaning clover ley for wheat. Eastdean School. Carrying the contents of the tanks and privy tubs to the

wheat stubble. Piper. Preparing dung heap. Dumbrell. Mowing stubble, digging.
Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys cleaning clover ley for wheat. Eastdean School. Digging up potatoes, and healing up for winter, picking weeds from the mangel wurzei. Piper. Digging potatoes.

Dumbrell. Winnowing wheat, raking stubble.

Friday—Willingdon School. Boys hoeing white turnips sown after oats.*

Eastdean School. Boys sowing rye for green food, mowing stubble, and manuring. Piper. Digging up potatoes. Dumbrell.
Digging up wheat stubble for rye.

Saturday—Willingdon School. Boys sowing rye, and

dressing the ground. Eustdean School. Boys emptying the privy pails, and cleaning the school room. Piper. At indoor work, the weather being wet. Dumbrell. Digging. COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows living on clover and white turnips, with chaff. Dumbrell's. One cow grazed in the day, stall-fed morn and even with mangel wurzel leaves. One cow and heifer stall-fed with tares till Friday, the remainder of the week staked out on young clover,

Wheat Sowing Month.—Prepare for wheat sow-Change your seeds if possible, and bring them from a poorer, colder soil. Let them be free from smut, and seeds, and weeds. Also remember, that the produce of wheat sown in spring acquires the habit of ripening earlier. If, therefore, you now sc-lect your wheat for spring sowing, let it be the produce of that which was before sown in spring.

and fed morn and even with tares.

PICKLE FOR WHEAT.—There is none perhaps better than this:—Dissolve common salt in urine, in a good more; the bad seeds will rise to the top, and may be skimmed off. Withdraw the basket, and let the fluid drain back again into the vessel. Mix the steeped seed with lime to make it part, or what, perhaps would be better, with gypsum, which will not expel the ammonia from the urine. Sow immediately and harrow in, or spread it evenly on a boarded floor, or its vitality may be destroyed.

PRECAUTIONS IN SOWING WHEAT .- Sow first your ing, and sow in the afternoon, but never in wet weather. The trite remark of the good old poet-

"Who soweth in rain Hath weed for his pain,"

will be found generally true. The wheat sowing after potatoes or turnips will come latest, to allow time for those crops to become matured. But again the advice of Tusser is sound:-

"If weather will suffer, this counsel I give, Leave off sowing wheat before Hallowmas eve."t

In the north of England this can rarely be accom plished, especially after a late harvest. But let not a moment be lost in preparing the ground and sowing wheat, not on tare or other stubbles alone, but after your root crops generally.

DRILLING WHEAT .- Drill all you can, for there are few soils where the drill cannot be easily employed. There are two modes of drilling; the first by using a hand drill, like John Dumbrell, which opens the drill, and puts the seed in at the same time; and like him you may invent, and make such a drill, for carbonic acid by their decomposition, and which acid your ensuing winter evening's amusement. The inches distance from each other, and two and a-half plants. In the calcined state the bones act sufficiently inches deep, while a boy comes after and drops the quickly; but in those soils in which this cause of seed, walking in the drill line in going back, after which a harrow is drawn over it at night. About five or six bushels of mouldy manure per rod is put upon the seed. To estimate manure by the bushel, bones more soluble, and to change the neutral phosif it raise a smile, may remind us of China, where they know its value, and sell it by the pint.

DIBBLING WHEAT. - Dibble, also, all you can; employs poor neighbours, and their children, and it is believed that the saving in seed is nearly equal to the additional expense. It is becoming common to do so, even on large farms. The present practice is to place the seeds at a distance of six inches every way from each other, and two or two and a-half inches in depth. They tiller amazingly, and the ears and grain acquire greater bulk. It has been calcu-lated that an imperial bushel of new red wheat, which weighed 63fbs., contained 635,448 grains, a quantity sufficient to plant on this principle, 28a. 1r. 1p. of land, being after the rate of one peck and nine-sixteenths of a pint per acre.

THE POTATO DISEASE. - The Dusseldorff Gazette states that a farmer living on one of the estates of the Duke d'Aremberg, near Dusseldorf, has discovered a mode of preventing the rotting of potatoes, and even of curing it when it has already commenced. The method is very simple; it consists in merely harrowing deeply the earth in which the tubercles are planted, so as to produce an evaporation, which will diminish the fermentation caused by humidity. This plan has proved completely successful.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ARTIFICIAL MANURING.

(BY PROFESSOR LIEBIG.) If we compare the experience of farmers regarding the fertility of the soil and the quantity of its productions, we are surprised by a result which surpasses all others in general application and uniformity. It has been observed that in every part of the globe where agriculture is carried on, in all varieties of soil, and with the most different plants and modes of cultivation, the produce of a field on which the same or different plants have been cultivated during a cerof vears, decreases more or less in quan tity, and that it again obtains its fertility by a supply of excrements of man and animals, which generally are called manure; the produce of the fields can be

of the crop is in direct proportion to the quantity of the manure. Guided by experience, which is the fundamental basis of all inductive science, and which teaches us that for every effect there is a cause—that every quality, as, for instance, the fertility of a field, the nourishing quality of a vegetable, or the effect of a manure, is intimately connected with and occasioned by something which can be ascertained by weight and measure; modern science has succeeded in en-lightening us on the cause of the fertility of the fields and on the effects which are exercised on them by

increased by the same matters, and that the quantity

Chemistry has shown that these properties are produced by the composition of the fields; that their fitness for producing wheat or any other kind of plant bears a direct proportion to certain elements contained in the soil, which are absorbed by the plants. It has likewise shown that two fields, of unequal fer-

* Turnips make Manure.—Some people will say, "these after or stolen crops of turnips will be too expensive for a poor farmer:" now when you hear anybody say this, just ask him if it will injure a poor farmer to have a good crop and more manure; and then ask him to shew you some better way of getting manure, than by double cropping your land.—Piper.

† 1st November.

climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diany is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calleaves; they blossom, but do not bear fruit. The same has been observed regarding the development of leaves, roots, and tubers, and the mineral elements which they leave behind after their incineration. If, in a soil in which turnips or potatoes are to be culti-vated, the elements of the ashes of these roots are Carb. of Potash and in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, soms, and seeds, but the roots and tubercles are imperfect. Every one of the elements which the soil the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-surrouting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be sevenths. Two fields which, under otherwise equal assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual echool fees, help the boys to cul-

It results from this with certainty, that the mineral Monday—Willingdon School. Boys carrying out liquid are found again in the ashes of the plants, are their manure for tares, and making dung heap. East true food; that they are the conditions of vegetable

> It is evident, that from a field in which different plants are cultivated, we remove with the crop a cermineral parts which the soil had to provide for their

According to the unequal quantity in which the mineral elements of grain, tubercles, roots, seeds, and proportions in which they have been removed in the and tubercles, bui it may yet produce good crops of wheat. Another may not produce wheat, but potatoes and turnips may thrive well in it. The mineral substances contained in a fertile soil and serving as food to the plants, are taken up by them with the water, in which they are soluble. In a fertile field they are contained in a state which allows of their being absorbed by the plant and taken up by the roots. There are fields which are rich in these elements, without being fertile in an equal proportion; in the latter case they are united with other elements into chemical compounds which counteract the dissolving atmosphere—these compounds are decomposed, and those of their constituent elements, which are soluble in water, but which had been insoluble by the cheminidentical. cal affinity of other mineral substances, re-obtain the property of being absorbed by the roots of the plants. The duration of the fertility of a field depends on the amount of the mineral aliments of plants con-

tained in it, and its productive power for a given time being in a direct proportion to that part of its composition which possesses the capacity of being taken up ov the plant. A number of the mo cultural operations, especially the mechanical, exercise an influence on the fertility of the fields only thus far, that they remove the impediments which are opposed to the assimilation of the mineral food into the vegetable organism. By ploughing, for instance, the surface of the fields is made accessible to air and moisture. The nutritious elements contained in the soil in a latent state, acquire by these operations the properties necessary for their transmission than this:—Dissolve common salt in urine, in a good large vessel, till the solution is strong enough to carry an egg upen its surface. Then take a hand basket partly filled with wheat, which plunge beneath the fluid, and stir the wheat for ten minutes, not more; the bad seeds will rise to the top, and may dering soluble in a given time a larger quantity of the insoluble substances, and obtaining by these means a richer crop, the time is merely hastened in

The fabrication of a manure equal in its compositon and effects to the solid and fluid exerements of animals and men, seems to me one of the most essential demands of our time—more especially for a country like England, in which, from various circumstances, clover ley, or rye, or tare stubble ground. Always a rational agriculture without supply of manure, in let your ground be fresh. Turn it over in the morn-some shape or other, from without, seems nearly impossible. Our reasoning will appear the more correct if we remember how different are the results which have been obtained by the numerous analyses of the different sorts of guano-how little the farmer can depend upon producing from a given quantity a certain effect, as the latter naturally varies according to the composition of the former. There are scarcely any two samples in the market with the same composition—nay, not even similar. The following salts may be regarded as the essential constituents of a powerful manure applicable to all descriptions of

which the soil becomes exhausted.

EARTHY PHOSPHATES .- The most important of these is phosphate of lime, which occurs in nature as a mineral called apatite. It is the principal component in bones, which, it may be observed, have been found most efficacious if calcined, consequently deprived of their animal matter. The rapidity of the effects of phosphate of lime on the growth of plants depends upon its greater or lesser solubility. Its amount of glue (gelatine) diminishes this solubility if the soil is rich in vegetable matters, which furnish is required for rendering the phosphate of lime soluble second mode is to open the drills with a hoe, at six in water, and introducing it into the organism of the phate of the bones into gypsum, and into a phosphate which contains more acid—super phosphate of lime. I have been informed that this advice has been most extensively adopted, that the super-phosphate of lime has been found to be a most efficacious manure, and that it forms already a most important article of com-merce. A second earthy phosphate, not less important, is the phosphate of magnesia, which it is well known enters in a still larger proportion than the phosphate of lime into the composition of the grain.

The Alkaline Phosphates, although not originally found in nature, are important elements of the seeds knowing that human excrements increase the produce of grain in a far greater proportion, because they contain alkaline phosphates, than the animal excrements, in which they do not exist.

The Alkalies-potash and soda-must be consti tuents of every rationally composed manure, because, by them the original fertile condition of the fields is preserved. A soil which contains the alkalies in too small a quantity is, perhaps, fertile for grain; but is not necessarily so for turnips or potatoes, which require a great quantity of alkali. By supplying an plants which are grown during the time of fallowing,

Sulphate of Potash is a constituent of all plants, al-

that the nitrogen of the plants is derived either from the ammonia of the atmosphere or from the manure which is provided in the shape of animal fluid and solid excrements, and that nitrogenous compounds exercise an effect on the growth of plants, only in so far as they give up their nitrogen in the form of ammonia during their decomposition and decay. We may, therefore, profitably replace all the nitrogenous gradually diminish the fertility of our fields for a substances with compounds of ammonia. Decaying vegetable matters, which contain carbon,

are useful to the fields, in so far as they provide a

mospheric air is an inexhaustible source of carbonic tain, that the stable dung can replace the guano to a acid, from which the plants derive their carbon-i. c., if in the manure, the mineral substances are provided culturist, in using guano, cannot dispense with which are necessary for the assimilation of the car-stable dung. bonic acid. These are the substances which together During my excursions in England I have repeatedly other districts? Even their keen-scented clerk to done, on the other hand, to rob the labouring man of give fertility to the soil; but, although each of them may, under certain circumstances—viz., where the soil is defective, or where it is not indifferent to the necessity of supplying the alkalies, and not merely soil is defective, or where it is not indifferent to the necessity of supplying the alkalies, and not merely soil is defective, or where it is not indifferent to the necessity of supplying the alkalies, and not merely forward, during the last seven or eight years since between the labourer and his employer; and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, Westminster, and he one of the alm-houses are almost and almost a plant to take up one instead of the other, as, for instance, may be the case with soda instead of potash, the equilibrium of fortility is not restored, and if we increase the fertility no one of them can be re-supply guano alone. We do not not wisely because the fertility no one of them can be re-supply guano alone. We do not not wisely because the fertility no one of them can be re-supply guano alone. We do not not wisely because the fertility no one of the alm-houses at Chapel-street, we summer the law, a single case of misappropriation in the phosphates and other salts; by a partial supply, the passing of the law, a single case of misappropriation of funds or great hardship to the poor in that long be kept out of that district. (Cheers,) —increase the fertility, no one of them can be regarded as manure, according to the common meaning of the word, for the simple reason, that only all

was, by the watery dropsy, so dreadfully swollenged to double her usual to our children an exhausted soil.

we consume our capital by rich interests, and leave titled to take credit to themselves for that state of carried by acclamation. garded as manure, according to the common mean—we consume our capital by rich interests, and leave ing of the word, for the simple reason, that only all to our children an exhausted soil.

And now, the principles above-mentioned must to introduce a new and hateful system? But their

Beans, Peas, Potatos, Clover, Hay.

Alkaline Carbonates .. 22.38 12.43 4.34 31.63 3.0

Carbonate of Lime ... 39.50 47.81 43.68 41.61 6.9 Phosphate of Lime.. . 6.48 Phosphate of Magnesia 6,66 .. 12.40 10.15 0.28 4.63 In these analyss esilica is not taken into account.

as it is found in all soils, and need not be supplied. One hundred weight of the ashes of potatoes, and the seeds of the following plants, contain-

Potatoes. Wheat. Beans (Vicia faba) Alkaline Phosphates .. 15.77 Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia .. 9.00
Phosphate of Iron .. 0.20 0.00 1.84 .. 15.07

What is wanting in the 100 of the above analysis is sand, coal, or loss. From these researches it appears, that for stalks and leaves we require other elements than for seeds. The former contain no alkaline phosphates, but they require for their development and growth a rich supply of alkaline carbonates and sulphates. On the other hand, the carbonates are them in larger quantity produces more than another containing them in less. In the same manner, the capacity of a soil to produce tuberculous plants, or such as have many leaves, depends upon its amount of these clonests, which, are the containing them in less. In the same manner, the very rich in phosphates. It is sufficiently obvious that a rational farmer must supply both, as well as all the others. If he supplies only phosphates, and does not restore the alkaline carbonates, his soil will become gradually barren—it will be exhausted in those necessary elements for the development of stalks and substances which are furnished by the soil, and which seeds, without which no formation of seed can be expected. If he supplies the alkalies, lime, and sulphates alone, in a given time he will get no more grain. All constituents of the manure, if they are supplied alone, have this great defect, that by them the soil is impoverished in other equally important tain quantity of these elements; in the seeds those substances. No one of itself can maintain the fertility. Keeping this in view, we may easily judge of the comdevelopement, and in the roots, tubercles, stalks and leaves, those elements which are necessary for their all the various arcana which have been praised as

panaceas for exhausted soils.

It is not less easy to understand why the farmers have such different opinions on the relative value of leaves are contained in a soil, or according to the the constituents of manures-why one, whose farm is rich in phosphates, produces an uncommon fertility crop, the land may have ceased to be fertile for roots by the application of nitrate of soda, or the supply of alkalics, while another does not see any favourable effect at all-why bones-phosphates of lime-produce in many fields wonders, and are not of the slightest benefit to others, which are deficient in alkalies or alkaline salts. From the composition of animal manures, it results with certainty, that by applying the latter-solid and fluid excrements of men and animals -we supply to the soil not one but all the elements which have been taken away in the harvest. Fertility s perfectly restored to the field by a corresponding supply of this manure, and it may be increased by it to a certain limit. This will be the more intelligible, power of water. By the contemporaneous action of water and air—of the oxygen and carbonic acid of the horses and cattle with the mineral elements of herbs, straw, roots, &c., of our cultivated plants. It will be found that in their quality they are perfectly

Urine of	a Horse.	Of Another.	Of Oxen.
Carbonate of Lime	12.50	31.00	1.07
Do. of Magnesia	9.46	13.07	6.93
Do. of Potash Do. of Soda	$\{6.09\}$	40.33	77.28
Sulphate of Potash	13.34	9.02	13.30
Chloride of Sodium	0.55		0.30
These salts in the u	rine of ho	raca amount	to nearly

moved in harvest. What in this urine is wanting in phosphates and carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia, forms the principal constituents of the proceedings, but could not attend in consequence solid exercments of animals: both together—solid of the state of his health. At six o'clock, excrements and urine—restore to the field its original composition, and thus a new generation of cultivated plants meet with the mineral ingredients necessary for their development. If we further compare the had been called, and briefly stated its object—to

Analysis of the Urine of Swine, Carbonate of Potash 12.1 Phosphate of Soda .. 19.0 Chloride of Sodium..) The solid excrements of Swine contain principally 58.0 8.8 Phosphate of Lime. Phosphate of Lime. Do. of Magnesia .. Fraces of Iron

of the seeds, but also alkaline carbonates, which are to pursue quite an opposite course, and sent down required by the leaves, stalks, and roots. This purfresh orders to the clerk of the union, directing that shudder. (Cheers.) There were men coming forward to declare, and declaring on oath, that both they pose cannot be attained, however, by manuring or human excrements alone, but perfectly so by stable manure, from its containing alkaline carbonates. If have said that stable manure contains the mineral elements of the nature of the plants, exactly in a state and condition in which they are furnished by state and condition in which they are furnished by nature—that a field manured by it resembles the primitive state of America and Hungary, this assertion will not be found expressed. It is contain that tion will not be found exaggerated. It is certain that on Mr. Livsey, one of those who had been prosecuted by the Poor Law Commissioners, to address the nature does not furnish these to the plants even in the poor to the plants even in the plants the most fertile soil, although we find them in large quantity in all the seeds of wild plants. It is obsoil, the phosphates are formed in the organism of the plants, and they are produced from the phosphate of lime and magnesia and the supplied alkalies, by an exchange of the elements of each. The alkalies are necessary for forming alkaline phosphates, which cannot originate in the phosphate of lime alone. Both together are present in stable dung. In human excrements, and in guano, the alkaline carbonates are entirely wanting. The practice of the farmer, in some places, of supplying to the field not pure guano, but a mixture of it with gypsum, shows of grain, of peas, beans, &c. A rational farmer must provide them in sufficient quantities to those plants clearly that the phosphates of alkaline bases are really formed in the organism of the phosphate of lime and magnesia, because this mixture (guano and gypsum) contains less phosphate of potash or soda than the guano itself; or, in certain proportions of gypsum, no alkaline phosphates at all; the soluble phosphates in the guano decomposing the gypsum into phosphate of lime and magnesia, and into sulphate of potash. I am far from asserting that we should not provide the fields with alkaline phosphates; the excellent effect of the guano, and of the human excrements, is too well known to question it, and we perceive, from not necessarily so for turnips or potatoes, which require a great quantity of alkali. By supplying an alkaline manure, fallows, or the cultivation of those plants which are grown during the time of fallowing. know that if we prepare the food of these animals Sulphate of Potash is a constituent of all plants, although in small quantity, as well as common salt and chloride of potassium, which are found in milk in rather a large proportion. The salts of lime, especially gypsum, are important nourishment for the leguminous plants. Silica is never wanting in all sorts of soils—it is a constituent of all rocks, by the decomposition of which all productive soils are formed, and the cerealia find it everywhere in sufficient quantity, and in a form eapable of being taken up by the plants, if the alkalies are provided wherever they are present in too small quantity.

Salts of Ammonia.—It may be regarded as certain that the introgen of the plants is deficient in alkalies, the principal that the nitrogen of the plants is deficient in alkalies, the principal that the nitrogen of the plants is derived either from artificially, so as to render it more easily digested constituents of the herbs, straw, and roots, it is duce in a remarkable degree; but, as I have already observed, the continued application of guano must number of plants, because the elements of those organs, as the leaves, stalks, roots, &c., without which the plants cannot be developed and cannot source of carbonic acid; but they are quite dispensa- produce seeds, are taken off in the harvest without ble in manure, if it be rationally combined, as the at- any restoration of them. I think it, therefore, cer- such places as Rochdale, where the ratepayers ma- And what then was their position? They were comcertain degree, but uot vice versa. A rational agri-

for which the common manure is applied. This purpose is the restoration, or an increase of the original pose is the restoration, or an increase of the original figures. This wonders are not the sake of filthy lucre, to lend thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for any large of thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for any large of thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for any large of thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for any large of thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manly and patriotic medy may be considered as a perfect cure for their manufactures. stituents of the plants which have been taken away —the farmer, in making use of it, will, in a very be. The ratepayers as a body had stood manfully this district."

tility, contain unequal qualities of these elements; or in the harvest, or which are contained in the plants have sustained.

| Short time, discover the fact, by the injury he will have sustained. | Cheers.) | Cheers.) | Cheers.) | Cheers.) | Cheers.) | It congratulated that vast assembly on the unanimity and cordiality with which they had have sustained. | Cheers.) | It congratulated that vast assembly on the unanimity and cordiality with which they had resisted the introduction of that event many than the plants have sustained. | Cheers.) | Cheers. | Cheers.) | Cheers. FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, Sept. 25th, 1843.

[Extracted from a Diary of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of the Earl of Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to enide that a fertile soil contains them in a different form a desirous to cultivate.

What, then, are the constituents of the soil which they had been betrayed by their own they find one cross the first, in order to restore in most efficacions constituents; for the wind handsomely supported the guardians in resisted the introduction of that cruel measure; but they had been betrayed between they found in they had been betrayed by their own they find one of them only, this is shown very soon, by the small farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to enide that a fertile soil contains them in a different form destined to that cruel measure; but What, then, are the constituents of the soil which they had been betrayed by their own talley; they did not go round about the question; they did not go round about the question; they did not go round about the question; they did not go round about the question of that cruel measure; but which they had been betrayed by their own talley; they did not go round about the question; they did not go round about the question of the sisting the mandamus and their into the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose in the mandamus of the Por Law Commission of the purpose is they down on a fully; they did not go round about the question of the purpose This is evident, if we remember these countries whence guano is derived. It is known that the collection and preservation of the exerements on the African islands, and the coasts of Peru and Chili, think fit to act ex officio. These they called "gentle-depend upon the scarcity of rain in these countries."

The people of Rochdale had it yet in their hands to reply to the mandamus, stated that they did not think fit to act ex officio. These they called "gentle-depend upon the scarcity of rain in these countries. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their hands to resist this law. They must make the administration of it as troublesome to those who condescended to administer it as possible. Despots never liked to be deepend upon the scarcity of rain in these countries. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. The people of Rochdale had it yet in their side. depend upon the scarcity of rain in these countries. men" in society, but the sooner that designation was troubled; but that was the very reason why they for the best sorts of guano contain, in fact, more than dropped the better, when they found those who had should be troubled. Because "they reason why they one half of their weight of soluble salts, which, if exposed to the rain, are in exactly the same condition, as under similar conditions, a heap of solt. They dissolve in water, and are removed. Some months of rain would density these countries of all their their pames attached to facilitate the introduction. of rain would deprive those countries of all their riches. The remainder would have lost the greater part of its fertilizing power. Such effects, however, take place upon the guano with which our fields are take place upon the guano with which our fields are take place upon the guano with which our fields are take place upon the guano with which our fields are take board of guardians and issuing orders, with their names attached, to facilitate the introduction of the New Poor Law. (Loud cheers.) The rate-payers, at all events, might take credit to themselves for what they had done. They had acted consistently. manured. Only a small portion of its efficacious They had said they would oppose the law, and they salts produce the beneficial effect they are capable of had done so. (Cheers.) He had to thank them for doing, the greater part being carried off by the rain. the funds they had placed at the disposal of the guar-The stable dung is, in this respect, in the same con-dians to put them in a position to defend themselves dition as guano; indeed, its principal compounds are against the commissioners. He had just been told already in a dissolved state, and, therefore, are that there was a policeman present taking notes. carried off more easily than those of guano.

A covering for those places in which stable dung is (Groans.) He cared nothing for policemen (shouts preserved, in order to shelter it from the effects of of execration)—he cared not for all they could do. the rain, has been regarded in Germany as essential | The policeman was welcome to put down all he said. for preserving its manuring power. In consequence for preserving its manuring power. In consequence of the Chairman invited the policeman, who was a light inside and nothing scarcely without. (A furtively taking notes at a corner of the hustings a light inside and nothing scarcely without, (A laugh,) The doctrine he held was, first to feed and

> I need only refer to the foregoing analyses of the urine of animals, in order to see upon which elements of it this effect depends. the best and most plentiful manuring is searcely must keep order, and to the policeman be would perceptible, is, that during the moist and rainy springs again say, "Have the goodness to walk up; we will and summers, the phosphates and other salts with give you every accommodation in our power." (The alkaline bases, as also the soluble ammoniacal salts, amateur reporter amidst loud, but good-humoured, are entirely or partly removed. A great amount of rain and moisture removes, in the greatest quantity, up," "Lift him up," declined the proffered clevathe very substances which are most indispensable to tion, and, we believe, soon found it convenient to the plants at the time that they begin to form and shift his ground.) mature seeds. The system of draining, which the soluble alkalies are drawn off in consequence of the enemies better than a breach of the peace. That

> in its soluble efficacious elements. certain time the quality of the grain on land laid dry according to this principle, deteriorates; that the produce of the grain bears no due proportion to the gra

the produce of straw.
What is more evident, after these remarks, than

the operations of agriculture may be carried on with lave such a rule applied to himself! (Cheers, and a security, and in place of waiting the results of our labours with anxiety and doubt, our minds will be and Sir James too.") These parties being absent filled with patience and confidence.

(From the Times.)

4 per cent.: in that of oxen to 2½ per cent. of their large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be weights. If we compare the composition of these different sorts of urine with the composition of the straw Poor Law Commissioners for refusing to act under the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be the large open space called "The Butts," to hear from ledge affecting their circumstances and wants, to be sure. (Cheers.) But the Rochdale district, with its of peas, beans, and potatoes, of clover and hay, it will at once be obvious, that in stable dung we replace be the urine the alkaline carbonates which we have removed in howest. What in this union is wanting in a count of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians, to the name that the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians in future. The proceedings are the new law, an account of their proceedings and the of 150, was to have only 18 guardians in future.

Mr. J. WHITAKER, chief constable of the borough

guano and the faces of men with the composition of the animal urine, the animal urine, the analysis shows (see my book on the poor, and as such prosecuted by the foor Law spect would be paid to a law which had been intro-Agriculture) that both are entirely defective in alka- | Commissioners for refusing to introduce the Poor line carbonates—they contain phosphates and sul-phates as well as chloride of sodium, but no free explain to their fellow-townsmen the precise position pose of introducing the law; but he was happy to alkali—they contain phosphato of line and phosphate in which the district now stood. He would not call of magnesia, in short, their elements are in quality it a union, for he maintained that a union had never identical with the important mineral elements of the seeds of wheat, peas, and beaus (see the analysis.) The sioners had had the manliness to carry out the prourine of swine is in its composition intermediate besecution they had commenced against the guardians tween the urine of man and horses.

| Solution that the mannings to carry out the properties of that union, as they pleased to call it, they would form they had commenced against the guardians of that union, as they pleased to call it, they would form they had commenced against the guardians of that union, as they pleased to call it, they would form they had commenced against the guardians of that union, as they pleased to call it, they would form they had commenced against the guardians of the properties of the properties of the guardians of the properties of the guardians of long ago have amply demonstrated the fact that the union had never been formed in a legal manner, or in accordance with the act of Parliament. (Cheers.) a nominal verdict of 1s. damages was taken for the Crown. The proceedings were then removed back into the Court of Queen's Bench in London, where sure: the object was to manage the system What the practical results of a knowledge of the they still lay, and to the present hour nothing more so that ultimately all relief should be denied to the composition of these manures are, is clear. If it were possible to provide our fields with the dung of swine in sufficient quantity, we would replace by it, in a soil which contains silica and lime, all the remaining element of the plants—the field might be made fertile for all kinds of plants—we have in it not only alkaline phosphates, the principal elements of the seeds, but also alkaline carbonates, which are

Mr. T. Livsey commenced his speech by expressing vious, that, notwithstanding their absence from the have had occasion to hold another meeting on this question. He had hoped that when the I'vor Law Commissioners thought proper to take those whom they denominated Poor Law guardians into the Court of Queen's Bench, they would have had the fairness, receiving such large salaries as they did, to conduct their business in a regular manner, and leave it to that Court to decide whether or not their proceedings were in conformity with the law. Instead of doing so, they had resorted to the strong arm of power—having threatened the guardians, and coaxed Amerose Hurst, a young man from the comparing threatened the guardians, and coaxed Amerose Hurst, a young man from the comparing threatened the guardians, and coaxed the comparing threatened the guardians and coaxed threatened the comparing threatened the guardians and coaxed threatened the guardians and coaxed threatened th the magistrates, they resorted to every means but what were fair and honourable for the purpose of forcing their obnoxious law upon that district. (Cries of "We won't have it though.") Having been one of those who were prosecuted by the Poor Law Comof those who were prosecuted by the Poor Law Commissioners, he appeared before them to explain the proceedings which had taken place during the struggle they had been engaged in; but, before doing so, he would remind them of the position in which they stood previous to the interference of the commissioners. He defied any one to point out a better system of administering relief to the poor than had prevailed in Rochdale through the overseers, churchwardens, and vestrymen, elected by the ratepayers themselves; when, if the funds were squandered, or conduct throughout the arduous struggle they had any harsh or tyrannical proceedings adopted, the maintained so successfully had been distinguished by guilty parties might be sent adrift at the end of 12 | a vigour and a manly firmness which entitled them to months. But it was now sought to deprive the rate- the esteem and thanks of their fellow-townsmen; and

He had no doubt he was a worthy tool of a bad cause. The Chairman invited the policeman, who was dung are the most efficacious, it has, in some cases, been drawn out with water, and it has been found gon, and a seat with every convenience would be advantageous to carry only this fluid to the fields. afforded him at the reporters' table. (Loud cries of afforded him at the reporters' table. (Loud cries of "No, no,," "Turn him out," "No spies.") He hoped, whatever the people did, no violence would be

shown. Anything of that sort would just suit those The reason why, in certain years, the influence of who placed that person there. (Cheers.) The crowd Mr. Livsey resumed .- Nothing would please their

rain, and it must, therefore, become more deficient man, in whatever guise, was an enemy to the cause a its soluble efficacious elements.

Attentive farmers must have observed that after a All he requested of the policeman was, that he would (loud cheers); and at them the finger of public repro-bation would be pointed for what they had done. that intelligent farmers must strive to give to the (Cheers.) But to return to the question. They soil the manuring substances in such a state, as to render possible their acting favorably on the plants during the whole time of their growth! Art must find out the means of reducing the solubility of the manuring substances to a certain limit, in a word, of bringing them into the same state in which they which the act required should be done conjointly at leaving I and in which they always. They proved in court that the commissioners had not acted in conformity with the law. They proved that the three commissioners, who were receiving some 2,000l. and transacting business separately in the country, which they are required should be done conjointly at leaving I and in which they exist in a most fertile virgin soil, and in which they a board. They proved, in fact, that the order calling can be best assimilated by the virgin plants.

The attention which I have paid to this subject has been crowned with success. I have succeeded in combining the efficacious elements of manure in such the continent at the time, though still receiving his a manner as that they will not be washed away, and salary, while the third had actually gone into the thus their efficacy will be doubled. Owing to this the country to be married! Only think of such a injurious consequences of the present system of thing !- a Poor Law Commissioner getting married ! draining are removed, agriculture is placed upon as certain principles as well arranged manufactories, with the force of law, to separate husband from wife, and instead of the uncertainty of mere empiricism, and children from parents! How would be like to

from Somerset-house when the order was signed rendered it illegal; and that was the reply the guar-OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR LAW AT dians made. They proved that the order, being in this respect informal, was illegal and inoperative. But to come to another point. fied to administer relief to the poor? Those who On Saturday evening a public meeting of rateayers and inhabitants of Rochdale took place in a

lead to administer reflect to the poor. Those with the same three three to the poor. Those will be a proceedings which have just been adopted, who regularly mixed with them, who had local knownary precedings which have just been adopted, who regularly mixed with them, who had local knownary precedings which have just been adopted, leader affecting their circumstances and wants. To be a Vesterday Messrs. S. Dearden, J. Sc. official, and W. concerned; but after every exertion, in a district with a population of 70,000, and out of 32 individuals who had been named for the office of guardians, only three individuals would allow themselves to become candidates; and yet the law was to be forced upon them. Was this the way to make the people respect power? It appeared as if everything which savoured of local liberty was to be put down by the strong arm duced by such means? Three persons had allowed inform his fellow-townsmen, that he had that very morning met one of the three nominated guardians, who had so felt the compunctions of conscience that (Groans.) He hoped they would not lift up their lingers against them, but their very names would become terms of reproach, infamy, and contempt. (Cheers.) What was the intention of the New Poor Proceedings had been commenced in the Court of Law? It had been very ably exposed by Mr. Walter, Queen's Bench in London, and they were then removed to the Liverpool assizes in Marck last, when Commons, which first shadowed out the intentions of the Government in preparing the mea-

> so everywhere if the people would not look after themselves. The tendency of the system was the same in every case. Why, the first thing the Poor Law Commissioners did was to send down a dietary which the guardians might diminish, but which they could not in any instance increase. In the present state of affairs they could not form a legal board of

> now, they must do so illegally, and, it so, he relied on the energy and determination of the men of Rochdale to oppose and carry on another successful Ambrose Hurst, a young man from Oldham, next addressed the meeting in a speech of some energy

Mr. J. Wilkinson moved the following resolu-

"That having heard the statement of the late guardians relative to their conduct in maintaining the right of local government in opposition to the system of centralisation inculcated by the New Poor Law, and their determined stand against the illegal persecution of them by the Poor Law Commissioners, this meeting is of opinion that the late guardians are entitled to the warmestgratitude of their fellow-parishioners." (Cheers.)

With respect to the late guardians are provided by the Poor Law Commissioners, a question was raised as to its legality, and proceedings were taken for the purpose of determining that point. The cause was removed from the Queen's lench to Livernool assizes where it was tried before Mr. Justice Poor Law Commissioners, a question was raised as to its legality, and proceedings were taken for the purpose of determining that point. The cause was removed from the Queen's lench to Livernool assizes where it was tried before Mr. Justice Poor Law Commissioners, a question was raised as to its legality, and proceedings were taken for the purpose of determining that point. posed to the introduction of the New Poor Law, while management of their own affairs; it was intended alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that not only to provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that he were the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that he were the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that the provent them from every sing any contral alone; on the contrary, ke was instructed to say that the provent them the provent the provent them the provent them the provent the provent the provent them the provent them the provent them the provent the provent the provent the provent the provent them the provent the provent the provent the provent the provent them the provent th only 19 could be found in favour of it. Surely this not only to prevent them from exercising any control they would resist the introduction of the law by ever, easily understood why the opinions of farmers, on the value of guano, as a manure, are so very different to show that the Government did not the value of guano, as a manure, are so very different to show that the Government did not the value of guano, as a manure, are so very different to show that the Government did not the value of guano, as a manure, are so very different to show that the Government did not the value of guano, as a manure, are so very different to show that the guality of their more than the control of the introduction of the law of the value of guano. act in this case towards those they ruled in the spirit they subscribed towards the relief of their more the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision that they was later propositions brothern but it placed them in a position to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, pending the decision to the union was matter of dispute, and the union was matter of dispute, and the union was matter of dispute. On a soil, which is defective in alkalies, its effect is small: on a soil. rich in them, it increases the promined, whatever might be the opposition of the people, to persevere in their despotic attempts to put down every vestige of popular freedom; and if the exdown every vestige of popular freedom; and if the ex-ample of Rochdale were not more generally followed, for it deprived them of the power to fall back on the the Government would soon be successful. Why land—the real constitutional relief and first principle payment. It disinherited them of all should they persist in attempting still to thrust this of the social campact; it disinherited them of all obnoxious law on that district after the public decla-ration of the Ministers who passed it into a law, that born, and which they were still suffered to tread. naged their own affairs well—where the system of pletely helpless in the hands of the oppressor. It was relief administered to the poor had been conducted a strange anomaly in the legislation of this country in a satisfactory manner-should not be interfered that everything should be done by way of giving adwith, but rather become examples to be followed in ditional securities to property, while everything was

The Rev. John Taylor moved the second resolu-

fertility, and by manure we must replace all the constituents of the plants which have been taken away

the farmer, in making use of it, will, in a very

the artificial manure is base enough, for the sake of filthy lucre, to lend thanks to the late guardians for their manly and patriotic defective in one or two of the necessary ingredients themselves to any cause, however despicable it might opposition to the introduction of the New Poor Law into kind of dropsy, however long standing or dangerous the case may be.

The ratepayers as a body had stood manfully this district.

resisted the introduction of that cruel measure; but should be troubled. Because "they neither fear God should be troubled. Decause they neither lear God nor regard man," therefore the people should never let them alone till they had their rights. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said of late on the duty of instructing the people and the best kinds and modes of instruction; but in sowing the seed, they should consider not only of what sort it was, but what soil is it was to be put in. So that instruction should be successful, it was not only necessary that it should be good and administered in the best manner-there should be an aptitude for receiving it. Be, people degraded and pauperized could not be proper instructed. If a people was to be made intellectual they must first be fed and clothed; the foundation must be laid before the superstructure. Their governors must not begin at the wrong end, as it the people had no animal nature about them. According to the doctrine now too generally propagated they would make them into a kind of lantern, with

from him—who knew that he had not what he ought to have—who, producing everything, scarcely had possession of anything. (Cheers.) This was true even with regard to religious instruction, for, in the language of the great and good Hooker, "Before God required of Adam any religious service he placed him n a l'aradise where he had something to live upon. The resolution having been seconded was carried

The CHAIRMAN, who declared it to be his deliberate

A vote of thanks was then given to

unanimously.

clothe, then educate the people, or put them in a

position to do it for themselves. (Loud cheers.) 110

opposed the New Poor Law, because it was calcu-

lated to take away from the people the necessaries

and comforts of life; and while that was the case all

attempts to educate the people would be vain and

futile. Again, there must be not merely individual

capacity for instruction, but a moral aptitude to receive it, and where could such a disposition be found in a man who knew that his right had been taken

opinion, after the experience of sixteen years, during which he filled the offices of churchwarden, overseer and vestryman, that the administration of relief under Sturges Bourne's Act was decidedly superior to that under the New Poor Law. He felt thoroughly persuaded in his own mind, and that was one great reason why he consented to preside at such a meet. ing, that the old law was much better adapted to the state of society now than the new law could ever be made to be. (Cheers.) It had given him great pleasure to see the whole proceedings of the meeting so orderly and unanimous, and he hoped they would now quietly separate and go home. (Cheers.) The meeting, which at one period numbered not less, we should think, than 6,000 or 7,000, then peaceably dispersed. Shortly afterwards a band of music paraded the principal streets, followed by large numbers of the factory operatives. Preparations were made for burning in effigy the two newly elected guardians, but the design was fortunately abandoned. considerable apprehension being entertained from the great influx of constabulary that a collision with that force might take place. We are happy to state that no breach of the public peace took place during the night.

ROCHDALE, TUESDAY MORXING.

The opposition to the introduction of this law into the borough of Rochdale continued unabated, and the excitement created last week by the extraordinary attempt of the Commissioners to force it on the dis-Mallilieu, overseers of the township of Castleien, were summoned before the magistrates to show cause why they refused to pay over to the treasurer of the union the sum of £355 8s., the amount in which that township was assessed. The case created considerable interest in this town, and the court was therefore crowded by the ratepayers. The magistrates on the bench were Mr. J. Taylor, of Todmorden (a gentleman who distinguished himself by introducing the measure into that locality, and who, it is stated, had his house set on fire and his furniture broken by the mob on that occasion); Mr. G. Ashworth, of Rochdale; Mr. W. Chadwick, at whose instance the summons was issued; and Mr. Clement Royds, who acted as chairman-one of those gentlemen who recently declared from the bench that he would sooner throw up his commission than become the instrument of introducing the New Poor Law into the district, Mr. Twistleton, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, was also on the bench.

Mr. Roberts, clerk to the union, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. John Cobbett, barrister, for the overseers. When the case was called Mr. Chadwick withdren

Mr. Roberts put in the order from the Poor Law Commissioners, directing the magistrates to form the union, dated July 22, 1845; also the minutes of a meeting of magistrates held on the 15th of August, when an order was made on the three overseers for the sum of 355l. 8s.; and proved that on Friday last at a meeting of meeting of provider when the sum of 355l. last, at a meeting of magistrates, when there were present Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Kelsall, and the Rev. T. S. Mills, Mr. Chadwick was ordered to take out the summons which they were then hearing. Mr. Royds then said, Mr. Dearden, are you inclined to pay this money?

Mr. Cobbett.-Mr. Dearden has left his case in my hands, and therefore I hope you will allow me w show cause why he should not be called upon for this Mr. Royds .- I don't care about that. Dearder, will you pay the money?

Mr. Dearden .- I shall when I get it, if I find I an compelled to pay. Not otherwise.

Mr. Royds.—Scholfield, will you pay the money!

Mr. Scholfield.—I shall leave the matter in the hands of my legal adviser.

Mr. Cobbett.—I hope, sir, you will allow me to st a few words on behalf of my clients. They have in trusted their case to me; and I think I can show you that they ought not now to be called upon to parthis

After a short pause, Mr. Royds nedded assent, and Mr. Cobbett proceeded to address the beach. He did not mean to question the validity of the mion nor the power of the board of guardians; he submitted, however, with reference to the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the mode in which they were attempting to enforce the law, that pending the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench the hearing of this case should not be proceeded with. He insisted that the proceedings of the Commissioners were most invegular, and appropriate to compare the contraction of the contraction o ers were most irregular, and was proceeding to comment on the peculiar position of the cause—"Regina v. the Guardians of Rochdale"-in the court above, when he was again interrupted by the chairman.
Mr. Royds.—Mr. Cobbett, we are aware of all that:

it's no use to repeat it here; you had better come to the point at once, and we shall feel obliged.

Mr. Cobbett.—I assure you, sir, I am not going to make a long speech. Mr. Royds.-I shall feel obliged if you will come to the point at once. Mr. Cobbett again proceeded.—The bench was

Liverpool assizes, where it was tried before Mr. dustice Wightman in April last, and a nominal vertice taken for the Control of the C taken for the Crown, with several points reserved for the consideration of the judges. Now, if it immed out that the decision of the Court above should be against the Commissioners, every act of the guardians, and every payment made to the union, would be illegal; and as the decision of the judges would be given at the latest power within two months.

hearing of the case.

Mr. Ashworth said, that, on Mr. Cobbett's own showing, the magistrates had no choice but to enforce

The Chairman.—Mr. Roberts, are you instructed to press the case, and take out a warrant of distraint against the parties? Mr. Roberts.—I am, sir. The money must be paid

The Chairman.—Then take out your warrant, and executeit assoon as possible—this afternoon, if you can. A warrant of distraint was then granted, and the parties left the court.

indeed her death was daily expected; yet, howers extraordinary it may appear, she was reduced several inches in bulk, after taking only a few doses of the above extreording THE ANDOVER WORKHOUSE ABOMINA-

A formight ago we announced that a sort of official inquiry had been instituted by the Poor Law Commissioners into the charges of peculation and immorality preferred against the "master" of the Andover workhouse. The alleged facts first came to the knowledge of Mr. T. C. Westlake, the medical officer of the Union, who found that the extra diet and omeer of the character diet and stimulants which, in the exercise of his professional dustinulants which, in the exercise of his professional dustinulants which, in the exercise of his professional dustinulants which is the exercise of his professional dustinular stimulation in the sick in the workhouse, were either altogether withheld, or very irregularly and enter anogener with the "master," though they inadequately supplied by the "master," though they were reru regularly charged in his accounts, and duly paid for by the guardians. Mr. Westlake. as was his duty, apprised the Board of Guardians of the discovery he had made; and they, after making some little inquiry, laid the matter before the Somerset House "rulers," who sent down one of their own Assistants to hold a sort of public inquiry into the allegations. When Dr. Westlake was apprised that such was the course to be pursued, and that he should be expected to produce witnesses to support the statements he had made, he naturally made inquiries amongst the workhouse inmates as to the extent the withholding of the extra food he had ordered had been practised: and the revelations that were then made to him, as to the manner of the "master's" conducting himself in the house towards the female residents, and as to his general conduct. induced the Doctor to make other charges of gross misconduct and drunkenness against the same man who was charged with pilfering the food of the sick. The latter charges were also ordered to be included in Mr. Assistant Commissioner Parker's inquiry, after some little fighting-shy on the part of the Somerset

House board. That inquiry has been partially proceeded with, for thirteen days. We use the term partially, to denote, firstly, that the inquiry is not yet concluded; and, secondly, the manner in which it was conducted the presiding official having shamelessly exhibited the strongest partizanship with the inculpated "master," and a determination to defeat, if possible, the estensible object of the inquiry. Of this we shall afford abundant proof before we have done.

At first, the inquiry was confined to the first charges—those of withholding the "extras" ordered by the medical officer for the sick. On this head a vast mass of evidence was adduced, to show that the "master" had charged the guardians, and been paid, for food and liquors which had never been supplied to the sick, although ordered by the medical officer. This evidence Mr. Presiding Assistant Commissioner Parker sought to render nugatory by the objection that the medical officer had not kept his books in proper form; that he had not obeyed the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners in that respect; and therefore the evidence that he had ordered the "extras" was defective, and could not be received. this it was answered that Dr. Westlake had kept his books in the same form as his predecessor, but more accurately; that he had kept them as the Board of Guardians had ordered him; that it was no part of the medical officer's duty to set the Board of Guardians right, if they went wrong, as Assistant Com-missioners were appointed and paid for that purpose. Still all would not do. The "Judge"(?) of this queer "Court of Inquiry" had found an informality which told in favour of the accused embezzler; and he was constantly harping on it, every time the medical officer's orders for extras had to be proved; iterating again and again that "the instructions of the Poor Law Commissioners to Union surgeons were in print; and Mr. Westlake ought to have been acquainted with them." This went, however, too far. One day, Mr. Prendergast, the counsel in support of the charges, retorted upon Mr. Assistant Commissioner Parker, and plainly told him that the neglect was his own, and that he was blameable for any in-

If the Assistant-Commissioner does not see that the guardians do their duty, and have the books laid before them, and properly inspected by them at their meetings, he does not do his duty, and is of no use.

formality that existed. He said:-

Mr. Westlake, and we shall have serious charges to bring to me at that time. Several times when I had been clean- not sober. He got up and him drunk in Andover at one o'clock in the morning. I tell Mrs. M'Dougal, because there would have been a dis- sioners wish it to be understood that they will cause the indisplay. It is no part of the Assistant-Commissioner's

duty to do as you have stated. On this "display" the Times well remarks :-

Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker having oracularly pronounced on the duty of the surgeon to be well acquainted with his instructions, which were "in print." admits that he himself does not remember having seen the books in his life. Now, it does happen that the Poor Law Commissioners have promulgated other instructions, in print, besides those to their medical officers. In 1841 they caused to be published "Instructions to the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners," from which we select the following

"Poor Law Commission-office.

"Sie,-The number of unions under your superinten dence will render it impossible for you to pay very frequent visits to each of them; but the Commissioners think that you should not on any account omit to visit the workhouse of each union once in six months, independently of your attendance at the meeting of the board of "The points to which your attention should be princi-

pally directed at such visits are the following:-"Having inspected the workhouse, and inquired into the condition of its inmates, your next duty is to examine the books of the union. This examination is not so important in reference to the technical and arithmetical accuclerk and the auditor must mainly be depended on), as in reference to the substance of the proceedings and facts which they profess to record.

"From the minutes of the board of guardians, the admission and discharge book, the application and report book, the medical officer's books, and the relief lists, you will be able, in a great degree, to judge whether the rules of the Commissioners as to relief have been duly observed; and you will not fail to bring under the notice of the guardians, and also of the Commissioners, in the absence of explanation, any deviations in this respect."

Thus, amongst "the points to which the attention directed," is a careful examination of "the books of And this examination is specially directed to include "the medical officer's books." Now, here we have Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Parker lecturing the medical officer on the duty of being acquainted with instructions which are in print, while he admits that he does not remember having ever inspection is laid down, in his printed instructions, as a point to which his "attention should be principally directed!" And this is a New Poor Law functionary, cating the bread of the people, and of embezzlement and fraud having been committed. under the operation of which, and a generally stinted

contemplated in detail. The evidence having been gone through in relation to the pilfering the food from the sick, and to sending the property of the Union to his son-in-law's at Stockbridge, the "other charges" were gone into, and, among the rest, the following evidence was given

CHARGES OF IMMORALITY. Mary Ann Banks examined by Mr. Prendergast .- I remember some time before I left the union something I did not come here to swear that I was a virgin. (Laughparticular happening on Christmas night, 1841. Eliza ter.)-Nobody would have believed you,-I don't wish Rout was there at the time. I sent her up for some plates. I thought she was gone a long time, and went that is no reason why Mr. M Dougal should take liberties up to see for her. When I got up the stairs she was against the bell, and Mr. M'Dougal, the master, was pulling her by the arms, and saying, "Come here! come I remember four years ago going away without leave He was pulling her towards the little sittingroom. He let her go when he saw me, and went into that room. Several of the servants in the kitchen have perhaps she would say I was as bad as the master. I said, "Come here! come here!" in the presence of the master. Betty Farmer in particular used to call out those words. Mr. M'Dougal has done and said something to me. He has squeezed my hand, and asked me to kiss him; he has kissed me at the same time. He has when I used to go upstairs the first thing in the morning asked me if I loved him. (Laughter.) I told him, no. to light the fire in the sick-ward, and he unlocked the I have slapped his face many a time when he has attempted to kiss me, or has kissed me. Mrs. M'Dougal the sick-ward closet. I did not go in, but he used to pull used to go to church sometimes on a Sunday evening. me in. What did he do? What he didn't ought to do. On those occasions I have gone to turn down the beds I He wanted to have connexion with me. He took liberties and to get supper ready. Mr. M'Dougal has followed me with me in a way which he ought not. He put his hand gast.—I was porter in this house about four years and a the "charges of immorality" the following ocround the beds, trying to catch hold of me. When I upon me. Tell us what he did—what were the liberties? half. I left about twelve weeks ago. asked me to come up again. I said I wouldn't, and I did founds me. You may guess what I mean. He wanted in the habit of coming home soher on Saturday nights? March or April. Mr. M Dougal came over there.

house, but in service at Stockbridge.

the same conduct. It was part of the same transaction. among the auditory.

Mr. Prendergas: thought the evidence ought to be rectived, as proof of the accused following us his evil in-

The Assistant-Commissioner would not hear the evidence.

By Mr. Missing.—It was between six and eight o'clock more. He asked me a question or two. I was then in the rail. Mistress was before, he followed, and I was accompany them. They proceeded to the board-room, when I can the most representative more accomplished at their weekly this before so many.

self once, about Whitsuntide. Mr. Missing objected, that no inquiry ought to be made into the "row."

hang herself. It was on a Sunday night the row took Did that row take place in consequence of-Mr. Missing again objected, and The Assistant-Commissioner too.

the mistress of his behaviour to her, and she gives as her in the workhouse, but at different times. reason for not doing so that Mrs. M'Dougal had threatened to hang herself. If this threat was made because the house had been robbed, it would have nothing to do about twenty-eight years ago. I lived with him till we with this case; but if it arose from something of a similar | had eleven children. He was a deserter when he married kind having taken blace to excite the jealousy of Mrs. me. He was taken up a fortnight afterwards. He had M'Dougal, it has to do with the case.

Mr. Parker (to the witness) .- Where were you? Witness.-Mistress came home from church and we Mr. Prendergast. - What was the subject of the row?

Mr. Parker.- How do you know ? Witness.-I was upstairs. I heard Blake say that there had been something wrong between master and Mrs. Grace, the cook, while mistress was at church.

Mr. Parker .- Between Mrs. Grace and the porter? Witness .- No: between Mrs. Grace and Mr. M'Dougal. Witness.—No: between Mrs. Grace and Mr. M'Dougal. house. I had ten children by my husband, and one be-Elizabeth Crouch, aged 18, examined by Mr. Prender. side by some one else. I shan't tell you by whom. It gast.—I left the workhouse on the 14th of April last. I was not by you. (Laughter.) I don't know how long it statement to me about Mr. M'Dougal, as to something | no halter round my neck or round my waist. There was that had passed between him and her. At one time I was no halter at all. I was sold by my husband. The man Mrs. M'Dougal's servant. He has taken liberties with me who bought me is dead and gone.—Well, tell us who it during my servive, which was in the last two years of my was that made such an excellent bargain?-As good a stay in the workhouse. He has kissed me, and put his bargain as you live with at the present time. (Laughter, hands into my bosom. When he kissed me he asked me and chapping of hands.) His name was Edward Winter. to kiss him. He has done so a great many times. When He was a very nice man. (A laugh.) My husband came M'Dougal. I have seen him tipsy in the streets of Anhe has treated me so I have not allowed him to do what back soon, and took me away from him. He liked me he wished. I did not kiss him. I told him I would tell the better than tother did. I have been married to Rout nistress of it.

ever took such liberties with me. He did so in the ward about a month before I consented. I did not know kitchen first, and then upstairs. I can't tell exactly how | what it would come to, or I would have kept better aclong ago he did so in the kitchen. He patted me on the count. The first time was in Mr. M'Dougal's bed; not in back the first thing, and then asked me to kiss him. I the sick ward. The second time was in the sick ward, did not. That was all he did that time. The next just going in at the door, where I used to sleep. There attacks were made in different places. He put his hand was no one in the sick ward at the time, except some little into my bosom one day in mistress's passage upstairs. I can't tell the day. I was very much annoyed at this. I have told him not to do so, often.

Why did not you go and tell your mistress how you had there sits the "gemmun," and he can't deny it. been insulted and ill-used !- I was afraid, or I should have done it. What should you be afraid of ?- Because it was my

frequently repeated after that. When you found he did not know better, why did you ou. I was afraid to do it. house nearly two years. While I was nurse, Mr. M'Dougal sitting in a chair just inside of the door, in cleaning the work-room. Mr. M'Dougal was in the M'Dougal was there, sitting against the fireplace in a office adjoining the work-room, He called me, and I chair. He was swearing very much. The cook went to attempted to kiss me. He wanted me to give up to him. father and mother had been quarrelling. Mr. M'Dougal Mr. Pendergast.—I am sorry it turns out to be so, for ought not to want any other person. My husband had children-two legitimate and one since my husband left

refused the overtures of the master. Elizabeth Harris sworn and examined by Mr. Prendergast.-I was an inmate of the house last year. Mr. M'Dougal insulted me while I was cleaning the young men's room. He came and handled me, and pushed me of the prayers over twice—the Lord's Prayer and another back on the bedstead. I asked him what he was doing, He went over them once, and then again directly. and told him my partner would be up directly. He took hold of my hand and kissed me. He asked me who betwixt twelve months and two years in the workhouse, cleaned the room above! I told him no one; it was tant in reference to the cecumical and for which the locked up. He said, "Never mind that, you go up there after you have done this, and pretend to clean it, and I will come to you at ten o'clock." I said the room was not occupied, and therefore it did not want cleaning. The master, after asking me to meet him in the upper room, called to the servant to fetch the key, and he unlocked it, leaving the key in the door. I stopped in the room as I can say. Sometimes he required help. Thomas which I was cleaning. At ten o'clock I saw the master Blake has helped him in the hall, but I can't say who go up. I did not go up to him. He did not say any helped him up stairs; nor say whether he got up without of an Assistant-Commissioner should be principally and that if I was so, it would be supposed that it was his child. Next morning, when I got to the same room to clean it, he was there. He said to me, "Well, Betsey, made a false step in getting over the stile, and fell down

on the shoulder. I left the house the 1st of May. Cross-examined by Mr. Missing .- How soon afterwards did you get into Winchester Hospital ?- I never was specially delegated to inquire into certain allegations there in my life—neither as an indoor or an out-door patient. (The witness admitted that she became affected with a certain disease about three months after she left into something too loathsome and degraded to be the master insulted me, and I was afraid that the lived anywhere I could. I was at Southampton, Portsor two months. When I left the house before April, I it continued up to she time I was ill. went to my mother-in-law's house. That was my only nome then. I had none afterwards. (The witness was coarsely questioned as to her mode of life, and admitted that four or five years ago she had been a prostitute.) them. I tell you the plain truth. If I am what I am, with me against my will. I was in the house twelve years off and on, as many as ten or twelve different times. with a union dress. I was afraid to tell mistress. It was not out of consideration for her. If I told her, knew what a life she would lead me and all in the house. Re-examined by Mr. Prendergast.-Mr. M'Dougal took holding. liberties with me a great many times. I had not been in door to let me in. He used to take liberties with me in

not, until I was obliged to go up to attend to my work. to have connexion with me, and I would not give up to

Witness.—Not at all times. He went out every Satur
Witness.—Not at all times. He went out every Satur
Witness.—So at all times. He said I was a "naughty girl" for not going up to him. He unbuttoned his smallclothes, and then he day night. He came home at all hours, half-past eight, witness. I said "I am not." He once tried to pull up my clothes pulled up my clothes. I resisted him as well as I could. nine, ten, cleven, sometimes twelve o'clock. I have in mistress's bedroom. I ran away down stairs. After I got away. It has not been done in that way in other known him come home at two o'clock on Sunday morn-this I wanted. this I went to live at Mrs. Holly's house. I remember an places and times. When I have been going up and ings, just after I got to bed. I and others have been sent inquest being held at Stockbridge. I think it was on down stairs with the bucket in my hand, he has catched for him. This happened on most Saturdays. I have that would be a leading question. I never heard of such Mr. Holly's man, who was killed by a waggon. It was in hold of me when I could not help myself. (The witness gone for him sometimes at ten or half-past ten. I did an objection in my life. described how the master put his hands indecently upon not know exactly which house to go to. I have inquired Mr. Missing objected that the charges must be confined to liberties taken with the young women and girls the bucket always. I did not mention it to Mrs. the Globe, and the George. I have never seen him at the in the house." The witness at the time was not in the Masons' Arms the workhouse because I did not like the usage I got also. I have found him there, at the Eight Bells, and at Mr. Prendergast urged that it was in confirmation of from Mr. M'Dougal. It made me very uneasy in my the Globe. I have sent in for him, and have had to wait the conduct of the master in the house, the girl having mind. I don't complain of any other ill-usage. I was two or three hours before he would come away. He was Some to Stockbridge by his direction, and he following up taken up on the charge of running away from the workhouse. I was taken before the justice. Mr. M'Dougal times. I have sometimes returned without him, because The Assistant-Commissioner ruled that he could not take was there. I did not mention in his presence why I ran he would not come just then. I can't tell why. Then the eridence and his ruling created a great sensation away. He gave me a good character to the justice, and his ruling created a great sensation away. It was impressed again for him and brought him and brou

gast.—I am the wife of Isaac Rout. I live at Charlton. he could not talk. Master never could talk when he was I was formerly married to a person named Hutchins. tipsy. He could not walk quite straight. He walked Examination of witness resumed by Mr. Prender. He left me a widow about six years and a half ago. After staggery, from one side to the other. When he got to the Cast.—I remember his trying to catch hold of me, and being here some little time I was appointed cook. I was house I have locked the door and given him the key. I the dasher his trying to catch hold of me, and being here some little time I was appointed cook. the sing the round the beds on Whit-Sunday, 1842. It then for some little time in the laundry, and afterwards I would not see him because he looked the door behind The round the beds on Whit-Sunday, 1842. It then for some inthe time in the faundry, and afterwards I could not see him, because he locked the door behind had the tried to pall up my clothes. He was murse in the sick ward. Mr. M'Dougai made a proposal him. He walked up the state contribe by taking bold of was not tred to pull up my clothes. He was murse in the sirk ward. Ar. of bought made a proposal, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Prendergast to PERSONALLY Look After the sick As usual, the walked up the steps outside by taking hold of called out Mr. Parker, who asked Mr. Pa

when I saw the master pulling Eliza Rout about. There the sick ward whitewashing. He first asked me if I behind fastening the gate. I can't say how often I have where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled, at their weekly mistress had seized a knife and swore she would grab where the guardians were assembled. had been a party of gentlemen there. Mr. Hugh Mundy would have any objection to go in with him? I told him seen him come home in this way. It was most Saturday meeting. stayed to tea; the rest had gone away. I have frequently heard the servants joke the master about "Come here."

The description of gentlement there. Ar. Hugh Annual would have any objection to go in with him? I told him heard the servants joke the master about "Come here."

Seen nim come nome in this way. It was most Saturday however, that she was restrained and representation of the public house as late hall, and said he and other ratepayers were about to have heard of guardiens to suspend the questions put by the learned gentleman with respect to 2. thought I would consider of it. He said he would give as twelve, half-past twelve, and one o'clock. told in the kitchen what I saw master doing to me some victuals and beer if I would. I thought, if he Eliza Rout. I was much shocked and annoyed by what asked me again, I would. He did ask me again, and I Prendergast.—I carry on the business of a blacksmith the master did to me. It quite shocks me now to tell gave consent. It took place up in the sick-ward. He in Andover, which my late husband carried on. I know gave me some victuals and some beer. That took place Mr. M'Dougal. In January, 1841, he called upon me to I suppose his pulling up your clothes was the worst of mere that once or twice,—several times, all the while I pay me a bill due from the guardians of the union. He was in the house. It was not on any particular night; came into my sitting-room. It was about 8 o'clock in Why did not you tell your mistress ?-Mistress once but sometimes on Saturday nights. I slept with him on the evening. He paid me three half-crowns. There was tried to make an end of herself when there was a row Saturday nights for a little while. It was in the next some ale on the table. He took up the cup and kept between her and master, and we did not like to hurt her room to mistress's room. He did not sleep with mistress drinking until he had finished it. He then rattled the on Saturday nights when he came in at that period. I cup on the table and said, "Come, Missus, fill the cup By Mr. Prendergast.—Mistress attempted to hang her- was in bed in the sick-ward the time he came up to me.— again." I had not asked him to drink at all. I told Tell us how he came to you ?- (The witness knocked her him he had had too much already. He then went to knuckles on the table twice.)

Mr. Parker.-He tapped at the door twice ?-Yes. By Mr. Prendergast .- I heard mistress threaten to By Mr. Prendergast .- He waited at the door until I the kitchen with him, and then up the stairs to the left- close over to mine and pressed my foot privately with his, hand room. Mistress's room was on the right. This was when mistress would not let him be with she. I | bed." I went to call a young man, my servant, to come don't know why that was. I went about twice with him and sit in the room till Mr. M'Dougal should leave the Mr. Prendergast.—My friend attempts to show that into that room. It was once in the sick-ward. Altogether house. He did so. Mr. M'Dougal remained for an hour this witness is not to be believed, because she did not tell four or five times. It was not all done at one of my stays

> Brown was my maiden name. I was married to Hutchins his flogging, and was obliged to stay in his regiment five years. I went a little way with him, but was taken very ill, and compelled to come back. I was brought back to did not live with my husband during five years. I had no child, nor was likely to have, during that time,

By Mr. Missing,--Hutchins was my first husband,

Mr. Parker .- Did you say, not that you could recollect ?-No. I said I was not like to have them. Mr. Prendergast .- She did not go the way. Witness.-The way to do that is to come into this

since I left the house. There is ne'er a one of my children children, a good many of whom are since dead. Another time was in the other sick ward, in the afternoon. I can't recollect particular times. I speak the truth, and

CHARGES OF INTOXICATION. Mary Ann Banks sworn, and examined by Mr. Prendergast .-- I am in service at Andover. I was six years in master, and I thought he ought to know better. It was this workhouse. I left three years ago come December. I remember being alarmed on one particular night in the summer time of 1941. Is was about ten minutes past not complain to the mistress or to the board ?—I have told | twelve o'clock on a Saturday night that I was alarmed by Jane Emma and Fanny M'Dougal, two daughters of the Maria Laishley, sworn and examined by Mr. Prender- master. They called me, Sarah Coudery, and Betty gast .-- I was seven years in the workhouse, off and on. I Farmer, to go up stairs to their mother, as their father was nurse to the children after I had been in the work- had been beating her. We went up. I saw Mrs. M'Dougal said something particular to me. I was engaged | Blood was streaming all down her face and bosom. Mr. never would to him or any other man; I would head. The blood stained the carpet and went through to all of a boggle. (Laughter.)

was intoxicated by his way of talking, and his staggering about. I have known him at prayer-time to read som

William Smart examined by Mr. Prendergast .- I was and left on the 18th of June, 1839. While I was here I have seen Mr. M'Dougal come home on a Saturday night, and sometimes he was intoxicated. He was mostly intoxicated on Saturday nights. I saw him so many times. I have sat up for him with Thomas Blake, the porter. On Saturday nights he came home at ten, or half-past ten, or at nine, or there away, and at different times, as near nore to me after that on that day, but at the beginning help. Sometimes he was more intoxicated than at others. of the conversation he asked me if I was in the family- I remember he came home one night with scratches on way. I said, "No, sir; and I don't wish to get so." his nose. It was in the winter-time, when the evenings has happened more than once or twice, and as many or He then said that he wanted to have connexion with me, were longer. It was while I was in the pantry, the winter before I left the house to go to Abbott's Inn. He was I didn't say he was incapable of going home. By his drunk. He told the porter the next morning that he had manner of going home, he showed that he was intoxihow was it you did not go to the room I told you yester- and scratched his nose. The stile was just over here; it was similar to what takes place between man and wife day?" I said, "Because I didn't choose." He then is now taken up. It was betwixt ten and half-past ten when one is in fault. She said he ought to be ashamed began kissing me again and pulling my clothes up. I o'clock. Thomas Blake helped him in the hall. I repushed him away. He then said, "Well, Betsey, don't mained in the hall. Blake went somewhere, but I can't Sarah Cowdery examined.—I have been an inmate of tell any one what I have been talking about to you. tell where. He did not tell us that night how he had the Andover Union workhouse. I have left it about four seen "the books" in his life, although their periodical Keep your own counsel." After that, when no one was hurt himself. He was speechless. I did not ask him how years. I am now in service at Andover. I lived with present, he would often take hold of my hand and hit me he got hurt. I wished him "Good night," and he could Mrs. M'Dougal as servant for some time, and saw Mr. not answer me. He had sticking-plaster on his nose M'Dougal come home very tipsy on Saturday evenings. nights, nor whether he slept with Mrs. M'Dougal or not. | would help him, sometimes not. He came home at all I always stayed in. I remember Mrs. M'Dougal going to one particular night we were alarmed about twenty dietary, it is alleged that human nature has sunk the house.) I had no home. I left this house because times she brought him home. The son went after him Farmer, and me, were all called up by Jane Emma occasionally. I don't know of any one else. I have been M'Dougal. When I went up into the room I found Mrs. mistress would hear of it. During the three months I for him. I have not found him. I went part of the way M'Dougal with the blood running down her face, Mr. and returned again. Mrs. M'Dougal sent me to look for M'Dougal also was bleeding; he had been struck with a mouth, Maidstone, and other places. I was not living by him. I can't say whether it continued up to the time I tin can, which was all over blood. He was swearing. He

> spend their evenings together on that day. Many of the guardiaus may be farmers; I can't say.

> Mr. Prendergast .- If you will only prove the publichouse I shall be obliged to you. (Laughter.) Mr. Curtis.-You say, using a word put into your mouth, that he was drunk, what do you mean by drunk?

Witness .- Intoxicated. Mr. Parker.-What do you mean by intoxicated ! Mr. Prendergast .- Drunk. (Laughter.)

Mr. Parker .- We have had a definition of drunkenness as being between drunk and tipsy. Mr. Curtis .- I heard a gentleman of the bar say, that a man was not drunk as long as he could lie still without

Mr. Prendergast .- I believe that is the opinion in the workhouse twelve months before he began. It was Russia. (Laughter.) I have heard of as "Drunk as David's sow." (Laughter.) By Mr. Curtis,-I have seen the master brought home

Mr. I'rendergast .- Brought home ! Witness .-- Ves.

Anthony Autony, sworn and examined by Mr. Prender-

ne witness, after some hesitation, said,—You con- During the time you were porter was Mr. M'Dougal asked me what I ran away for. I was imprisoned gone in for him and brought him out. She used to talk three days and three months and then sent back to the to him. She would talk of kicking him along the lane sometimes. (Laughter.) He was then just able to walk Elizabeth Rout sworn, and examined by Mr. Prender- along without help. I knew he was intoxicated, because

Mrs. Mary Ann Tasker, sworn and examined by Mr. sleep a little. When he woke up he looked into the cup and said, "Missus, fill it up again," (Laughter.) I brought him no beer, I wished him to go home. He ame out. I went down the sick-ward stairs and through said he should stay all night. He brought the chair saying to my daughter, "Why, Miss, you ought to be in or more. Sometimes he sang a little. The song was, The helmet on the brow." (A laugh.) I am quite sure that he was drunk. I begged of him to go more than once, twice, or thrice. But he still stayed after that. He looked as if he would pierce any one through when he

spoke to my daughter. We were quite alarmed, Joseph Bevan, in the employment of the last witness, sworn and examined .- I remember Mr. M'Dougal being at mistress's house. She called me into the room and told me not to leave it while he was there. He threw his rere called up stairs, and I heard mistress ask for a rope. Abbotts Ann parish, and given into Mr. Davis's hands. I feet up on the grate, and told mistress to fetch him some beer. She said she would not, because he had had too much already. He attempted to sing, but he was too tipsy to get on. He sang a few words of "With a helmet on his brow." After a considerable time he went away, Mistress repeatedly told him to leave, but he would not. He went out the back way. I wanted him to go out the right way. He said that was the way he came in. I said he was wrong. He could not get in at the back way, the shop being fast. He could not get out at back, the was in it five years. I remember Mary Ann Banks making was ago that I was sold in Andover-market. There was garden being walled-in. At last he went out at the front door. I did not notice how he walked out, because I shut the door directly. Mistress was glad to get rid of him. His conduct was that of a drunken man-very much indeed. He was very tipsy. Quite drunk,

Mr. C. King, sworn and examined by Mr. Prendergast. -I am a master butcher in Andover. I know Mr. dover several times. I have seen him betwixt two and three o'clock on a Monday afternoon at the George bar, I have seen him drunk at the Globe a great many times, By Mr. Missing.—The master was the only man that alive but what belongs to my first husband. I was in the at different hours—six, seven, and eight o'clock. It was generally on a Saturday. I have seen him drunk at the Masons' Arms. The first time I saw Mr. M'Dougal tipsy, and asleep in the George bar, was about three years ago. Some of these times I speak of were within the last six months. I have seen him drunk about two months ago. I have seen him go out of the Eight Bells very

> Cross-examined.—This quite shocked you?—Oh, no, not at all. (Laughter.)-You have never been drunk, have you ?-- A great many times. (Renewed laughter.) Then you don't think it a very beinous offence to get drunk !—I think it is quite as well to keep sober; particularly for a man placed in Mr. M'Dougal's situation. I think it is worse for him to get drunk than I. I have very little to do .- Then you fill up the intervals by drinking-bouts !- Sometimes. I don't like to be idle, sir. (Laughter.) I was sober when I saw him drunk.—Then it was not ipse he, but tipsy he?

Mr. Prendergast.—The Latin is tipsy. (A laugh.) William Robinson, sworn and examined by Mr. Prendergast .- I am beadle and constable of the borough of Andover. I know Mr. M'Dougal. I have seen him frequently in the streets of Andover on Saturdays. I have times and often" seen him intoxicated, and particularly on a Saturday. He was reeling about. I have seen him went to the door. He put his arm round my neck, and fetch water. Jane Emma M'Dougal told me that their come out of the Globe so in the evening, and go towards the union-house. I have seen him as late as eleven Mr. Parker.—I am the Assistant-Commissioner for I told him he was a married man, and ought to know might have heard what she said, but there was a great o'clock, and at nearly one o'clock in the morning. I per intention." She states, in answer to the questhe district, and I don't remember having seen the books in himself better. I told him I was a married woman. If I bustle and noise. Betty Farmer fetched water, and we cannot tell how many times; forty would not be too many had no husband with me, he had a wife with him and he | washed the blood from mistress's face and head. Master | to say. I saw him so not above six weeks back. As he - your eyes, passed some persons remarked, "He's got enough of it of course I did not. I thought he was put here to take ditious in bringing the matter to an issue. then other parties are much more seriously to blame than gone away from me. The master did not say any more you're as bad as she is." His head was cut too. He was again." (A laugh) It was in the year 1843 that I saw care of us, and not to take liberties with us. I did not ing the office he has come to me and hindered me from fell down in the room. Miss Jane said, "Run and get had been watching Mr. Loscombe's turnips. I left the turbance, and perhaps I should have got murdered. distinct to be preferred, and the Mr. Missing, the "master's" counsel.—That is said for doing my work. He patted me on the back, and laid hold the gun." When he fell down he appeared as if he was turnip-field after twelve o'clock. I was in the lane near There was such a row about master being great with Mrs. information to be laid at the cost of the commission. But of my hand. He tried to put his hand up my clothes, going out of the room in the direction of the passage, at the workhouse. I heard some one coming. I lay down and wished me to give up to his wishes. That occurred the end of which a gun was kept. I went and took the by the gate, as I thought it might be some one after Mr. several times; I can't say exactly how many. After I gun, and asked Miss Jane where I should put it, She Loscombe's turnips. I saw it was Mr. M'Dougal. He was nurse to the children I went into the kitchen as cook. said she did not know. I went and laid it under my came up to the gate. He was drunk. It was several He has said and done similar things to me there many bed, in the little boys' bedroom. When the master fell minutes before he got in at the gate. He was staggering times. He wished me to give up to him. I told him down he lay where he was. He was bleeding from the at the gate. (The witness acted the manner.) He was

sooner suffer death. I had seen too much trouble the floor. He kept swearing. He was in an awful state. Mr. William Clark, farmer, sworn and examined by before through a man, or I never should have been in I never saw any one look so dreadful in my life. He Mr. Prendergast.—I live at Cholderton. I attend the the union. I had an illegitimate child after my husband kept on swearing. He said "Bloody" something to his Andover market sometimes on Saturdays. I have seen left me. He said, "He knew the nature of young people, wife. She came out of the room, having got her dress, Mr. M'Dougal drunk in the streets on those occasions a and that I could not live so long without a man; he could and said, pointing to her bosom, "Yes, here I am, bloody great many times. I have seen him so within the last not believe that I could. Of course, I must have my feel- Mary; the old name." When I left the room, he was six months. I have also seen him in public-houses, in a ings as well as others." While I was cook he tried to still in it, lying on the floor. Mrs. M'Dougal came out state of intoxication. I have seen him intoxicated more take liberties with me, as he did before. I have three and locked the door, leaving him in the room. She slept particularly in Mr. King's house, the Eight Bells, four or with her children that night. It was about twenty minutes | five times within the last six months. On one occasion I me, which I had seven years ago. I am now living in past two o'clock on Sunday morning before I got to bed. | saw him asleep, a person put a piece of lighted paper to service with Mr. Gale, a farmer, at Littleton. One of my I have not seen the master in such a dreadful state of his nose. (A laugh.) He roused up for a moment children is in service. The others are kept by a person, intoxication at any other time. He has not always been rubbed his nose, and went off to sleep again, That and I pay her for them out of my own pocket. I always sober when I have seen him at other times. I have seen was on the 28th of last December. It was generally him under the influence of drink many times, more than towards evening when I saw him in this state, from about a dozen I think; but I never kept account. I knew he three or four to seven or eight o'clock, when I generally left the town. I did not stay after eight o'clock. Cross-examined, - Cholderton is five miles from Andover. My business has generally brought me here on Saturdays. I have not seen him drunk more than four or five times within the last six months. The person who put the lighted paper to his nose was Mr. Isaac Pothe-

cary, of Clatford. (A. Guardian!) Mr. John King examined .- I am landlord of the Eight Bells Inn. I have seen Mr. M'Dougal at my house frequently on Saturday evenings the worse for drinking. I have seen the porter of the workhouse come for him, generally from nine to ten o'clock. He has been told the porter has come for him every time. He did not go when so told. Sometimes the porter has waited for him. His son also has been for him. I have seen Mrs. M'Dougal come after him. He has left my house intoxicated at various times, sometimes as late as eleven o'clock. It would be impossible for me to say how many times. It more than four or five times during the last six months. cated. The conversation between Mr. and Mrs. M'Dougal

the next day. I can't say where he slept on Saturday | He was all of a stagger upstairs; sometimes mistress I did not go out of the hall. Whilst the porter was out hours-nine, ten, and eleven o'clock. I remember on fetch him sometimes on a Saturday evening, and some | minutes past twelve o'clock. Mary Ann Banks, Betty prostitution the whole of that time: only about six weeks left, because I was ill ten weeks with a scalded leg. But swore at all of us. When I went up he was sitting in a chair. He got up, and said he would go and get the gun Cross-examined by Mr. Curtis.—Saturday is market. and shoot us. He went about two steps and fell down. day. It is not unusual for tradesmen and farmers to Mary Ann Banks ran and got the gun, and hid it under one of the beds. When he fell down, there he lay swearing all the time. We left him in the room. Mrs. M'Dougal went to bed with the children. We went to bed. It was twenty minutes past two o'clock when we went to bed. We noticed the time particularly by Mr. M'Dougal's clock, when we went down stairs to bed. I have seen him intoxicated at pension times, and Saturday

We have before alluded to the proofs of partiality evinced by the Presiding Assistant-Commissioner, and given one remarkable instance of it, which was made to recoil upon himself; that, where he so often complained that the medical officer's books were informal-for which informality he (the Assistant-Commissioner) was answerable. We shall now give one or two other specimens, leaving them to tell their own tale on the public mind, both as the particular partizanship of Mr. Parker, and of the system which elevates those who are criminated by these revelations into the position of "Judges." During the examination of one of the witnesses on

Mr. Missing and the Assistant-Commissioner objected

Mr. Prendergast,-It might as well be objected that if Southampton when she was indecently assaulted, that your life. Mr. Missing .- Then I will teach you what is evidence.

Mr. Prendergast. - 1 am much obliged to you. (Laughter.) Mr. Parker .- I think it is an improper question. Mr. Prendergast .- I AM SATISFIED THAT IS YOUR tion to put anywhere and in any place. But now I must not press it. (To the witness.)-Where were you? Witness .- In the work-room.

Mr. Missing .- Of course she has got it now. It is an Mr. Prendergast .- Is yours a new trick, then ? (Laugh-

Mr. Missing .- It is an old trick to put a question for a purpose, and when you have got it to give up a question for a show. Mr. Prendergast.-Why, you are not satisfied now. You are like the celebrated soldier who was flogged.

During the proceedings, one day

Mr. Lamb (clerk to the union) entered the hall and

make an application to the board of guardians to suspend | been the questions put by the learned gentleman with rethe master until the conclusion of the inquiry, on the spect to dinners being sent from the workhouse to a ground of the statements made by the witnesses, and par- daughter who resided in the town at the time, and who ticularly those made that morning.

Mr. Missing observed that he did not know he had anything to do with it. It was a case for the guardians.

and assaulted her, shaking her violently by the shoulders Shortly afterwards, Mr. Etwall returned and said that the guardians had refused the application. They would and pushing her down the steps, telling her to be off, sho not agree to any such thing until they knew whether the had been there once too often. Mr. Etwall called the master was innocent or guilty.

The attorney for the defendant thought it was a pity

that the application should be made behind the master's Mr. Etwall,-I am not going into any argument upon

the subject. The attorney thought Mr. Westlake ought to be suspended. Mr. Prendergast .- Suspend the prosecutor! that would Laughter.)

Mr. II. Mundy, a magistrate and a guardian, addressed the commissioner, and said, that being a guardian, he upon the occasion alluded to by one of the witnesses.

Take another instance :-

Mr. Parker thought it was quite unnecessary. Mr. Mundy-I might have stayed to tea; but I should not like it to be understood that I took tea at the expense of the union. Mr. Prendergast-Mr. Mundy has a great suspicion hat all the tea drunk there was union tea. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mundy-I can only say I spent as pleasant a day as ever I did in my life. (Laughter.) Mr. Parker-If you interrupt the business, Mr. Mundy, you must walk into the yard. (Sensation.) Mr. Mundy-When you order me to go out, sir, I will

Mr. Missing-He did not take tea only. Mr. Prendergast-It was a subscription feast, I believ Mr. Mundy-Yes, it was, There was no business at this moment before the court.

messenger having been despatched for the next witness The manner of the Assistant Commissioner towards Mr. with Mr. H. Loscombe, who is not a guardian, but who really interrupted the proceedings several times. But Mr. Mundy is the man that brought the bone-gnawing affair before the public. Here is another instance. It occurred while Ann

Knight was being cross-examined, after she had de-Mr. Missing she stated :-One time when he tried to kiss me in the sick ward there was only an old woman there, and she was out and

about. I can't recollect when that was, Was it in the summer or the winter !- In the -at least in the spring.

Oh! in the spring was it? Then it was not in the sun Mr. Prendergast objected that the observation was un-

fair to the witness. The two great divisions of the year were put to the witness, and she said summer. hat she said spring, making the time more precise. Mr. Parker said it was quite regular, and that was his decision.

Mr. Prendergast .- What is your decision, sir ?-that an observation is a question? Mr. Parker,-That it was right to ask whether it was vinter or summer. Mr. Prendergast .- I should not object to that; but I object that when the witness has fairly answered the question she should be charged with making a false

answer. Mr. Missing.—I said no such thing. You are object ing to air-bubbles, and nothing else. Mr. Prendergast,-I think I am, (Laughter.) Still another instance. A witness is under cross-

examination, after having deposed to what the Poor | theft be thought more effective, the commissioners have Law Commissioners call " an assault with an impro- no objection to that form of proceeding, instead of the

You did not like this behaviour of Mr. M'Do Grace that I did not like-I was afraid. I did not complain to the guardians, because they would not listen to FUNDS AT THEIR DISPOSAL ANY SUBSEQUENT EXPENSES, my story against his. He ought not to have taken liber- either for the prosecution or the defence. The parties ties. He ought to be ashamed of himself. If he had making the charge can in this as in every other case not done so I should not have been brought forward in take their own measures to obtain conviction; and the this manner, which I don't wish. He is grinning at me master must of course provide for his own defence.

Mr. Parker-Who is grinning at you? Witness-Mr. M'Dougal.

witnesses throughout; although he had not taken par-

any other person. Mr. Prendergast-Every witness who has been ex- be understood as expressing no opinion whatever. amined has more or less complained of his conduct, and speak of what I have seen.

those persons forward. NOR IS THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Parker-What do you mean to say? Mr. Prendergast-That the accused conducts himself in such a manner as to intimidate the witnesses. Mr. Missing-I deny it. My word is as worthy to believed as her oath.

Mr. Prendergast-This irregularity is not mine. Mr. Missing-It is your witness's irregularity. If she jury. makes false assertions, I shall not stand here without correcting them.

Mr. Parker-It is one of the inconveniences of this inquiry that the persons who have to judge of it only see the evidence in writing. If a jury had heard the statement just made by the witness, THEY WOULD KNOW HOW TO TREAT HER TESTIMONY. (Great sensation.) Mr. Prendergast -That was just my remark. I wish

this matter was before a jury. Mr. Missing-So do I-an independent jury. Mr. Prendergast-Of course. I do not know of any other, (Laughter.)

(The woman whom the Assistant-Commissioner refused to hear examined because she was not a "young person," has complained that while she was being sworn the master winked at her,)

Mr. Missing (to the witness)-Why did you complain? Mr. Prendergast-I do now say, sir, that Mr. M'Dougal s looking at the witness in a style, and in such a way, as | paupers the extra food directed to be given by the medical to terrify and alarm her. I saw it myself this time. (Cries

of "Hear, hear," from some of the auditory.) Mr. Parker-I had my eyes upon Mr. M'Dougal; I Dil NOT SEE ANYTHING OF THE SORT. Mr. Prendergast-I DARE SAY NOT. But what I saw that very moment I never witnessed before; I have been

told of it, however, frequently. Mr. Etwall-I witnessed it, Am I justified in stating it? Mr. Parker-I don't think you are. Mr. Prendergast-You were one who mentioned it to

Mr. Etwall-I was.

Still another instance. It occurred when Mrs. Mary Ann Tasker was being cross-examined, after having sworn to the "master's" drunken visit to her house, and the alarm which that visit caused her. In answer to the defendant's attorney, she stated :did not go off immediately, for I said I should never like to see that man again in the house. Then it did not go off ?-It did so far as that,

Then it did go off ?- No, it did not altogether. Then, which was it? which way will you have it ?-That is not a fair question. Mr. Prendergast .- No, it is an impertinent one.

Mr. Curtis .- When Mr. Prendergast is asked his opinion upon a question, he may give it; when not, I think it is mnertinence. Mr. Prendergast - I take that whence it come

Go on. Witness -I told him that night and the next morning when he came to apologise, that I never wished to see his face again in my house, Mr. Prendergast repeated part of the witness's answer.

Mr. Parker said that Mr. Prendergast was constantly interrupting him, and that he acted very irregularly. Mr. Prendergast .- I have had the honour to appear before many learned judges, but I never found among them

such a schoolmaster as my learned Assistant-commissioner. that a question should not be put, "Were you en- (Laughter.) Mr. Parker .- I have seen judges stop you when examining witnesses. I believe it is notorious that your mode of examination is to keep up a running commentary on

> Mr. Prendergast .- I am exceedingly obliged to you, Sir. I have had the opinion of several eminent judges upon my professional conduct, but I have not paid much attention to them, they have been so flattering to myself.

opinion; and I am equally satisfied that it is a proper ques- privately, and in another place, to tell you who those punishable; an offence which the law of the land will not judges are who have been pleased to express that high reach; but the repetition of which ought to be prevented approbation. It certainly did not come from an Assistant by the exercise of the discretionary power with which Poor Law Commissioner. (Laughter and applause.) During the course of his daily labours, the reporter

for the Times felt himself constrained to say :-I cannot let pass the opportunity of noticing one circumstance, namely, the presence of the son of the accused, a youth of about twenty years of age, during the whole of the filthy details with which his father's name is mixed up. This young man, too, is the schoolmaster, and receives a salary for his services; but from the commencement of the inquiry throughout he has been present at the proceedings. This is the more remarkable, as the assistant-commissioner told the medical officer, that notwithstanding the inquiry and his necessary attendance upon it, he must still

It was currently reported in the town one day that the Mr. Prendergast as he came out of the hall. It is said, afterwards died in France.

On the same day the mistress, watching her opportunity,

pounced upon a woman, one of the witnesses, and abused

attention of the assistant-commissioner to the circumstance as he was passing by, but He refused to STAY to Notice IT. I cannot close without expressing my regret at seeing persons in the garb of gentlemen, who no doubt make pretensions to high moral bearing, persons in office, too. laughing at the evidence recorded above, while it was deivered by the witnesses, as though they thought it a mero joke or a very light matter; whereas, the nature of the be quite consistent with the whole proceedings. To com- statements reflects the highest discredit on the manner plete them you should suspend the witnesses by the neek, in which they or their friends have managed the establishment where these women were lodged, and some of them trained from childhood. If they look contemptuously on these poor creatures because of the character some of them subsequently acquired, let the gnardians wished to explain the circumstance of his stopping to tea unfortunate persons received in the union-house, and see how well it corresponds with their mode of life after they

> may be well said, Fructu noecitur. SUSPENSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

left it. Of the system so long blindly tolerated here it

When evidence of the above character had been adduced, and it was manifest that public attention would be directed to the whole New Poor Law system, which had permitted such a state of things to continue for years without either detection or punishment, the Poor Law Commissioners tried to give a twist to the proceedings, and present them in such a shape as that they should be screened from observation, while the "master" would have every chance of getting scot-free; attention in the meantime being exclusively confined to him, and to Mr. Westlake, who it was adroitly sought to make "Public Prosecutor." To accomplish all this, the commissioners addressed to Mr. Westlake, the following letter. It Mundy formed a striking contrast to his never interfering is an extraordinary document, and worthy of its

> "Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset-house, 9th September, 1845.

"Sir,-The Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration the length to which the inquiry at Andover has already extended, and the suspense as well as the posed to improper conduct on the part of the outlay to which both parties interested in this inquiry master" towards her. In answer to questions by have necessarily already been exposed. All this must be still further increased if the inquiry is continued in the same form. On these grounds, and because the commissioners wish that some, at least, of the questions now raised should be brought before a jury, they have deter-

mined to take the following course:—
"1. The commissioners will cause an indictment to be preferred against the master in respect of any one case of an assault, with an improper intention, alleged to have been committed on a pauper whilst an inmate of the workhouse. The commissioners will take any case whick you, AS THE ACCUSER OF THE MASTER, may suggest, and will cause the bill to be preferred at the next quarter sessions, which will take place in the month of October. "2. The commissioners will, in like manner, cause an information before justices to be laid against the master or matron, under section 97 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, for ANY ONE ACT of embezzlement or misapplication of food, clothing, or goods belonging to the union which You may

"It will on this charge be open to any one to show that the inmates have not received their full and proper allowance of food. It is needless to say that if the master is convicted by a jury on the first of these charges, the commissioners would at once dismiss him from office. "If he is convicted on the second charge he becomes

disqualified, by the operation of the act, from holding office hereafter. If an indictment for embezzlement or information under the 97th section, above referred to. "The commissioners are convinced that this course e be the most satisfactory and the

"In order to remove misapprehension, the commis-THEY WILL NOT UNDERTAKE TO DEFRAY OUT OF THE

"The commissioners will also recommend the board of guardians that they suspend the master and matron Mr. Prendergast said, he had been informed that the known; and place some other persons in charge of the master had conducted himself improperly towards the workhouse. The discretion of doing this is by the regulations of the commissioners vested in the board of guardians. The commissioners can dismiss, but this of Mr. Parker said he had observed Mr. M'Dougal's coun- course is a step implying a final decision on the merits of tenance constantly, and it was as staid and quiet as that of the case, on which no evidence as regards the master is yet before the commissioners, and on which [they must

"Mr. Parker, assistant-commissioner, will be directed many persons have informed me that his conduct was on the receipt of a copy of this letter to suspend all fursuch as to terrify and alarm the witnesses. I do not ther inquiry until the result of the indictment and information shall be known; since the continuance of such Mr. Missing-Good God! I think you ought to bring proceedings in the interval might be held to prejudice the case one way or the other. The commissioners request Mr. Prendergast-I can bring them forward; they are that you will notify to them, as soon as possible, the not far off. The witness is on her oath; You are Not, exact cases which you desire to select, in such a form as to enable the indictment and the information to be properly prepared forthwith. The commissioners have no objection to both of them being seen by your solicitor be-

fore they are finally settled. "They also request, with reference to the former. that you will supply them with a list of witnesses necessary in your opinion to support the bill before the grand

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, "George Coope, Assistant-Secretary. "T. C. Westlake, Esq., Andover."

Mr. Westlake replied to this extraordinary demand as follows :-"Gentlemen,-I have received your letter of the

9th of September, and I beg respectfully to state

that the purport of that letter very greatly surprised "I will venture to hope that, upon re-consideration, you will see the impropriety and injustice of stopping the

inquiry, now so near its close. "The only charges against Mr. M'Dougal which your assistant-commissioner has, according to his own statement, power to inquire into, and to which he has ac-

cordingly limited the inquiry, are the following :-"1. The neglecting to give to the sick and infirm officer, and stated by the master to have been given accordingly. "2. The sending of various crticles, the property of

the union, to the house of Mr. Holly, M'Dougal's son-inlaw, at Stockbridge, and the washing of the clothes of Mr. Holly's family at the union-house. "3. Taking liberties with the younger women, and attempting to prevail upon them by force and otherwise

to consent to gratify his wishes. (See my letter of Aug, 16.) "4. Having had sexual intercourse with at least one of

the paupers. "5. Gross drunkenness on various occasions, and inebriety at prayers,

"The evidence for the prosecution and the defence upon the two former of these charges is already given. Two or three days ago the assistant-commissioner di-I have not been in that state of alarm ever since. It rected that the defence upon the remaining charges should be postponed until Thursday, when it was probable that the case for the prosecution upon all the charges would be closed. This has now taken place, and a mass of sworn testimony given which, uncontradicted, establishes that the master of the Andover union workhouse has taken indecent liberties with and attempted to seduce the young women and girls in that establishment, and that he is a confirmed and notorious drunkard. If these two charges, or either of them, be true, Mr. M'Dougal ought no longer to remain the master of the workhouse. I therefore respectfully ask you, gentlemen, if it would not be monstrous, when these charges have been established after great expense and trouble on my part, suddenly to close the inquiry, leaving the master in full possession of his present power to do evil and referring me to a tribunal which cannot by any possibility investigate the most important of the charges ? Such a proceeding would be manifestly injurious to the public morals, if Mr. M'Dougal be guilty; or, on the contrary, if he be innocent, it would be unjust to him, as it would deprive him of the only opportunity he has or can have of refuting and contradicting the testimony which is so injurious to his official and personal character. As to the course which you point out to me of indicting Mr. M'Dougal for 'assault with improper intention,' by which, I presume, you mean with intent to commit a rape, I I were to ask a person if she was going from Andover to the evidence. It does you much injury, and has done all shall certainly leave to others the task of prosecuting that person for an offence with which he has never been charged. You will, I am sure, upon further consideration, perceive that if indicted for assault Mr. M'Dougal would, in all probability, find a safe defence in the silence or little resistance of the women. Mr. M'Dougal's offence But I never have heard the opinion you express. I have is, that he, being the master of a union workhouse, conreceived many commendations from the judges, but never ducted himself indecently towards the girls he was bound anything in the shape of reproof. I shall be very happy to protest, a very serious offence in morals, but not legally

> respectfully submit that justice and your own consistency demand that that inquiry should proceed to its legitimato termination. "The observations already made apply to almost every charge made against Mr. M'Dougal; if, for instance, he has had his son-in-law's clothes regularly washed at the expense of the union, he has committed a fraud upon the guardians, but I doubt if the acutest lawyer could fran & an indictment adapted to the case. Again, with regard to the gross and notorious drunkenness charged against

you are invested. It was in the exercise of this power

that you originally directed the present inquiry, and I

Mr. M'Dougal, and testified by such ample evidence, (Concluded in our eighth page.)

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THE NEW SCOTCH POOR LAW.

In a former article we explained and commented on the machinery for working the new amended Scotch Poor Law: we purpose now to offer some further remarks on a few of the most important

We have before stated that the parochial boards for the administering of the new law are to be constituted in the first instance of the Kirk Session in each parish; and no change can take place, except the said board shall resoive to raise the relief funds by assessment: in which case, the board is to thenceforth consist of a certain number of persons elected by the rate-payers, together with four persons appointed by the magistrates, and four more by the Kirk Session. What we now wish to call attention to is, the clause (19) which provides for the mode of electing those members of the board to be appointed

by the rate-payers. In that clause it is provided that in burghal narishes every person assessed for the support of the near, shall be allowed to give one or more votes for the elected members of the board, according to the following scale :- The owners of lands and heritages* under the annual value of twenty pounds, one vote; above twenty, but under forty pounds, two votes; forty, but under sixty pounds, three votes; sixty, but under one hundred pounds, four votes; one hundred pounds, but under five hundred pounds, five votes; and five hundred pounds and upwards, six votes! All persons assessed as the eccupants of lands and begitages. or assessed on means and substance, to have each the same number of votes as an owner of lands and heri-

* "Lands and heritages" shall extend to and include all lands, fishings, fresh-waters, ferries, quays, wharfs, decks, canals, railways, mines, minerais, quarries, coal-works, lime-works, brick-works, iron-works, gas-works, factories, and manufacturing establishments, houses, tenementa, shops, warehouses, mills, cedars, stalls, stalles, gardens, yards, and all buildings and pertinents thereof."

the poor would have. No person can vote who has a just cause for the same. not paid all rates and assessments due at the time of

"conservation" of the power of the rich, and the cortinucd subjugation of the poor! Rakes, Hoes, and Gardening Tools of every descrip-

The "plurality of votes" for the wealthy is one of the most insulting schemes of despotism ever devised. Employment." This legal abrogation of the natural "six votes each," may outvote THE MANY who have but "one vote each." The undisguised rule of the infinitely preferable to this juggling fraud.

Of course the tools of the rich will tell us that the rich man, contributing more to the poor's fund than the poor man, has a right to have six votes to the poor man's one. This we deny. The shilling paid by the poor man is to him of far more importance than the pound can be to the rich man. On pecuniary grounds the poor man sacrifices MORE than does the rich; and therefore has rights at least equally sacred. But we disdain to argue the question on pecuniary grounds. "Man is man; and who is more?" 'Tis on that ground we demand for the poor rate-payer equality of power with his richer fellow-creature.

The rich may think themselves lucky that they too progressively, according to the extent of their inlation make it at the present time.

aristocratic constitution of the Board of Supervi- hypocritical, heartless rich. and equal to prints Sold at sion, we may be sure that the qualification will never day will also contain an ori- perty, as ever, rules poverty.

by authority of any local act or established usage,

resolves, and the Board of Supervision approves. In parishes containing more than five thousand inhabitants, poor-houses may be erected, if approved the Parochial Board, but must be approved of by the

nutritious diet, cordials, and clothing for the poor, "in have recourse to the such manner and to such extent as may seem equitable and expedient: and it shall be lawful for the

any parish, a person must have resided five years | quotes two "illustrious" professors in the University | continuously in the parish; maintained himself of Edinburgh:during that time without having had recourse to com- One saying that he thought no greater curse could be

affected by the alteration made by the new law.

for the worse made in the old laws by the new act Court of Session, when refused relief, or when the MERS; the pope of the Free Kirk. relief allowed was inadequate to the wants of the Shoriff with a written statement, showing why the In several parishes and towns benevolent individuals applicant was refused relief. This statement must mortified certain sums of money from time to time; and cant; but cannot decide as to the amount of the what they would be legally entitled to. relief. Where the relief granted is considered Thus these trustees of funds left for charitable INADEQUATE by the receiver, the aggrieved person purposes frequently use such funds, contrary to the against the parish, and entitling him to the benefit to by the Commissioners of Inquiry :-

A hypocritical pretence is made of allowing the rate- and imprescriptible right of the poor to a subsistence payers a voice in the management of their own when without employment, is as cool a piece of rasaffairs : but the pretence is all. If government by re- cality as even a "Scotch lawyer" could possibly propresentation—parochial as well as national—is to be pose, or a Graham sanction! It would have been really what it is pretended to be,-the reflex of the amusing, if it had not been disgusting, to hear the popular will and the elected of the majority,—it is shameless plunderers, such as Dundas and Co., vauntessential that the represented should each have one ing "the superiority of the Scotch system of relievvote, and no more: otherwise, the few with their ing the poor," on the ground that denying all relief to the able-bodied, and giving to the aged and the impotent the smallest possible means of keeping body rich-allowing the poor no voice, no vote-would be and soul together, was the sure mode of preserving 'independence" amongst the working classes! and perpetuating the charitable and hospitable spirit for which they were famed! Sir James Graham "did not think it prudent to say that the able-bodied poor should be entitled to relief." Mr. Colounoux. one of the psalm-singing ultra-religious gentry, considered "that in Scotland nothing could be more unwise than to introduce a system of relief for ablebodied men. He feared it might increase vice." Mr. Dundas, however, exceeded all the rest of the "feelosofical" party, by his bold avowal that "the smallness of relief given under the old laws constituted the beauty of the system. The poor was not felt as a burden on anybody." "The Scotch system was built on the supposition of one man relieving are not compelled, of themselves, to wholly support another; and it was the credit, and honour, and the impotent and destitute. If anything like justice | highest glory OF THE POOR that they did relieve guided the acts of our legislators, the rich would be one another." Mighty fine this! but would it not the Metropolitan Coal Company's Shilling Club, can | made to do this. It is from "the superfluous wealth" | be much better, if, instead of the poor keeping the of the rich that the destitute ought to be wholly pro- poor, the rich were made to do that work? How vided for, without taxing the poor at all. Further, so disgusting is the hypocrisy of this Dundas, prating of long as social inequality is permitted to continue, to the "spirit of independence" which sets the Scottish make that inequality at all bearable, the poor should working-man above receiving relief. The more fool be freed from all taxes, national or local: and the the Scottish working man, if he be such an ass. rich should be compelled to pay all, and contribute This fellow, Dundas, spouted too the praises of porridge." He had never anything for breakcomes. Were this the case there would be fewer fast but porridge, till he came to England. He The undersigned are authorised by her Majesty's aristocrats, millocrats, bishops, and similar cattle never saw anything but porridge, till he came Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to grant a dying worth their hundreds of thousands, and even here." If porridge is so good, and such an excellent atrocious doctrine was first quoted, we never saw. millions of money: but there would also be fewer who preserver of the "spirit of independence," why the But though we don't know, we may guess; and would die destitute: probably none who would die in devil did he (as does all his countrymen) leave his although we may be wrong, we believe the "Comwhich may be obtained by close attention and persever- Bricklayers, Carpenters, Masons, and Smiths, of sober workhouses or by suicide: and although even then spoon behind him? Why does he not "sup his por_ missioners of Inquiry" were the Commissioners of absolute justice would not reign, -for did justice reign | ridge" still? Is it that he finds it sweeter to give up | Scottish Poor Law Inquiry. The names of those there would be neither rich nor poor,-still there his porridge and his "independence," and, as a would be less of misery; and society would not be party hack, exhibit his appetite for the "loaves and Melville, Lord Belhaven, Mr. Home Drummond, the torturing hell the rich by their plunder and legis- fishes" of expectant place? One thing is certain, he no longer loves porridge and "independence" To return to the new law. We should add that himself, though he admires it in his countrymen who Rev. Mr. James Robertson, minister of Ellon, and the qualification (by the ownership or occupancy of cannot get to England: but if his countrymen are not EDWARD TWISLETON, Esq. This last-named person lands or heritages) of an elected member of the fools, they too will try and get something better than is an Englishman; and as he protested against the Parochial Board is to be fixed by the Board of Super- porridge, and grow ashamed of that degrading "in- report of the Commission, and set his face against the PORTRAIT of Her Ma- vision; to be fixed in no case "at a higher annual dependence" which leaves their poor to suffer vile hard-hearted doctrines of the rest of the Commis-

jesty QUEEN VICTORIA in value than fifty pounds." When we consider the and abject misery for the benefit of the plundering, sioners, we may reasonably suppose him guiltless of Five Guineas, will be issued be fixed much under fifty pounds. So that no poor man, wanting employment, or if employment does it follows, therefore, that some one of the aboveon SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th,
The Pictorial Times of that
The Pictorial Times of that his right to relief is as sacred and undeniable as that two Scotch ministers, was the author of the above Assessments' may be imposed as follows: - the of the helpless infant, the bed-ridden, the aged, the ous House of Brunswick, with Parochial Board may resolve that one-half of the as- mutilated, or otherwise impotent. What difference sessment shall be imposed upon the owners, and the is there in the actual present condition of a miner other half upon the tenants or occupants of all lands | deprived of employment by a glut in the coal market, and heritages; or, that one-half shall be imposed and the condition of his brother-miner, rendered unupon the owners of all lands and heritages, and the able to work by having suffered from an explosion of other half upon the whole inhabitants according to fire-damp? In their future condition there may be their means and substance other than lands and a great difference; because the one may never be heritages in Great Britain or Ireland; or that the able to work again, whilst the other is able to work assessment shall be imposed as an equal per-centage | if employment offers : but for the time being the one upon the annual value of all lands and heritages is as helpless as the other; and the one's right to within the parish, and upon the estimated annual in- subsistence from the public fund is as good as the come of the whole inhabitants from means and sub- other's. So with the husbandman, the artizan, the stance, other than lands and heritages situated in mechanic, the factory-worker, the sailor, and all Great Britain and Ireland. (See clause 34.) Which- others of the classes dependent on labour and wages ever mode of assessment is chosen, it must be sub- for their means of living. Unfavourable seasons; mitted to the Board of Supervision for the approval commercial gluts; monetary panies; political misof that board. No person is to be liable to be as government; social convulsions or wars, may desessed in any parish or combination of parishes on prive in a week or a day, numbers of all, or nearly tary Incurables" of St. Stephen's. Speaking on his means and substance, unless the estimated an- all, these several sections of the working class this bill he said, "He thought that the framers of nual value thereof in the whole shall exceed thirty of the means of subsistence; and under such the bill had done well in not giving way to the pounds. (See clause 48.) The whole of the clauses circumstances to refuse them the relief which clamours which had been excited to provide comrelating to assessments should be well considered. is theirs by right, is robbery. To deny the pulsory relief for all persons, whether able-bodied or Where the inhabitants of any parish are already right of the abled-bodied but destitute poor to re- not, who might be out of employment. It was a missubjected to assessments for the support of the poor lief, is to place them without the pale of society. take to make a lavish provision for the poor, and also When men abandon the savage state for a state of to encourage improvident marriages. It was wrong to it is provided by the new law that the assessment society, they give up certain of their individual rights proclaim that a young man and woman should marry may be continued to be levied in accordance with in exchange for the benefits of mutual protection: and bring as many children into the world as their such local act or usage, if the Parochial Board so but if when protection is needed-protection against fecundity might afford, not having the means to

there reverts to the class denied the needed protect pounded by a Whig ex-Chancellor, who, being "out of by the Board of Supervision. Parishes may unite in that case to protect themselves as men in a state of the country in the shape of "compulsory relief" of together for that purpose. The rules and regulations nature would: that is, the poor man, lacking sub- £5,000 annually! His beastly Maithusian trash is

> "Good old way, the simple plan. That they should take who have the power,

And they should keep who can." Parochial Board to make provision for the education That's what the poor, denied relief, would be justified drink his own ink, rather than that he should, for of poor children who are themselves, or whose in doing; and do it they would, if they had one tithe parents are objects of parochial relief." It will be of the brigand spirit of the rich in their composition. a principal duty of the inhabitants of each parish to The wonder is that they have not long before this see that this clause is fully and properly executed. tried their hands at it, when we consider what pro-By clause 70, destitute persons are to be relieved, vocation they have had in the cruelty with which although having no settlement in the parish to they have been treated, and the damnable doctrines which they apply; such relief to be continued by the | which have been preached to justify the usurpations parish applied to, until such time as the applicant is and robberies of the rich. As a specimen of the docremoved to his own parish. To gain a settlement in trines of the Scotch "feelosofers," Dr. Alison

mon begging, and without having received or applied full a country than the establishment of a legal provision for for parochial relief. Persons who, previous to the charitable institutions in Scotland, he would abolish them its poor; and the other, that if he could dispose of the passing of this Act, have acquired a settlement by all, except hospitals and dispensaries, and leave the poor, virtue of a residence of three years, are not to be unless when afflicted with disease, entirely to their own resources. I need (says the Doctor) hardly say that In a former article we commented on the alteration present illustrious professor of divinity. nearly the same doctrine has been zealously espoused by our

"Our present illustrious Professor of Divinity" is relative to the right of the poor to appeal to the the notorious high-flying, non-intrusion Dr. Chal-

We presume it is on the "damnable dectrines" applicant. Clauses 73, 74, and 75 treat of this por- of these "illustrious" professors, and the "illustion of the law. The meaning of those clauses is trious illustrissimo" Dr. Chalmers, that the heritors briefly as follows:—A person making application for and Kirk Sessions justify their robbery of funds set relief, if refused by the Parochial Board, may apply apart by benevolent individuals for the support of the to the Sheriff of the county; and the Sheriff, if he poor. Yes, these "aristocratical," "respectable," is of opinion that the applicant is "legally" entitled and "God-fearing" rascals have actually embezzled to relief, may make an order for his relief on the monies which were the actual property of the peor. Inspector of the parish to which the applicant has The fact is thus stated in the return "on the popuapplied. The Inspector must then furnish the lation and management of the poor in Scotland:"-

be answered; and the Sheriff may appoint an from the increase of the subjects in which the money has the sweets of "porridge" and "independence?" agent to appear and answer on behalf of the appli-last increased very materially. They frequently supercant. If necessary the Sheriff shall take further sede any assessments for the poor in the parishes to proceedings,—set forth in the act,—to prepare the which they belong, although in some cases it is expressly might actually be treated as a vagabond, and for no matter for final adjudication. The Sheriff can com- declared by their founders, and in other cases seems to be cause but a second time wanting relief," Sir James mand "interim relief" to be given to the applimand "interim relief" to be given to the applimand "interim relief" to be given to the applimand "interim relief" to be given to the applimultiplication to, and carefusive of, in addition to, and carefusive of, England now." The report goes on to represent

must lodge his complaint with the Board of Super- express declaration of the donors, in discharging vision. If that board considers the complaint well- obligations attached to their own property: and grounded, and if the grievance is not forthwith thus those aids, which were intended to be "excluremedied by the parochial board, the Board of Super- sive of what the poor were legally entitled to," are vision may furnish the aggrieved person with a fraudulently applied to "supersede an assessment." certificate "authorising" him to bring his action This gross breach of trust is thus tenderly alluded

after such action has commenced, the Board of collections and other sessional funds, there exists in against it; and not one for it. If members silently Supervision may award to the poor person "such from mortifications—that is, sums of money, or land voted for it in obedience to their own selfish interests,

tages assessed to the same amount for the support of Supervision shall have previously certified that there is general funds for the relief of the poor, but that least regard for justice, or even decensy, joined in the encroachments are often made on the capital sums by appeal for postponement, to afford an opportunity Clause 68 enacts, "that from and after the pass- the heritors and Kirk Sessions." Now what is this but for making the law really what it professed to being of this Act, all assessments imposed and levied downright fraud and robbery? The heritors and an amendment of pre-existing statutes. All was in Here is made plain as the sun at noon-day the for the relief of the poor, shall extend and be appli- Kirk Sessions were bound, under the old laws, to vain. At the fag-end of the session, at morning sitgrand principle of all our present legislation—the cable to the relief of occasional as well as permanent provide "needful sustentation" for the poor tings, with houses of searcely more than forty mempoor: PROVIDED ALWAYS, THAT NOTHING HEREIN CON- and impotent, without regard to any means of sub- bers out of six hundred and fifty-eight, the bill TAINED SHALL BE HELD TO CONFER A RIGHT TO sistence which the poor might derive from other was hurried through its last stages; and after this DEMAND RELIEF ON ABLE-BODIED PERSONS OUT OF SOURCES, such as these "mortifications;" instead of fashion passed by the Commons. In the Lords. which they make these "mortifications," with per- public decency was still more grossly outraged. haps the addition of the paltry collections at Kirk These titled incubases lumped together the entire doors, supply the entire means of supporting the eighty-eight clauses, and adopted them at once with poor, themselves contributing not a farthing for that purpose: and it has often happened that the heritors -that is the land-robbers-have refused any contribution for the relief of the poor, until the charitable funds intrusted to their administration were entirely dissipated. Well, what does the Government do with these thieves? Does it instruct the Lord-Advocate to prosecute them for the recovery of the embezzled sums? Does it pursue them to the gaol or the hulks, where poor and petty plunderers are always driven? Nothing of the sort! On the contrary, a law is passed to reinvest with power over the property and lives of the poor, the very men who have been guilty of these malversations! Men of Scotland, see in this another of the results of class legislation; the robberies committed by the rich sanctified by law; and the unhappy poor handed over to the tender mercies of these legalised brigands.

While we are on the subject of "damnable doctrines," we will quote another sample of Scotch "feelosofy." The extract given below we have from Wade's London Review, for November, 1844. It was quoted into that publication as from the Edinburgh Review, vol. 65, p. 495. Read :-

One of the Commissioners of Inquiry, declared upon this evidence that, if any trustee of a public charity, for the distribution of doles, instead of distributing the substance as intended, consumed it in good cheer for himself and friends; and that any trustee, of a charity for foundlings, who, instead of applying the substance to these purposes, kept a mistress with it, really produced less immorality by such course of proceeding, as compared with a literal administration of the trust, and was, pro tanto, a benefactor

"One of the Commissioners of Inquiry:" what Commission ?-what Inquiry? We know not: for the commentator in Wade's Review saith not : and the number of the Edinburgh Review, into which this Commissioners, it will be remembered, were Lord Mr. CAMPBELL, of Craige, the Rev. Mr. PATRICK MACFARLANE, of the West Kirk of Greenock, the the above devilish declaration. If our surmise is We assert that the right of the able-bodied poor correct, as to the particular Commission of Inquiry. execrable avowal.

"O Heaven! that such companions thou'dst unfold, And place in every honest hand a whip To lash the rascals naked through the world."

We shall not comment on the superlatively infamous doctrine of the "Commissioner." We leave that to the reader, each one for himself. Would that we knew the identical miscreant! Would that we could give his name! For hatred it should be remembered. That name—

The climax of all scorn, should hang on high, Exalted o'er his less abhorr'd compeers-And festering in the infamy of years."

We must not quit these expounders of "damnable doctrines" without commending to detestation that hungry Whig, late "Plain John," now Lord Camp-BELL; formerly persecutor of the Chartists, and now, by the grace of Whig jobbery, one of the "Heredi-DEATH—it is withheld by one class from another, maintain them." This infernal doctrine is protion, all their natural rights: and they have a right of employment," an "able-bodied pauper," ROBS progresses. Near 400 Shares Registered, and £780 for the government of poor-houses are to be framed by sistence, has a natural right to seek it as the scarcely worth replying to at this time of day. The "savage" would, wherever he can find it: and people have learned that if "a young man and a Board of Supervision .- (See clauses 60, 61, 62, 63, knowing that it would be on the land, and in the young woman" have not the means of keeping their houses of the rich, that he must "seek if he would offspring, their lack of means arises from the fact of By clause 69 it is provided that the Parochial find," he would, in the assertion of such natural their having with the rest of the public to help to Board shall provide medicines, medical attendance | right, trample on the law of "mine and thine," and | keep such cold-blooded, parchment-hearted vampires as this LORD CAMPBELL and his class. Would to heaven the masses were all of our mind! They would make this "noble" fraud-monger cat his own rags and one day longer. live an aristocratic "pauper," plundering the people, and heaping upon them injustice and insult in return.

The last clause of the new law we shall notice is

the 89th, by which it is enacted that "any person who has been removed to England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and shall afterwards return to Scotland and apply for relief, or become chargeable by himself or his family to the parish, shall be prosecuted as a 'vagabond;' and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months." The injustice of this infamous clause is plain enough. An Englishman or Irishman, -and there are many of both nations in Scotland -cotton-spinners, ironworkers, curriers, miners, brickmakers, glass-workers, weavers, and labourers, -having employment in the country, through slackness of trade loses his work. Reduced to want he is compelled to seek parish relief. The relief he gets is, the being carted out of the country, to find such relief as he can in 'his own parish." In a short time, perhaps, trade improves; and, believing he can get work from his not sent me the necessary returns, to forward them, made former employer, the poor fellow makes his way to Scotland again. Perhaps he does not succeed. The master has "no room" for another man; and search is in vain elsewhere. The man is without home and in want of food; maltreated and punished if found begging. He applies for relief to the Inspector Mr. G. Cavill, Sheffield ... of the poor: and the consequence is, his prosecution and punishment as a "vagabond!" With such a law, would it not be well to send Mr. Dundas packing back again to his own country, there to enjoy denounced this clause, as one under which "a poor man England now." The report goes on to represent Mr. Chawronn as saying, "Then it ought to be repealed. (A laugh.) It made it no better to say it was the law in England or in any country." When Mr. Chawford denounced this atrocious law the response was a laugh! Yes, when the wrongs of the poor are descanted on, the hyenns laugh. They may laugh the wrong side of their mouths vot! The manner in which this law was forced through

the legislature reflects lasting disgrace on its authors of the poor's roll in the Court of Session. Further, In addition to the money supplied by the Church and supporters. Many petitions were presented interim aliment as to the said board shall seem given in mortmain or perpetuity by benevolent indivi- or the mandate of the Minist r, all the argument that was employed in the several debates was wholly on award the parochial board must obey. No court of They then proceed to state, that not only is the the side of the opposition, and exhibited solely by and, what is more, be filled with the yeart of made and what is more, be filled with the yeart of made and what is more, be filled with the yeart of made and what is more, be filled with the yeart of made and what is more, be filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more, but filled with the yeart of made and what is more and which they want of made and what is more and what is more

hardly even the mockery of a discussion. Compare this with the time bestowed on party debates, or on such questions as the Maynooth endowment, or on Railway Bills, which in private committees and public discussions have occupied so much of the time of the session last closed. This, however, is not to be wondered at. Mammon is fully represented, whilst labour has but few friends. The haste, however, with which the Lords "registered" this measure may turn out to be a good. They were too hasty to act wisely; and the blunder they thus committed will be learned by the following :-

BLUNDERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, -There is a curious clerical error in the Scotch Poor Law Amendment Act passed last session. The first meeting of the Board was fixed for Wednesday, the 20th ult., "or ten days thereafter," but the mouth designated by the words of the act is "August next." Now, the measure only received the royal assent on the 4th of the present August, so that, by the strict interpretation of the law, the board cannot act for a year. If this had been a quiet way of shelving an objectionable measure, which its authors, after making so much of, would no doubt have been ashamed openly to withdraw, we should have had little to say regarding it. But we doubt if it is that. We are given to understand that the board is to act notwithstanding the blunder, and apply next year for a bill of indemnity.

Whether they will act as is here intimated, in opposition to law, or wait their "appointed time," re-

To Readers & Correspondents.

THE COMMUNICATIONS OF W. J., BELFAST; HUGH RAN-SOM, BOROUGH; GEORGE CANDLETT, HYDE; JOSEPH HARDY, MANCHESTER; AND THOMAS LIVESEY, ROCH-DALE, who have written to us on the Odd Fellow dispute, will be obliged to stand over till next week. The great length at which we felt ourselves called on to give the awful revolations of the Andover hell-hole, and the proceedings at Rochdale in opposition to the Somerset House despots, leave us no room for a continuation of our remarks on the present condition of the Odd Fellows' Institution. These we shall endeavour to give at pretty good length next week; and with those remarks such portions of the communications of our correspondents abovenamed as have not already been given: i.e., we shall give all the new matter—the new arguments, bear. ing on the questions at issue. Of course we cannot be expected to give a story half-a-dozen times over. Of the communications from the correspondents named above, we may state that of Mr. G. Candlett is in defence of the Executive in their "suspensions;" and he actually quotes "law" in justification! The Odd Fellow readers of the Star shall have the benefit of the only defence that we have yet seen of the acts which, whether they were in accordance with "law" or not, every man, knowing anything of life and the principles that govern the ordinary transactions of business, must pronounce to be UNENDURABLE TYRANNY; and they shall also have the benefit of an examination of the sufficience of that "defence." Mr. Thomas Livesey's letter is in corroboration of the statement of the "Old Odd Fellow," relative to the "bowling out" of Mr. C. S. Ratcliffe, on the Newton race course, offering to bet with all around him. Mr. Livesey rode in the same carriage to the course with Mr. Rateliffe, and distinctly saw and heard him, repeatedly and oft, "offer to bet with all around him." This letter we shall give next week and shall probably have something to say respecting the morality of betting, and of the prindence of permitting a known GAMBLER to have the handling of hundreds of thousands of pounds of other people's money.

Mr. Thomas Livesey, Rochdare.—We thank him kindly for his good opinion of the article he names; and shall be happy to have from him the matters of information promised. If he can interest himself to get the particulars of the Eccles case, we shall be obliged. What we require, to fulfil the duty we have undertaken, are FACTS. Supply us with these, and we will fearlessly apply them, regardless of whom they implicate, or whom reflect credit on. The case is one that must be dealt with on the ground of facts, if justice is to be done to the hundreds of thousands that have joined the Institution, and if their hard savings are to be SAFE. The question is a broad one; comprehends and includes much; and cannot be settled on individual grounds. JACOB TRUSTY.—His letter is in type, but obliged to be kept over.

P. M'GRATH.—The meeting to which his address refers is postponed.

H. Kitchin.—Since the notice last week appeared, we

have found the letter he inquired after, and found also that we had confounded two other letters, asking for information to decide some public-house bets, with his. At as to preclude the ordinary attention paid to ordinary communications. The matter was one that did not fall within our province. Generally speaking, the department to which his question has reference, is not under our control: but we may mention that ou the second announcement which he names being pointed out to us, and learning that it had been sent for a number of insertions, we took on ourselves to "order" its discontinuance. As to the first announcement he names, we are unconscious of anything improper in it. Perhaps Mr. Kitchin is: if so, he has the advantage: for we have not read the works. As for Mr. Kitchin writing to other parties, he will just suit his own inclination in that matter: but we imagine that the purest embodiment of "candom" and "courtesy" that Mr. K. can address himself to, will not answer an impertment question impertinently put, unless he likes.

WRIGHT, OF STOCKPORT, wishes to caution the Chartist public against a man of the name of Abraham Heigh, from Whitworth, near Rochdale. His reason for writing is, that Heigh has been amongst the Chartists of Stockport, and left the town in disgrace. He fears that he may try to play similar pranks at other places.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

•	FER MR. O'CONNOR.				
,			£	s.	ď
	Cathay, Bristol, per J. Caines	••	1	4	:
•	Foundry House, Cullompton, per C. Parnell	••	10	S	ŧ
	Stockport, per T. Woodhouse	••	2	()	0
	Carlisle, per J. Giiberton	٠.,	÷		f,
ı	Rotherham, per William Kimpston	••	냪		
ı	Old Basford, Notts, per R. Moore		1	3	-
ı	Leeds, per Wm. Brooks	••	õ	0	1
	Barnsley, per J. Ward	••	5	()	
1	Coine, per II. II. Barber	**	อี		
1	Selby, per J. Bryan	••	2	Ð	
ı	Manchester, per J. Murray	••		0	
ı	Northampton, per W. Mundy	••	2	_	
l	Burnley, per J. Gray	••	9		
Ì	Sunderland, per Wm. Dobbie	••	1	14	1
١	Heywood, per R. Clegg	••	Ą		(
١	Oldham, per W. Hamer	••	2	()	- 5
l	Bolton Lee Moors, per Mr. Stevenson	**	G.		(
ł	Staleybridge, per J. Durham	**	Ü	9	U
l	Mottram, per J. Durham.	••	3		0
I	Bradford, per J. Alderson	••	5	ą ą	0
l	Glasgow, per J. Smith	••	8	±	6
ļ	Macclesfield, per J. Warren	••		ŧ	Ü
۱	Birmingham, per H. Parker	••	4	U	U

N.B.-The sum acknowledged from Salford last week should have been £2 1s 3d, not £1 1s 9d.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. INSTALMENTS. £ s. d.

Todmorden Hanley 0 13 8 Richard Rogers SHARES. 1 10 0 Robert Eagle Whittington & Cat 1 0 4 Rouen, France .. S 1 Thomas Smith .. 5 8 0 Mr. Fidge 0 2 0 John Smith.. .. 2 11 0 Elijah Nobbs Somers Town .. 2 0 0 Mr. Battison .. 1 12 4 Mr. Goldsmith CARDS AND RULES. Mr. Cleave .. 0 1 4 Hanley .. 0 0 8 Longton aleybridge ... 0 2 4 Manchester 0 1 8 * In last week's Star £5 was acknowledged from West-Staleybridge minster instead of £3.

I must again call upon those sub-secretaries, who have up to the present date, as speedily as possible. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. PER MR. O'CONNOR. Staleybridge, per J. Durham ...

DIXON FUND. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SUBSCRIPTIONS. Balance of late Finsbury Lecality, per Mountain, proceeds of Mr. Browett .. Chartist shaving-Derly ... 9 6 shop ... Belper, A. Holmes .. 1 0 Halifax ... Derby, T. Timmins .. 0 3 Dewsbury. Lewisham Lewisham 7 0 Littletown .. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 3 6 Somers Town ..

CARDS. Newcastle-upon-Tyne DIXON CUND. A few Chartist Boot and Shoemakers, West End . . .

T. Chester, Derby .. 0 6 W. Chandler, ditto .. 0 6 8 6 W. Crabtree, ditto .. e 6 A. Holmes, Belper .. 0 6 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

IRISH "CONCILIATION" !- The public has long been lisgusted with the intolerance, bigotry, and unchartableness displayed in Exeter Hall; but the displays of late in "Conciliation Hall" (never was term so misused), Dublin, exceed those at the former place Mr. J. O'Connell, at the meeting on Monday, called on it to "brand every man as a traiter who should take office in the new colleges," and Mr. Low demanded that every man who sent his child to be educated in those colleges should be also branded as a traitor. Such proposterous language as this may gratify the people in Conciliation Ifall; but it will create a feeling of loathing in the mirel of every

moderate and sensible man, by he Catholie or Protestant. The colleges, however, will be established. law can entertain any action unless the Board of interest of such "donations or legacies" applied as the opponents measure. Those who had the of the best families in Ireland. - Erighton Eredd.

gewents, Offices, & Anquests. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL LINE.

DEFFORD, SEPT. 15. The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the engine-driver, Ward, and William Miles, a carpenter, who met with their deaths by a collision of trains on this line on Saturday night, the 20th ul., was resulted this day before Mr. Best, the coroner for this succeed the county

division of the county. It will be remembered that the inquest was begun to be held on the Monday succeeding the accident, on which day evidence was given that the accident was caused by the engine of the up-train coming in contact with a truck which was upon the up-line, but which was intended to be shifted to the down-line. and attached to a train which was momentarily expected from Birmingham. A special goods train from Gloucester coming up at the time, a collision custed; the engine was thrown upon the opposite rails, and the train from Birmingham approaching at the instant, struck the engine, occasioning the deaths of the two unfortunate persons, the subjects of this inquiry, scriously injuring several other persons, destroying the engines, &c. It was alleged that proper signals were shown to stop the special goods train, and the porter who was in charge of the truck stated he was not aware that a goods train was step at Dafford; that another red light was placed on dering that of the first importance. the platform of the station, and a third was exhibited by a labourer at Defford-road-bridge. A man named Abbott, porter at the Bromsgrove station, deposed that he came from Gloucester that night with the tion? special goods train, which was laden with iron rails and deals; that he did not see the red light at the station distinctly, but that he saw the red light at Defford-bridge, and was unable to communicate with the engine-driver, Ward, who did not appear to have seen it. As the evidence of the stoker and others (who were then so seriously injured as to be unable to attend) was deemed very important, the inquiry was adjourned to this day.

The jury having answered to their names, The Coroner thought the better course to adopt would be to read over the evidence given at the former meeting, a summary of which has been given

already. James Baird was then sworn (he appeared with his arm in a sling, from the effects of the accident)-I am a stoker on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. I knew Joseph Ward when living. He was driver of the engine No. 75 on that line. I was stoker to that engine. On the 30th of August we left Gloucester, following shortly after the mail train, which left at nine o'clock that night. Ours was a special goods train, consisting of twenty trucks, eighteen were loaded, and two empty; they were loaded with wood and iron rails. We came on towards Predon, when the pumps of the engine failed, and Ward, the driver, would not allow me to put more fire into the engine, because he thought we should have to pull it out. We then came on towards Eckington, and finding the pumps of the engine working very well, he said we would put more fire in, and I accordingly did so. Then on passing Defford station I had been putting fuel on, and Ward said there was something wrong. I was engaged in putting fuel on between Eckington and Deford, about a mile apart; my head was down, and on passing the Deford station Ward said there was something wrong. I looked, and saw Ward shut the steam off the engine, and I was instantly to-sed somewhere, and knew nothing else. I can't say if he reversed the engine, but believe he made his way to the lever for that purpose. The first thing that I recollect was finding myself on the ground, and some person pulling at me. Ward was perfectly sober when we left Gloucester. We stopped and took water at Cheltenham—perhaps for about ten minutes. I did not perceive any signal lights on approaching Deford-bridge, because my head was down all the

there. It is in many instances the guard's duty, and in other instances the driver's duty, to inquire at what time trains have left stations. I saw the mail train leave Gloncester. We were ordered to stop till that had gone forward. I do not know whether the driver or stoker of the mail train knew that we were to fellow them. I did not notice whether there was any signal lamp at the rear carriage of the mail

Mr. Whately.—It has been proved by a prior wit-Examination resumed .- Ward said nothing to me about having seen any signal lights between Eckington and Defford. I did not notice and cannot say whether Ward was standing up and attending to his duty between Eckington and Defford. There is no occasion for sitting down with a goods' train. I can't

per day. My wages are 3s. 6d. per day.

them." The failure of the whistle to act arises from | not notice anything particular afterwards. I did not | several causes; when the water is what we term bad, see more than one red light. We were above twenty it efferves es in the boiler, or rises in combination minutes after our time, having waited for the mail water to get too high, and the steam too low, the Wednesday. same result will follow. That is peculiar to all locomotive engines more or less, but some are better tian others, from being higher and having more steam room. I may add that the water on the Gloucester line is bad at many places, particularly at heltenham, and the engines are therefore more liable to this defect. We are getting all our new engines made on the most approved form to remedy this defect, and prevent the circumstauce recurring. I should observe that the company have gone to great expense, and taken great pains to obtain the best water. I think it was in the latter part of 1842 we discharged a man, an engine-driver, for running past a signal at Stoke, and in several instances we have suspended drivers when cases of disobedience of signals have been reported, but on immediately investigating the circumstance, it has been found that although he had run past the signal, it had been shown too late by the station master, so that it was impossible for him to stop it in time. Station-keepers have been fined for it. In every case wherever disobedience of signals has been reported it has been investigated, and wherever proved, punishment has followed. If there is one thing more than coming up from Gloucester, but that he, notwith-standing, carried a red light as a signal for trains to standing, carried a red light as a signal for trains to another that I impress upon our drivers it is a strict

The Foreman.—What would be the punishment of an engine-driver if he filled his engine too full of water, and so rendered the whistle incapable of ac-

Witness.—I should discharge him for it. There is a rule printed on a large board at the Bromsgrove, Gloucester, and Birmingham stations, in which among other orders there is one requiring the drivers to report immediately to the foreman in charge any defect which they may have observed in any part of their engine or tender, among which the whistle would be included of course. We keep a book in which I enter all defaulters, stating the name, the crime, and punishment. I have not got it with me. I may observe also that I have regular daily reports from all the foremen, in which are stated the arrival and departure of all trains at their stations, and which contain also remarks on the conduct of the men, and the condition of the engines and tenders. Foreman.-What would be the punishment inflicted on a station-master for not reporting an engine-driver neglecting signals?

Witness.—I consider that a very serious offence, but I do not know the punishment, as it is not in my department. I have remarked sidings on the line to prevent the necessity of trucks being taken across the main line. They were not at all the second-class stations; but it is to be recommended that they should be on both sides, and we adopted them on several stations on our line. I may observe, in connexion with that question, that the taking trucks eross the main line is unavoidable at some of our stations—at Defford, for instance, as you must push t across after it is loaded.

A Juror.-If a siding had been on the down-line at Defford, would the accident have occurred? Witness.-In all probability net. The company have not however, I believe, any land at Defford to make a siding on the down-line.

Mr. G. Whately.—The Act of Parliament does I am quite sure they will instruct me to obtain the necessary power, if possible. Examination resumed.—At the Defford station

station, but in every instance where assistance has street, Dublin, after three days' illness of typhus been applied for it has been had. The staff of the fever. Mr. Davis had been called to the Irish bar in way from Eckington to Defford, being engaged in line has been greatly increased. I know of but two 1833, but he had devoted his attention chiefly to putting on fuel. I saw no signal at all. I had not stations, Bredon and Barnet Green, on the line where literary pursuits. Some of the political articles and which she did daily. Deceased when out hunting sum it would require to protect their property. The once conveyed to King's College Hospital, where she the station—man is also employed as a signal-man. Waid told me there was something wrong. When I leoked up I did not see a signal or the truck, for I leoked towards the reversal lever. I cannot tell who was cuployed as a signal-man or the night of the station—man is also employed as a signal-man in the station or not the restoring animal deceased up I did not see a signal or the truck, for I leoked livin deceased, sid, that the followed his mistress and in private life he was remarkable for a single remained up to the deceased, sid, that the followed his mistress and in the sund remained up to the deceased or dered him to proceed home and lasten the dident, was in the cuployment of the contract the didner. The head of the leoked him to proceed home and lasten the deceased or dered him to proceed home and lasten the deceased or dered him to proceed home and lasten the following deceased or dered him to proceed home and lasten the deceased or dered him to proceed home and l completed supplying the engine with fuel, when the station-man is also employed as a signal-man. poetical pieces produced as evidence by the Crown duty until about ten o'clock at night. I have not, to my recollection, had any occasion to chastise the degrees no fewer than fifty dwelling-houses, besides mer, at Hanworth, about two miles from Feltham. style in which his horses could come down the hill the pace because I was putting on the fuel. Before my recollection, had any occasion to chastise the dethe pumps got out of order we were travelling at ceased, Joseph Ward, for any inattention to signals the pumps got out of order we were traveling at about thirty miles an hour. We have many times as a found the field, saying that would depend on the state of the water in that would depend on the state of the water in that would depend on the state of the water in the water in the state of the water in the state of the water in the water in

munication between the guard and the driver is very much to be desired, and I hope it will soon be effected. From the experience Abbott has had, although so young a man, I consider him fully qualified. The that the desired wards ignited, and the flames progressing along the that the transfer of the tr and when it was found more steam room was re- under the circumstances may be well conceived. quired it was made, not merely for the whistle, general safety and better working of the engines. The consideration of a report against a station-

in the management of the traffic on the line. Mr. Thomas Cook, grocer, of the city of Worcester, sworn.—I was a passenger on the down line from Worcester on the night of the Soth of August. We say if he was smoking. If Ward had been attending left Worcester at a quarter before nine. We arrived minated for miles round, attracting thousands to the te his duty as driver, if the lights had been in their at an open work bridge (the Abbett's Wood) on this spot. It was not until this period, from some oversight, proper place, he would have seen them. I saw no side Stoulton; we remained under the bridge for a probably, that an express was forwarded to Exeter the mail train should pass over a portion of the down never have, to my knowledge, been on an engine line. We then moved off, and got into a rapid speed, which passed by a signal unheeded. I never heard of Ward passing Eckington in that way. On our of Ward passing Eckington in that way. On our of Ward passing the progressing destruction, when I heard a whistle progressing destruction on the birmingham of Ward passing Eckington in that way. On our of which progressing destruction in the progressing destruction on the progressing destruction. By three o'clock until we came to Defford-bridge, on the birmingham had gained the houses in Fore-street, and at one time there exceed a progressing destruction on the progressing destruction. By three o'clock until we came to Defford-bridge, on the birmingham had gained the houses in Fore-street, and at one time the respective homes would be destroyed by the original train should pass over a portion of the down he felt a slight obstruction on the progressing destructive visitation. By three o'clock until we came to Defford-bridge, on the birmingham had gained the houses in Fore-street, and at one time there exceed by the original train should pass over a portion of the down he felt a slight obstruction on the progressing destructive homes would be destroyed by the original train should pass over a portion of the down he felt a slight obstruction on the progressing destructive homes would be destroyed by the respective homes w iron our engine, instantly followed by a concussion from the engine which I was on. It is the engine that threw us off the seat, and we felt a crash behind driver's duty to sound the whistle on approaching ery, "Jump out," and I did so. The passengers before (to my knowledge) without sounding the whistle. He sounded the whistle that night at every appearance of the sounded the whistle that night at every salion except at beford. That I am certain of the of fire which proved to be the trucks or fire that ar proach to the Defford station, there was no whistle I from our engine, instantly followed by a concussion station except at Defiord. That I am certain of, to of fire, which proved to be the trucks on fire, that ping the course of the conflagration. A number of He got a light for that purpose, and about a quarter the best of my knewledge. There are some engines had been thrown upon the engines. The other engine that when there is too much water the whistle will was on the up line, or between the two, but in the not sound, but the numps have nothing to do with it. | confusion of the moment 1 could not exactly say, except that they were lying athwart the lines. I by six o'clock was got under. The town now presents cold. His right hand was completely crushed, and remained upon the bank for some minutes, during a most desolate appearance. The whole of Cress-his left jaw was broken. There was also a wound Mr. M Connell said.—The whistle of no engine will except that they were lying athwart the lines. I Examination resumed.—The mail train which left which time exertions were being made to extricate street, from the West of England Agency-office to upon the forehead, and another upon the back part of Clonesser before us would stop at Cheltenham, Ash- the poor man Ward, who is dead. Shortly afterchurch, Speichley and Bromsgrove. I am not aware wards I saw two of the carriages on fire. I and a of any notice being sent along the line of our being young man named Burk started off to Spetchley, about to start from Gloacester. If the driver were and when about a mile on our road we saw a lot Groundst them are the premises of Messrs, Nix and taken ill I could drive an engine. I should say Ward of men at work repairing the up line, and I sent was not smoking between Gloucester and Deford, them down to the accident. They took with them the was knocked down by one of the men at the could be the sent them down to the accident. as he was not given to smoking, but chewed to-some levers. While there I saw what I supposed was bacto. An engine-driver's wages would be 6s. or 7s. our guard. He was a guard, and was sitting on a lar der. We have the same and the same statement of the same statement of the same statement. kind of track or banch. I asked him if he was hurt, Mr. M'Connell re-examined.—I am the superin- and he told my he was terribly shaken. He was in jured, and the destitute condition they are thrown tendent of iscomotives on the Bristel and Birmingham a symplete state of consternation. We then went on into must be very severe. A similar fire has not line. I transfer the Bristel and Birmingham a symplete state of consternation. line. I stated at my last examination that I believed it Stetchley. All was quiet there, and they knew Ward but I believed line. I stated at my last examination that I believed Ward and been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they had been an engine-driver about five years bester in the most including of the accident. They teld me that they make that they the bester in the worken dead of the accident. They teld me that they make that they the best in them that they dead in the basics with the writer, that they worked the badies with the writer, that they dead that they that they be collect smear that they dead that they that they worked the badies with the writer, that they dead that they that they had been an engine-driver about five years best that in them that they that they worked the badies with the writer, that they we cannot that they the despectation by carbonic acid may they dead that they that they we cannot make they cannot be the same of the same and that they that they worked the badies with the writer, that they had send that they that they had send that they that the worked the badies with the writer, that they had send that they that the writer, that they had send that they that they had send that they that they had send that they that they had send that the worked the badies with the writer, that they had send that they that they had send that they that the writer, that they had send that they that they had send that they that they had send that they that they had send that the writer, that they had send Marshall, the locomotive superintendent of the North Land anylong about the dawn mail train punits into Milland, as to his character as a good and steady the wreek; and, indeed, the Birmingham goods tracted to find his son a corose before his ever, the

considered him a man of considerable experience in Bristolline. On the night of the 30th of August 1 left the manngement of an engine. I never knew any Birmingham by the quarter before eight o'clock train against some persons unknown, as more man in the locomotive department without his pro- from Birmingham to Gloucester. It was a passenger than one may have been implicated. diales satisfactory testimonials. The same rule is train, and consisted of six carriages. After we left observed with respect to stokers, because we consist the Spetchley station we came to a place where the of last month, a hard boy at Pitnisk, in this neighborst der that they may become drivers. Our wages to the line was being repaired near to Wadborough, and bourhood, went out with his cattle to the field at ten seated on the last carriage but one, with his back der that they may become drivers. Our wages to the line was being repaired near to Waddorough, and o'clock. In a short time afterwards a violent flunder to the engine, was thrown with great violence upon stepped there antil the up mail had passed. We then o'clock. In a short time afterwards a violent flunder to the engine, was thrown with great violence upon stepped there antil the up mail had passed. We then o'clock. In a short time afterwards a violent flunder to the engine, was thrown with great violence upon stepped there antil the up mail had passed. We then o'clock. In a short time afterwards a violent flunder to the engine, was thrown with great violence upon stepped there antil the up mail had passed. We then o'clock. In a short time afterwards a violent flunder the coordinate of the engine, was thrown with great violence upon stepped there antil the up mail had passed. We then o'clock, after the and errollerally ligher than some in the north. The went on at a good speed until we came to the next shower came on, and about cloven o'clock, after the entire in question. No. 79, is one of the largest on station, Wadhorough, and thence to Besford station. Shower had partially subsided, the entile were obserthis int, and the fire-box, in which the fuel is placed. All proceeded well until we came in sight of the Defis of considerable share and if the fire was very first station, the driver having shut off steam before going into the field, the bry was found lying on his low in the fire-box, which, as a matter of precaution. I saw the red light as usual on the platform the direct had allowed it is be from his pumps as the station. I then went to my break, and put is such an appearance as to leave no doubt that he had showed the supply of water in the boiler, on, and on turning myself round I saw something in the control of water in the boiler, on, and on truing myself round I saw something in the control of water in the boiler, on, and on the first thing I observed was the steam.

Shocking Draft.—On Monday We Wen, Genter with and alliewed it is be, from his paining myrelf round I saw something in the keep up the supply of water in the boiler, and on the first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he is read. The first thing I observed was the steam, but he cannot be the steam in which they stand of the first was steam, and the steam of the steam h was engines if there was too much water in partition socket, and I would to the station. I did by falling lefo the tell the privy."

At five o'clock the inquest was adjourned until

DEFFORD, WEDNESDAY .- The third day's inquiry nto the cause of the fatal accident which occurred at this station of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, on the night of the 30th of August, was resumed to-day. Several witnesses were examined. One witness, Dove, employed on the railway, stated that he recollected five or six instances of neglect of signals occurring within a year and a half on the part of the engine-drivers. He had reported several instances, but got no reply. He did not report all the cases of neglect, because he found his com-plaints were only circulated among the guards and drivers, and that bad feeling towards himself was the consequence. Mr. Whateley said that he felt it his duty, on the part of the company, to say that the witness had been guilty of great deriliction of duty in not reporting every instance of disobedience. It was his duty, at every hazard of unpopularity or otherwise, to report every case of negligence which came under his notice; and it was his. (Mr. Whateley's) duty to say that the company were determined strictly to enforce that order. The inquest was again adjourned. On Thursday the inquiry was resumed and after the examination of several additional witnesses, the jury retired, at half-past four o'clock, to consider their verdict. At eight o'clock the Courtroom was thrown open again, when it was stated

FRIGHTFUL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN FLEET-STREET. On Tuesday evening between nine and ten o'clock, that the unfortunate man was standing at the corner of Bridge-street, after a walk which he had taken tained of his recovery; but on Sunday last an unexwhen the shop was closed, when one of the Clapham | pected change took place, which terminated in death, omnibuses, No. 1,623, with two spirited horses, as before stated. Mr. Mordaunt was about thirtystarted off from the Kings and Keys tavern, Fleetstreet, without driver or conductor. They continued their speed until they reached the corner of Fleetstreet, where they turned sharply round, and, before he could get out of the way, he was knocked down by the pole, which struck him on the right side of the head, inflicting a frightful wound from the top of the head to the lower jaw. The wheels of the omnibus were ferced off by the collision, and the vehicle was completely broken to pieces. The poor fellow was carried to the residence of Mr. Harvey, where he was seen by two medical gentlemen, and thence removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The orses escaped unhurt.

DREADFUL AND DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A LADY OF FORTUXE.—On the morning of Monday the utmost excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, in consequence of a report that Mrs. Elizabeth Harley, of 6, New Union-street, had committed suicide. On Tucsday morning the time had long passed when she should have been down to breakfast, and one of her daughters went to her bed room, but could not gain admission until the door was broken open, when the unfortunate parent was found suspended by a handkerchief to the bed rail. This not give us power to purchase land, and we have not lady was possessed of good property, and no reason sufficient land at present to make a siding on the can be possibly assigned for her self-destruction, exdown line at Defiord; but if they apply for a new Act | cept a statement or prediction she made about twelve months since that she was sure she should not die a natural death, but by her own hands:

DEATH OF THOMAS DAVIS, Esq.—This gentleman, there is a station-master and a porter in ordinary who has been one of the principal writers for the there is a station-master and a porter in ordinary who has been one or the principal writers for the cases. But on market-days they have the assistance of another man. The traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this Tuesday morning, at his residence in Lower Baggot-Hamber of traffic is very irregular at this ve

ing first first plant depend on the state of the water in bott is a very steady young man. A means of com- to the several apartments of the building almost at the same moment. The houses on each side, occupied arriving on the ground and seeing deceased, they improvement in engines has been going on gradually, | The excitement that reigned throughout the town small engine was quickly brought to the scene of dethough that was important, but with a view to the struction, but the flose was in such a disgraceful condition as to render it next to useless. In the meanwhile the destructive element raged with unconmaster, for not signalling properly, would belong to trollable fury—house after house caught fire without the secretary and general superintendent of the line, the least means being at hand to save them; and by two o'clock the conflagration had assumed a most awful aspect. The whole of the houses on one side of Cross-street were in one immense blaze, and the town being situated on an eminence, the country was illu-

there could not have been less than twelve or fourteen line, and from the brightness of the rails he saw abourers were instantly set to effect that object in of a mile from Edge-hill, he found the deceased lying Cross-street and Fore-street, and engines from Exeter across the down rails with one foot on one rail and his having by that time arrived, the work of destruction right hand upon the other rail. Howas quite dead and street presents a similar deplorable sight. The num-the surgeon, stated that he had found death had been ber of houses consumed is roughly calculated at fifty. sured in the Sun Fire-office; but most of the inmates, chiefly of the poorer classes, are unfortunately unin-

broken the poor young man's shall with a blant in-

with the seam, and prevents the whistle from sounding distinctly. When the driver from neglect has pumped his eagine too full of water allowing the beaten about the head that he deceased, old in proceeded without being thrown off the line. The red light was on the left hand side at peace of lime-beaten about the head that he deceased of Saturday, the 4th of Saturd years, was also old in crime, having been frequently two men who were injured were as seen as possible convicted of felony. On Friday night week, about twelve o'clock, the policeman on duty near the premises of Mr. Harris, farmer in the above village, not received any greater injury than several severe was visited several times by the man on duty, and he appeared safe, but on the cell being entered in the six o'clock on Sunday morning the engine and wag- was near the spet on the night of the occurrence, was tied tightly round his neek, the end being fastened to pass without obstruction. The report of this acci- discharged, there not being the slightest evidence to ceased was not suspended, but he had pressed his neighbourhood, as it is only a few months since that, time until within the last fortnight all attempts to neck forward, and thus produced strangulation. The within a short distance of the same place, and at two unravel the mysterious circumstances of the case handkerchief was removed, and a medical man was distinct times, several large wooden sleepers and large utterly failed, but a clue to Burns having been then called in, but life was extinct. It further appeared pieces of iron were laid across the rails, and it was obtained, his apprehension fellowed, and subsequently that the deceased had never exhibited any symptoms only through the vigilance of the company's servants the arrest of the three other parties. On Monday of insanity, and the only reason assigned for his com- that the trains escaped being thrown off the line on the prisoners underwent an examination at the mitting suicide was the fear of being sent out of the both occasions. The Midland Company, anxious for Birkenhead Police Court, and again on Tuesday, country. The jury, after some deliberation, returned the public safety, yesterday (Tuesday) morning is when they were remanded for further examination a verdict of felo de se. In accordance with the verdict, the body was buried without funereal rites. FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CITY MERCHANT. - On Tuesday a gentleman, named Mordaunt, who carried on business as a merchant in the City, expired in Charing-cross Hospital from injuries he had received by that a verdict of "Accidental Death" had been re- being thrown from an omnibus. It appears that turned in both cases, with a decdand of £1,500 (the about four weeks since Mr. Mordaunt was proceeding about four weeks since Mr. Mordaunt was proceeding dishmonger, of Middlesex-street, Whitechapel. Mr. him (Tailant) to Rock Ferry, and they would get down the Strand seated on the front sent of an omni- Jeseph Kisch, of Circus-place, Finsbury-square, said, some money, from the baker (meaning Mr. Pearop), bus, when, from some unexplained cause, one of the that he had attended the deceased professionally for and desired him to see Lynch. It was then agreed value of the engine, as stated by Mr. M'Connell), on the Strand scated on the front seat of an ounithe luggage engine driven by Ward. fore-wheels of the vehicle came off, and deceased was precipitated to the ground with great violence. As-called to him by his family in consequence of strange meet together at the toll-gate at Rock Ferry at halfsistance being procured, the unfortunate gentleman the following frightful accident occurred to a young was conveyed to Charing-cress Hespital, where it was a named Daniel Love, aged 28 years, an assistant in the service of Messry, Harvey and Co., the exten-fractured. Every attention was paid to him by the sive linendrapers, of No. 9, Ludgate-hill. It appears | surgeons of the establishment, and for some time he appeared to be going on well, and hopes were enter-

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY .- CORONER'S INQUEST.

seven years of age.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Mills, deputy-coroner for West Middlesex, and a jury of 13 inhabitant householders, assembled in the drawing-room of Feltham-lodge, near Hounslow, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the melancholy death of Mrs. Georgiana Charlotte Theobald, aged 29, a widow lady, lately resident as above, and well known in the sporting world, who was killed by being thrown from her horse on Friday last .- Mary Taplin night last, about 8 o'clock, she was sent for to attend upon deceased, whom she found in bed insensible. Two medical gentlemen from Hampton were present, and also a gentleman named Brittle. Deceased's teeth were quite clinched. Her hair was cut off, and leeches applied, but she never spoke or recovered her senses, and died at 5 minutes before 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. The lower part of her skull was pronounced by the doctors to be fractured. Deceased vomited twice within an hour of her death. Deceased went out on horseback, accompanied by Mr. Brittle, and attended by her groom.—Mary Cox, nurse to Miss Theobald (deceased's daughter, aged 6 years), o'clock, deceased left the house on horseback, for the purpose of going to Twickenham on business. Mr. Brittle, who was also on horseback, went with her, and they were followed by deceased's groom. About 8 o'clock in the evening deceased was brought home which deceased rode on Friday was named Woodbine, fever. Mr. Davis had been called to the Irish bar in and was her favorite horse. It knew her well, and consuming a vast amount of property. The ill-fated and asked witness, who was in Mr. Humphries' without being cheeked by him; they began to trot,

> ACCIDENT IN THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT LAVERPOOL. -A workman in the employment of the Grand Junetion Railway Company met his death in the tunnel on Saturday last. His name was James Nixon, and caused by a fracture of the breast bone, the result of external violence. No further evidence was offered, very little doubt that he was knocked down by one of

> Hampton, for medical aid, and on two surgeons

pronounced the case hopeless. He had seen a horse

eft the Sheffield station, co. sisting of three passesassengers, a parcel van, and eleven luggage wargons sington, were thrown a distance of ten or twelve yards and lay insensible for some minutes; three of the Boy Killed by Liouxnice.—On the fast Sabbath luggage wageons and the parcel van were thrown off the line, and the guard, John Ducker, who was nately escaped injury by catching hold of it o mile on the ten of the carriege. Two of the waggens were smashed to pieces, and a third rendered almost useless by the concussion. The shock was felt severely by the whole of the passengers, who were thrown if their rents, but providentially, from being at so great

There was no doubt deceased was labouring under morning of Friday last, unknown to his family, and seven o'clock that morning, when his body was found in the causeway at St. Paul's-wharf, Upper Thames-

turned a verdict of "Found drowned." LAMENTABLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. On Sunday last, about a quarter past one o'clock A.M., the police-constable at Dunmow descried a large five in the direcstated, that she was the wife of a labourer living at tion of Waltham, and immediately communicating Feltham, and washed for the deceased. On Friday with superintendent Redin, the large engine was prepared and moved to the Saracen's Head, to be ready for the horses; and very shortly afterwards Mr. Isaac Livermore, from Old-Park-farm, Great Waltham, on on horseback, in breathless haste. The engine was immediately conveyed to the farm, on reaching which, however, it was found that the whole of the outbuildbeautiful crop, considered the best Mr. Livermore another half-a-crown from Nowlan. The prisoners ever had there, and worth £500. The barley barn, in which the fire was first discovered by the looker, they were removed in the evening under escort to in which the fire was first discovered by the looker, Chester Castle. was also quite full; it was spacious enough for a waggon and horses to turn in it, and said to be one of the largust, if not the largest in Essex. The estates belong afternoon, about three o'clock, a woman was observed to Guy's Hospital, and the buildings, valued at to stagger and fall, in Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn. £1,000, were uninsured, the governors of the hospital She was immediately raised from the ground, and used to lick her hand when she went into the stable, setting their losses in such cases against the heavy being found in a state of insensibility, she was at

boys. They were immediately removed to an adjacent shed on stretchers. The building being on fire, the alarm bell was rung, and the engines from the all with the deceased lady while hunting, and she different departments, with the Royal Sappers always retained her seat, which, no doubt, she would and Miners and Royal Artillery, were speedily have been able to have done on Friday, but for the on the spot. The flames, by the exertions of the unfortunate beings in the devoted building has escaped to furnish any information), that the men and boys were at the time employed in breaking up he was fifty-five years old. At the inquest, John Woodward, a plate-layer, who said that about a accidentally ignifed; thus at once consigning seven quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday morning he unfortunate individuals to instant destruction. The sent the deceased, who was also a plate-layer, down names of the persons who thus lost their lives, are the tunnel to sand the rails, as they were very wet. John Crake (master), an aged man, and one of the Four trains went down between the time he was sent oldest servants in the department; Henry Butters, for the aid of the city engines, and for the subsequent and a quarter to twelve c'clock, at which time wit an aged man, with a large family, and his son, Henry boys named Leonard and Henley lost their lives. Purtill was a labourer belonging to the storekeepers' stance some of the chief officers of the establishment attribute their destruction. By the side of the door out of which they had vainly endeavoured to escape, their blackened corpses were found. The writer

passing from the Sheffield and Rotherham fine there is rapidly circulated, to the effect that have of the murfor the sufferings of the people, will not give a somary devers of the late Mr. Thomas Pencop, corn and flour 21 to preserve this noble and useful institution, dealer, had been apprehended, and that one of the the wives; and, makes, the bringing and good character, and another letter recommending him as a man having a knowledge of engines, from his good character, and having a knowledge of engines, from his good character, and another letter discovered to the support of the support the arrest of Michael Duras in Dublin, and the in-formation he had given to the authorities, had led to makers, of Leeds. They were recommending him as a direct while he was in the service of this line. I am a stoker on the Dirmingham and the forman, named High Tis
Tallent, who is a thick-set elderly man, was arrested formation be had given to the authorities, had led to the makers, of Leeds. They were recommending him as a first, though the contest the rails and thrown on their broadsides across the the apprehension of three of his supposed confedence of his supposed confedence of his line.

Tallent, who is a thick-set elderly man, was arrested by the name of three of his line.

Tallent, who is a thick-set elderly man, was arrested by the name of three of his authorities, had led to the material and thrown on their broadsides across the the apprehension of three of his supposed confedence of Tallent, who is a thick-set elderly man, was arrested at the New Ferry, by efficers. Newton and Tivy, Lynch, who is also a steet fellow, about 56 years of age, was employed in driving a main near Rock Ferry.

Lynch, who is also a steet fellow, about 56 years of age, was employed in driving a main near Rock Ferry.

Engl. Id outnown: 58 + Duckgrowth 1121 7. 1250 Length ouse. Nowlan, who is a tall and robust man of lorty, was employed at the Birkenhead Gas Works. and was apprehended by Mr. Boughey, the Brideweil-keeper; and Mr. Palmer also arrested Burns,

Barney, R.E., one of the heads of the department,

and Lieutemant and Adjutant Webb, R.E., pro-

ceeded to pull down the remaining parts of the shed,

many of which were in a dangerous state. The re-

mains of a dog were discovered in one corner of the

Suicide.—On Monday evening Mr. Milf. held an was found that a set of points used for putting wag- township of Higher Bebington, when he was attacked increased for putting wag- township of Higher Bebington, when he was attacked inquest at the Greykound, Staines, near Windsor, on gons on a side-line, had been wedged open by some by three or four men and robbed, and so severely gracious Majesty, a reward of £100 was offered by Government, in addition to another reward of discovered deceased emerging from an outhouse. He concussions from the violence of their fall, and that similar amount offered on the spot, for such evidence went up to him, and on laying hold of him by the they are now fast recovering. The engine was so much as might lead to the discovery of the perpetrator or collar, he dropped from beneath his coat a fowl, which damaged as to be entirely unfit for work, the wheels perpetrators of the crime; and a free pardon was assumed to be the property of Mr. being driven into the fire-box, and the driving wheels also offered to any accomplice, not being the person Harris. He was taken to the station-house and so injured that they would not move. The passengers who gave the mertal blow, who should give such in-locked up in a cell by himself. During the night he were compelled to walk to the Masbro' station. A formation and evidence as should lead to the same number of men were immediately set to work, and by result. A Weishman, of the name of John Jones, who appeared sale, but on the cen being entered in the six o cook on bunday morning one engine and wag- was near the specion the signs of the occurrence, morning, he was discovered with his handkorchief gons were cleared off the line, so as to allow the trains subsequently arrested, and, after a long examination, to the gaspipe which ran along the wall. The de- dent has naturally caused great excitement in the connect him with the fatal transaction. From that sued placends offering a reward of one hundred guineas to any person who shall produce evidence to cause the conviction of the perpetrators of this villanous act. Supposed Suicide of a German Jew .- On Tues- he had been to Chester to look for work, and that he day night, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Rose and Bail Tavern, St. Bennet's-hill, Thames-last day of the old year when he met the prisoner street, on the body of Solon Hyams, aged lifty-one, a Tallant, who asked him (Burns) to go along with delusions the deceased was labouring unde. -Amongst past eight o'clock. He and Lynch walked to the which was always haunting him day and night, at the toll-gate, which is almost directly opposite Mr. Peacop's place of business. The prisoners then posted monomania. It appeared from other evidence that themselves in various parts of the road, but not far the deceased left his house about four o'clock on the from each other. Nowlan being placed to watch the shop door to see when the baker (as the deceased was called nothing was afterwards heard or seen of him until by the prisoners) left; and when he came up to Tallaut he was to whistle, when all were to make to the spot. They waited about half an hour or more, until about street, where it had been left by the receding tide. half-past nine, when he (Burns) heard the whistle. After a few remarks by the coroner, who stated that and on going to the place found Lynch and Nowlan fighting with the baker. The latter then made a this was the fourth inquest he had held upon a case of suicide within twenty-four hours, the jury restruggle across the road, when Lynch knocked him down with a whip he had in his hand. Burns described the whip to be the same instrument as the stick loaded with lead found in the house of Lynch. He said there were two of them belonging to Lynch, but the other had more lead at the end, and was in the possession of Nowlan that night. After Lynch had knocked the baker down he struggled on his right side to rise, when Nowlan struck him on the head with one Livermore, from Old-Park-farm, Great Waltham, on whose premises the conflagration was raging, arrived him, and took twon y-five or twenty-six shiftings out of him, and took twon y-five or twenty-six shiftings out of his roughly to the work of the whips. his pocket. When if e baker was down, another person came up the road from towards Rock Ferry. Nowian struck at the man and hit him, but could ings were enveloped in flames, and that exertions not tell whether he fell or not, as he (Burns) ran off were almost useless, except for the preservation of the towards Birkenhead; he crossed over the road into the dwelling-house. In a very short time the devouring clement had laid low the two large barns, the stables, cart-sheds, pigstics, henhouse, and granary, destroying also a number of valuable implements. There fields, and came part of the way along the fields. He was only one horse in the stable, which was fortu- got four or five and twenty shillings, and gave hing nately saved. The wheat burn was filled with a most (Burns) a halferown. Subsequently he received

Supper Death in the Street. - On Wednesday

Plymouth Breakwater Lighthouse, went with her son, a lad about six years of age, to visit Mr. Graham, on the Breakwater. About seven in the evening they left in a waterman's boat, with the intention of returning to Plymouth. On Monday morning Mr. Findlater, the foreman of the works, shortly after landing, discovered the body of the lad, with & basket under his arm, on the northern side of the Breakwater, near the jetty. This discovery was the irst intimation which Mr. Graham had of his loss. The boat, which was rather crank built, was in charge of a man named Ward, and, as no account down in a squall, with the boatman and Mrs. Graiam and her son, soon after leaving the Breakwater. The darkness would prevent persons on board the

FEARFULLY VIOLENT DEATH OF A MOTHER AND Untimetry Bratin.—A frightful accident, from the apsetting of a vehicle, occurred in Sheffield, on Friday one had her wrist broken-one had her hip dislocated -a poor girl had her face so disfigured as scarcely to appear human-and, indeed, the whole of the occupants of the carriage, nine in number, wer, more or less seriously maimed. The melancholy particulars trauspired on the inquest over the body of Annis Wilson, which was held before Mr. Badger, at the house of Mr. Hoyland, of Wood-lane, farmer, Stannington, on Monday evening last. Deceased was the wife breaking of the saddle, as described.—There being no further evidence, the jury, having commented on the melancholy features of the ease, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

of the spot. The maines, by the exertions of the exertions of the exertions of the ranges being confined to the being confined to the roof of the ranges the melancholy features of the ease, returned a slight damage done to the roof of an adjacent building. The time fixed on was Friday evening, the melancholy features of the ease, returned a slight damage done to the roof of an adjacent building. The time fixed on was Friday evening, the melancholy features of the ease, returned a slight damage done to the roof of an adjacent building. at the Unitarian Chapel, Stannigton -- the Rev. ing. It would appear, from what has been gleaned in other parts of the same department (for not one of school at Shellish), not being able to perform the services. school at Sheffield, not being able to perform the service earlier in the day, at so great a distance from home. After the funeral, the attendants called at a neighbouring inn, where they baited their horse and took some slight refreshment, after which they started for Shefield, about So'clock. Their route by through Hoyland Wood-lane, a steep, rough, and dangerous road, which, being little frequented, was thickly studded throughout with large projecting stones. Dennis Wilson, a brother-in-law of for the aid of the cityengines, and for the subsequent two hours the degree and the fire down was of the unit train to see higher the fire down, and also when the fire down, and also when the fire down and also when the fire down and all the degree and the degr supposed, from having been pluched by the collar, became department, and was engaged at the time in loading leading him, resolutely kept hold of the bridle as A man named William Reid, who was long as he could—but, in the struggle, the Lit was judged long as he could—but, in the struggle, the Lit was judged engaged with him at the same time, had a very out of the horse's mouth, and the bride over his narrow escape. It would appear that when the head. The bluffs, or blinders, being thus removed from fatal occurrence took place, the unfortunate persons his eyes, the horse darted off at full speed, with his living made a simultaneous rush towards the door. Unforload behind him down the steep and fearful declivity. Mr. Wilson having lost his hold of the bridle, seized the bottom of the collar, and was dragged for some thirty or forty yards, and then thrown into the road with great violence. When the horse had proceeded about 160 yards visited them shortly afterwards, and they presented a fearful proof of the dreadful agent to which they had been exposed. Their clothes, and even their books, were either wholly or partially consumed, their books, were either wholly or partially consumed, their than the mass taken up insensible, and conveyed to the nearest house—viz., that of Mr. The Manufly presented and the flesh in many cases badies literally roasted, and the fiesh in many cases deeply incised; every vestige of he'r was consumed mained insensible till Saturday evening, when she died off their heads, and their features so disfigured as —and when the attendant temales were laying out the to render their identification a most impossible. As body, they discovered that the unhappy woman had soon as the fire was said and a party of the Royal given birth to a six months' child, which also my dead by Sappers and Miners, under the command of Colonel its mother's corpse. No blame being attached to any parties, the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

> Baabrond Isrumany .- This charitable and usebuilding. It was the opinion of a medical gentle- funds. An effort is being mane by the color chows man, who viewed the bedies with the writer, that

> and was arrested by Superintendent M'Harg and End-hisphners, 5s.; Duckworth Hall, 7s., John Leach, Mr. Palmer, the head constable of the hundred of 2s. 6d.; Park Pleashur, 8s. 4d.; Ann Hawerth, 1s.; Wirrall. A dangerous weapon was found in his Robert Barkwood, 2s. ; Little Lesver district, 21 is, 94.; Gartent cofficer, Al Is.; Aspell district, Al: Po. No. 5 Ladye, 2s. 6d.; Do. No. 42 Ladye, 2s. 6d.; Do. No. 1 Lodge, Sa.; Do, No. & Lodge, Sa.: Delton district, 21; Swinshaw, 22; Politican, T.; Lauzden Brook, Cs. Od.; F. H. B., £1: Deen Charely los, : Mckersley district, tos.; the approver, who is an athlesis man of about a P. H. B. 21: Deen Charch, 18s.; Scherster districting age. The food are natives of Ireland; and Twoser, printer, Manchester, 35; Friend, 38, 10. with the exception of Barns, who recently went over | Research Canar Victory or the Cincasticus over

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To Messrs. Beach and Barnicott, Bridport. Gentlemen,-Amongst the many cures performed by our invaluable medicines, I may mention one-the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, whom disease had so affected his face that it was one complete outbreak, and so disgusting that he was obliged vears been subject to the most distressing attacks of to keep it covered, and, after trying several remedies, but aiddiness of the head, frequently attended with severe head all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend ache. The various medicines he used at different times and Pills. After using a pot and a box of pills, he seemed did him little or no good, till he was induced to give Parr's to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued Pills a trial. The very first dose afforded much relief, and the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of he has found them more serviceable than any other meointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and dieine he has taken. He always resorts to them on findhas remained so ever since, now nearly six months. Many other remarkable instances of cures I have known

masmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medicines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it is

Yours very faithfully, Тиомая МсАрам.

Dungannon, April 6, 1841. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .- No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed on each package. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barni-COTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London

houses; and by appointment by Dr. Butler, Dublin; Mar-Providence, to have been the means of conferring on him shall, Belfast; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; M'Sweeny, Galway; M'Adam, Dungannon; G. P. Atkins, chemist, 123, Since I wrote the above, I have inquired after Mr. Patrick-street, near the Market, Cork. Cand, and learn that he is quite well and hearty. The late severe cold weather affected him much; but, having taken your excellent medicine, he is quite well, cheerful, Just Published.

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. Gentlemen .- I think it only fair to mention that a man Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d. named Scanlon, residing in Sligo, porter to the Bianconi Car, on purchasing a box of your pills, declared to me that for the last eight years he has suffered severely from a bad stomach, no food resting on it, and swelling often exist-

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa,

don; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; J. and R. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. throughout the kingdom.-Directions are given with each by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street: Powell. 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market street, Manchester; Newton, Churchfull-length engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope. street. Liverpool: Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-A medical works on hervous decine, and cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and venor-street, Bond-street, London.—At home from eleven loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, session on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thothe removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with en-

roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of comgravings, showing the evils arising from the use of merplaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appre-By R. J. BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London, hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—Era. Published by the Authors, and sold by Sher-"This work should be read by all who value health and vood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble,

wood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, all doubt.—Farmers' Journal. Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immolerate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,

total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters

lerivable from parental debility. the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways.—

London Mercantile Journal.

The authors of this valuable work evidently well understand the which there which there was a limited to the contains Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s, in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had a fungus ulceration, covering the teeth, palate, and as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying them beyond the reach of the working classes when he published them for £2 2s, the Political Works alone, and the Theological Works for 10s. 6d. It is calculated that ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the pike. The same kinds of fish in the canal about skin.

> Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate

> although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat. tering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring | tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscase. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving | plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as universally acknowledged to be the best and surestremedy and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams tures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re- loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Posure.
Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., The a The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world: no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

sible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secresy may be relied on.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven till Two. and from Five till Eight. On Sundays from Ten till Twelve. Only one personal These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple cine venders can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Doneaster, September 26th, 1814.

IR,--The following particulars have been handed to us with a request that they might be forwarded to you, with permission for their publication, if you should deem them worthy of such. J. BROOKE and Co., Doncaster. "Elizabeth Brearley, residing in Duke-street, Doneas,

ter, aged between forty and lifty, was severely afflicted with rhoumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her arm; she was signally benefited after taking two doses of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and after finishing two boxes was quite recovered," The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the great efficacy of this valuable medicine, which is the most

effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, tic doloreux, pains in the head and face, often mistaken for tooth-ache, and for all gouty and rheumatic ten-It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the

following gentlemen, selected from a multitude of others, whose station in society has contributed to advance this popular medicine in public esteem :—J. R. Mandall, Esq., coroner, Doneaster; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Carde; Mr. Miskin, brewer and maltster, Dartford; Mr. Inwood, Perbright; Wm. Courtenay, Esq., Barton Stacey, near Andover Railway Station, Hants; all of whom have received benefit by taking this medicine, and have allowed the proprietor the privilege of publishing the same for the benefit of the afflicted. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price 1s, 13d.

and 2s. 9d. per box; and, by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield: Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hariley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax : Booth, Rochdale ; Lambert, Boroughbridge ; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness. pains in the loins, affectious of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhoa, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has attended the administration of these pills, since they were made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensiva than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate-in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail. or to Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced them again useful for mastication. All persons can use Mr. CLARKE'S SUCCEDANEUM themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed, price 5s. Sold by all respectable Medicine-venders in Town and Country; and can be sent by post, on receiving a post-office order. Prepared only by Mr. CLARKE, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street (removed from 53, Harleystreet, Cavendish-square).—LOSS OF TEETH.—Mr. GLARKE Surgeon-LOSS OF TEETH.—Mr. GLARKE still continues to supply the loss of teeth from in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its use, the whole system having become more or less affected, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the commencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those violent effects are not experienced as while wking copaiba, but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medicines are administered.

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above objections: they act specifically on the urinary passages: and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the system and improve the general health. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstinence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous results of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well known to need comment), or any other medicine in present use. and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which this invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine venders in town and country. Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be

treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. DISEASE AMONGST FISH.—A disease has attacked the pike and cels in the river Barrow, during the present season, both being frequently found in a

dying state on the surface of the water. The pike seem emaciated, and the inside of the mouth presents filled with a green slimy substance. Eels are seen with little apparent life for a day or so, and afterwards dead in shoal water (the place where all wounded or sick fish swim to); the under part of the body, from the mouth to the tail, is speckled with blood-red spots, and the mouth is sometimes full of coagulated blood: however, the fish does not seem to be in bad condition, or to have suffered so long as Monasterevan have also suffered from the same malady.—Leinster Express.
THE MOTHER OF M. ARAGO, the eminent natural

philosopher, died at Estagel, in the eastern Pyrences, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 91 years.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. [From the Gazette of Friday, September 12.] William Soffe, of 380, Strand, print-seller—Nathaniel George Coombes, 20, Craven-street, Strand, and 457, West Strand, coal-merchant—John Sutcliffe, of Halifax, recti-

-Robert Johnson Sharp, of Liverpool, victualler
-Robert Johnson Sharp, of Liverpool, victualler
BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Sept. 16, 1845.)

John Stevenson, of 26, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, ching and glass, of Sept. With Control of the Sept. 16, 1845.) china and glass dealer-Elijah Cook, of 11, Little New-port-street, Soho-Roderick Mackenzie, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and of Bond-court, Walbrook, City, commission-agent—James Taylor, Adam Adshead, Silas Garner, Joseph Warren, and Wright Hulme, of Stockport, and William Barnes, of Ratcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, corton-manufacturers - Hugh Jones Owen, of Madeley,

Shropshire, surgeon, DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Frederick Seldon and James Mann, late of Old Trinity-house, Water-lane, London, wine and spirit merchants

October 7, at twelve. In the Country. Robert Baxter, of Sheffield, York, merchant and table knife manufacturer, October 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—William Ford, Exeter, nurseryman, Catalana 1981, 1 October 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruntey, Exeter—William Parson, Temple-street, Bristol, brewer, October 9, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruntey, Bristol at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Henry Decimus Walker, of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, innkeeper, October 9-John Harrison Curtis, of 2, Sohosquare, bookseller, October 9-John Stonehouse, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, mercer, October 20—James Lee, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, porter merchant, October 20—John Batchelor, of Bath, butcher, October 10—John Burbury, of Leek Woottou, Warwickshire, maltster, October 9—Henry Cooke, of Liverpool, painter, October 8.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before October 7. William Lloyd, of Liverpool, wine merchant—William Dale, of 109, London-wall, boot-maker.

Charles Francis Futoye and Walter Mudge, West Smith field, dealers in medical sundries-Charles Prater and Charles Prater, jun., 2, Charing-Cross, army clothiers—John Swain Champness and Edward Guigues, leather printers—T. Trimlet and Richard W. Pemberton, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, plate engravers—Robert Newton and James Burrow, Brighouse, Yorkshire, silk dressers—George John Newbery and George Tate, Deptford, Cripplegate, King William-street, and Pall-mall, waterproof manufacturers—William Wright and Charles Wright, Maideton bears Burketin and Charles Wright, Maideton bears Burketin and Charles Wright, Maidstone, hoymen-Benjamin Price and John Grahat Moorgate-street, attorneys—Henry Augustine Yorke and William Cooke, South Shields, printers—Ashton Clerg and Thomas Hincheliffe, Huddersfield, painters—Henry Darby and John Henry Lee, Derby, woollen drapers—Isaac Bass and John Bennett, Ipswich, corn chandlers—Benjamin Berry and Isaac Billeliffe, Huddersfield, cotton dyers-Jose Street d'Arraiga e Cunha and J. H. Shearman, St. Clement's-lane, City, merchants—Frederick H. Naider and William Thomas Symonds, Woodstreet, Cheapside, glove warehousemen -- William Stuart Day and Renry Francis

Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Con-

Ross, Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship are:

The Feast of the Poets.

"A feast of nectar'd sweets Where no crude surfeit reigns." PART J. Not to interrupt our selections from the deathless writings of the "immortal Childe," we have deter-mined to commence the third of this year's "Feasts"

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

ZO. ZI.

"CHILDE HAROLD." The following stanzas picture in glowing but truth-ful colours the national "sport" of the Spanish people—the bull-fight. "The Spaniards received this sport from the Moors, among whom it was cele-brated with great pomp and splendour:"—

The Sabbath comes, a day of blessed rest; What hallows it upon this Christian shore? Lo! it is sacred to a solemn feast: Hark! heard you not the forest monarch's roar? Crashing the lance, he snuff's the spouting gore Of man and steed o'erthrown beneath his horn; The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more; Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn,

Nor shrinks the female eye, nor ev'n affects to mourn The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd. Thousands on thousands piled are seated round: Long ere the first loud trumpet's note is heard, No vacant space for lated wight is found: Here dons, grandees, but chiefly dames abound Skill'd in the ogle of a roguish eye, Yet ever well inclined to heal the wound; None through their cold disdain are doom'd to die, As moon-struck bards complain, by Love's sad archery. Hush'd is the din of tongues-on gallant steeds,

With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance, Four cavaliers prepare for venturous deeds, And lowly bending to the lists advance; Kich are their scarfs, their chargers featly prance: If in the dangerous game they shine to-day, The crowd's loud shout and ladies' lovely glance, Best prize of better acts, they bear away,

And all that kings or chiefs e'er gain their toils repay. In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd, But all afoot, the light-limb'd Matadore Stands in the centre, eager to invade The lord of lowing herds; but not before The ground, with cautious tread, is traversed o'er. Lest aught unseen should lurk to thwart his speed: Mis arms a dart, he fights aloof, nor more Can man achieve without the friendly steed-

Alas! too oft condemned for him to bear and bleed. Thrice sounds the clarien; lo! the signal falls, The den expands, and Expectation mute Gapes round the silent circle's peopled walls. Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. And wildly staring, spurns with sounding foot, The sand, nor blindly rushes on his foe: Here, there, he points his threatening front, to suit His first attack, wide waving to and fro

His angry tail; red rolls his eye's dilated glow. Sudden he stops; his eye is fixed: away, Away, thou heedless boy! prepare the spear: Now is thy time, to perish, or display The skill that yet may check his mad career. With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer; On foams the bull, but not unscathed he goes; Streams from his flank the crimson torrent clear, He flies, he wheels, distracted with his throes; Dart follows dart, lance, lance; loud bellowings speak

his woes. Again he comes; nor dart nor lance avail. Nor the wild plunging of the tortured horse; Though man and man's avenging arms assail, Vain are his weapons, vainer is his force. One gallant steed is stretch'd a mangled corse; Another, hideous sight! unseam'd appears, His gory chest unveils life's panting source; Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears;

Staggering, but stemning all, his lord unharm'd he bears Foil'd, bleeding, breathless, furious to the last, I'ull in the centre stands the bull at bay, Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast, And foes disabled in the brutal fray: And now the Matadores around him play, Shake the red cloak, and poise the ready brand: Once more through all he bursts his thundering way Vain rage! the mantle quits the conynge hand, Wraps his fierce eye-'tis past-he sinks upon the sand! Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine,

Sheathed in his form the deadly weapon lies. He stops-he starts-disdaining to decline: Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries, Without a groan, without a struggle dies. The decorated car appears—on high The corse is piled-sweet sight for vulgar eyes-Four steeds that spurn the rein, as swift as shy, Hurl the dark bulk along, scarce seen in dashing by,

Although the "Frank robber" no longer openly domineers over Spain, still French ambition and intrigue, that curse of Spain for the last hundred and fifty rears, is at work, productive of their usual in-fernal results. It is to the intrigue and corruption set in play by the pretended peace-loving hypocrite, Louis Pullippe, that the royal harlot, Christian, owes her return to the country from which she was previously expelled; and Spain owes the consequent terrorism and slaughterings which, during the last two years, have cursed that unhappy land. True, Spain is no longer at war with the Frank; but the still more hideous civil war from which the country has so long suffered, and the termination of which i yet far distant, has been prolonged by the liberticidal intrigues of the infamous traitor of the barricades.

Such be the sons of Spain, and strange her fate! They fight for freedom who were never free; A kingless people for a nerveless state, Her vassals combat when their chieftain's flee, True to the veriest slaves of Treachery; Fond of a land which gave them nought but life, Pride points the path that leads to liberty; Back to the struggle, bafiled in the strife, War, war is still the cry, "war even to the knife!"

Ye, who would more of Spain and Spaniards know, Go, read whate'er is writ of bloodiest strife: Whate'er keen vengeance urged on foreign foe Can act, is acting there against man's life; From flashing scimitar to secret knife, War mouldeth there each weapon to his need-So may he guard the sister and the wife, So may he make each curst oppressor bleed, So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed.

Not all the blood at Talavera shed, Not all the marvels of Barossa's fight, Not Albuera lavish of the dead, Have won for Spain her well asserted right. When shall her Olive-Branch be free from blight ? When shall she breathe her from the blushing toil? How many a doubtful day shall sink in night, Ere the Frank robber turn him from his spoil, And Freedom's stranger-tree grow native of the soil! The living poet next claims our attention. Turn

we, therefore, now to THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES. A Prison Rhyme, in Ten Books. By THOMAS COOPER, the

We intended to have this week reprinted the leading points of the Athenaum's critique on Mr. Coopen's poem: but find that were we to do so, we should leave ourselves no room for what will please our readers much better-extracts from the poem itself. We have determined therefore to postpone insertion of the Athenaum's critique until we have gone through the poem, when we will give the points of the several reviews that may come under our notice; so that while reviewing the poem, we may also review the poem's reviewers.

The second book opens with an address to the Lyre; and in the first eight stanzas a just tribute of grateful admiration is paid to Chaucer, Spenser, Shak-speare, Byrox, and Shelley. These stanzas are very powerfully written; and could we have found room we would gladly have copied them. The ad dress to Militor, however, we must not pass by. This address, says the Britannia reviewer, "is rich in the passionate language of admiration. Such a strain has not been sung in England for two hundred years. Knowing that this verse has been written in a prison cell, that the author has been self-taught that he is a poor Chartist shoemaker, we read in al the wonderment of an inexplicable dream:"-

Bard of the mighty harp,—whose golden chords, Strung by th' Eternal, no befitting theme Found among mortals and their low records,-But pealed high anthems to the throne supreme,-Or, thundering echoed where the lurid gleam Of Erebus revealed the primal fall! Since thou o'er "darkness" triumphed-I will deem

This grated cell no dungeon of a thrall,-But banquet-chamber where the Mind holds festival! Great minstrel, let the night entomb the day,-Let holts and bars, in mockery, last till doom,-So that heaven-robed, thou walk'st with me,-thy lay Shall dissipate all thought of prison-gloom. Transcendant spirit, -in this narrow room Oft tenanted by woe-worn, bruted child Of man, crushed from his cradle to the tomb By tyrants,—how hast thou my nights beguiled !-

"Smoothing the raven down of darkness till it smiled." I joy that my young heart a covenant made To take thee for its guide in patriot deed,-If Life's eventful roll should shew arrayed The brethren of my fatherland agreed To claim their ancient birthright, and be freed,-O how the lesson of thy deathless toil,— While my soul homaged thee,—in me did feed The flame of freedom !- Shall the sacred oil

Not keep it quenchless till the grave its foemen foil ? Be thou enthroned,-bright patriot,-tuneful seer,-

Till with this trustless reckining I am bowed-Man's heritage is but a cradle and a shroud! Not on a regal seat that thou would'st scorn As loftily as e'er thou scorned'st here The thrones of kings, or baubles by them worn;

But, by thy name on England's bosom borne In pride,-while all her sons thy lineage boast! Thy awful brow is shaded !- Jost thou mourn And bode thy durling commonweal is lost ?-Say!—but we'll win her back, by Labour's gathered host, She shall return, with face more heavenly fair, And graced with limbs of fitlier symmetry!-Aye,-shall return !- for we thy kindred are :-We'll win thy "mountain nymph, sweet Liberty"!-Thou, and the glorious phalanx of the free,-Hampden, and Pym, and Elliott, Selden, Vane, Marvell, and martyred Sidney,-what were ye ?-Our elder brethren !- and the kingly chain Ye loosed-we'll break!-ye have not toiled and bled in

Honour—all honour to thee, patriot bard !-With whom I took sweet counsel in my youth; I joy, that though my lowly lot was hard, My spirit, raised by thine, forgot its ruth, And, smiling, dared the dint of Want's fell tooth: I joy, that all enamoured of thy song,— While simpletons esteemed my ways uncouth,-I wandered, by day's dawn, the woods among, Or did, with midnight lamp, my grateful task prolong. Poet of Paradise,-whose glory illumed My path of youthful penury, till grew The desert to a garden, and Life bloomed With hope and joy, midst suffering, -honour due I cannot render thee ;-but reverence true This heart shall give thee, till it reach the verge Where human splendours lose their lustrous hue; And when, in death, my mortal joys all merge-Thy grand and gorgeous music, Milton,—be my dirge :-In this book we are introduced to the spirits of

three famous suicides, the two first Greek; the third,

Indian—Empedocles, - who to be deemed A god leapt fondly into Etna's flames; CLEOMBROTUS-

- who to enjoy Plato's Elysium leapt into the sea; and Calaxys—

vain!

- whom Emethian Philip's son beheld Amazed,--while pealing trumpets cleaved the sky, And warrior hosts the wondering tumult swelled,-Ride, on his goaded steed, undauntedly, Into the funeral flame, - scorning to die By nature's gradual law!

The discussion in which the two Greeks engage absequently shared in by the Indian, seems to us somewhat tiresome; at all events, the main portion of the book does not at all approach its spirited and beautiful opening. Leaving the second, we come at once to the third book, which opens with a magnificent address to the Sun:-

Hail, glorious Sun!-all hail the captive's friend! Giver of present joys, where Sorrow fain Would enter and abide, and, traitorous, lend Her power to aggravate the tyrant's chain ;-Great Exorcist, that bringest up the train Of childhood's joyaunce, and youth's dazzling dreams From the heart's sepulchre,-until, again, I live in extasy, mid woods, and streams, And golden flowers that laugh while kissed by thy bright beams.

Aye,—once more,—mirrored in the silver Trent, Thy noon-tide majesty I think I view With boyish wonder; or, till droused and spent With eagerness, peer up the vaulted blue With shaded eyes, watching the lark pursue Her dizzy flight;—then, on a fragrant bed Of meadow sweets still sprent with morning dew, Dream how the heavenly chambers overhead With steps of grace and joy the holy angels tread. In language that does him honour as a man as well as a poet, he pays homage to the memory of his

O heart,-now cold in the devouring grave, And torn, no more, by scorn and suffering,-How fondly diast thou to thy darling cleave! Although thy tyrants but a worthless thing Esteemed him. Rankled, deep, oppression's sting In thy recesses :- still, in hardinood Of conscious right, stern challenge thou didst fling Back at thy formen and their hireling brood .-And beat unto old age with free and youthful blood! Mother! thy wrongs-the common wrongs of all

To labour doomed by proud and selfish drones-Enduringly have fixed the burning gall Deep in my veins-aye, in my very bones. I hate ye, things with surplices and crowns!-Serpents that poison,—tigers that devour Poor human kind, and fill the earth with groans. Through every clime God send ye were no more! Ye'd have a merry requiem from shore to shore. Taxes for king and priest a knave was wont

To filch from my poor widowed mother's toil; And while the prowling jackall held his hunt, He fattened on the offals of the spoil, And mocked the sufferers! How my blood did boil When lately I beheld a gilded stone Raised to the memory of this vermin vile, And pious charity ascribed thereon. To him who gray beneath the poor's grim curse had

I laid my aged mother near the dust Of her oppressor: but no gilded verse Tells how she toiled to win her child a crust, And, fasting, still toiled on ; no rhymes rehearse How tenderly she strove to be the nurse Of truth and nobleness in her loved boy, 'Spite of his rags— 0 Sun, thou dost amerce

My withered heart, for the poor fleeting joy The Britannia reviewer says, "We cannot neglect, extracts from the first canto of Childe Harold) are therefore at the present time yet applicable to distracted, cheated, blood-drenched Spain:—

The Britannia reviewer says, "We cannot neglect, still less despise, verse like this, because it is mingled with much that we condemn and grieve over. This man is often violent. With which thy beams began my sadness to destroy. still he is one favoured of millions—a true and genuine poet." He continues his address to the Sun:-

Thou gorgeous lamp to light man to the home Appointed for all living !- though elate With throb of liberty regained I roam O'er paths to Life's glad morning consecrate— Will not thy flame foreshow that for me wait The prison-portals of the grave-and I but stay At large on sufferance ?- for, the writ of Fate Will soon arrive, which not a breath's delay

Brooks, of their full surrender, from the forms of clay. Oh! couldst thou bare that dark captivity From whence, released, none ever yet returned To tell its secrets-how our dreams would flee! Was it to know Death's truths, in life, that yearned The hoary Kelt who on the cromlech burned His brother-hymning thee, the sky-through God: For ages, Man thy huge grey shrines hath spurned, Mocking thy worship; but, like all who trod Earth then, in dreams, still dream the children of the

clod! Oh! how poor human thought doth mask Itself! I think I see: I think I know! What further? Nought—to worms! Although ye knock At truth's dark barriers—they will bear the shock Till doomsday-if it ever come! If sleep Eternal comes, instead—then, at a stroke, Away, it will hope, faith, and doubting sweep: And, if we cease to be;—why—we shall cease to weep.

The poet glances at the different forms and names under which, at one time or other, the deified persoifications of the sun have been worshipped by the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Chaldeans, and the Celtic races; and the address closes with the following beautiful stanzas:-

God-claimed by regal Incas as their sire-Beyond the wave Columbian, where upcone Earth's storehouses of silver: sovereign fire!-The young soul's natural god! Visible throne Of holy Nature's sovereignty unknown, Invisible!-by whatsoever name Adored and deified throughout our zone-Thy worshippers all held thy risen flame Did for the soul adumbrate some great after-drame!

On shadows these-and more-leaned to the verge Of their poor pilgrimage; and, lest I lean On shadows, too-though thousand lights converge To deck with loveliness the Nazarene-I hesitate, demur, surmise, and glean, Daily new grounds to doubt the Mythic dress Phoenician woof, once more! through which is seen, I fear, thy ancient face-bright Comeliness !-Fabling with future life poor grave-doomed worms to

bless! He whom the Arimathean's tomb enclosed-The good-the toiling one-the Crucified-Who, 'spite of guards, the bonds of death unloosed, Scattering the men of iron in their pride Convulsed to helplessness-and forth did ride Leading captivity captive!—Is he not— Magnific beam !-- thy power personified-Night-tombed-and, then, pouring dismay and rout

On darkness-while Earth's million morning voices I love the Galilean :-Lord and Christ Such goodness I could own; and, though enshrined In flesh, could worship: If emparadised, Beyond the grave, no Eden I could find Restored—though all the good of humankind Were there, and not that yearning One-the poor Who healed, and fed, and blest! Nay to my mind,

Hell would be Heaven, with him! horror no more Could fright—if such benignant beauty trod its shore! I love the sweet and simple narrative-With all its child-like earnestness—the page Quadruple where those love-wrought wonders live: I would the tale were true: that heritage Of immortality it doth presage Would make me glad, indeed: but doubts becloud Truth's fountain as their depths I seek to guage-

Man's heritage is but a cradle and a surroun.

Further beauties of the great poet of Chartism we will delight our readers with next week. We now will delight our readers with next week. We now look accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to the friend who tests your friendship by requesting you to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to the friend who tests your friendship by requesting you to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to the friend who tests your friendship by requesting you to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversing to accept a bill for his accommodation and your inconversions, our accept a bill for his accommodation and

THE GLOAMIN' HOUR. BY J. N'K. The summer morn is fair to see, When frac the pearly lawn The lav' rock springs sae cheerily To greet the coming dawn : But though the morn be e'er sue sweet It wants the magic spell, That maks me love the gloamin' hour When wanderin' by mysel'. I love to see the glorious sun

Sink lowly in the west, And gie the world a partin' smile Before he gaes to rest. I love to hear the robin bid The lingerin' day farewell, As lanely at the gloamin' hour I wander by mysel'. 'Tis then I call again to mind The happy days gane by, Ere yet the heart had tasted pain,

Or known of aught but joy. On childhood's sweet and sunny scenes My memory loves to dwell, As lanely at the gloamin' hour I wander by mysel'.

And when the rose faulds up its leaves, As if 'twere gane to rest; And dewdrops sit as sentinels To guard its blushin' breast; 'Tis then I quit the bustlin' town, And seek the lanely dell, To breathe a prayer at gloamin' hour When wanderin' by mysel'.

Let others choose the empty noise Of rout and revelry, I envy not such transient joys, They hae nae charms for me. But O! gie me the dewy ee'n, The sound o' shepherd's bell; The peaceful, lanely, gloamin' hour When wanderin' by mysel'.

SEA-SIDE THOUGHTS. BY GEORGE S. NUSSEY. Unbounded, fathemless, mysterious deep! With you bright heaven coeval was thy birth Here nature, bursting from chaotic sleep, First east her glorious vesture o'er the earth. Onward thou rollest in thy majesty, Earth's deepest caverns echo to thy roar;

Now in thy pride careering to the sky, Now softly sleeping on the pearly shore. Science hath boldly scanned the map of heaven, When circling orbs their sacred vigils keep; But ne'er to her excursive foot was given The power to tread the chambers of the deep. Imagination's dream alone may tell

Of gem-lit grottoes, and perennial bowers; While gliding forms of grace and beauty dwell, Their brows enwreathed with ever-blooming flowers Who, when thy stormy waves are raging high, Come, in their youthful loveliness and bloom, With angel smiles, and scraph harmony, To lure the fated seaman to his doom? We know the gems that bind the monarch's brow

Were filehed from thy deep bosom, at the price Of human life, for to thy wealth we owe Full many a dark unholy sacrifice. Proud element! on thy expansive breast Is borne the noblest work of human art: The gallant ship in bridal beauty drest, Goes forth with blessings from each feeling heret.

Her course, how like the path of human life! Now, calmly gliding 'neath a cloudless sky; Now, breasting with her strength the powerful strife, Nobly resolv'd to meet her destiny. Thou reckless register of human woe! Myriads have sank a sacrifice to thee In Youth's rich bloom, in beauty's brightest glow, Man in his prime, and grave maturity.

To lengthen out the fragile thread of life; How have they watch'd the ceaseless hand of time, Unmindful of thy elemental strife, A few short days their fleeting lives to save; So they might rest beneath their native sod,

Millions, who sought with hope a milder clime,

But found within thy depths a nameless gravo. Friends I have lov'd repose upon thy breast, Yet not less sacred is their ocean tomb; For Memory hovering o'er their place of rest Hath twin'd a garland of unfading bloom. Were we inclined to be critical—there are in-

congruities and faults in the following lines we might comment on: but as our friend is evidently improving, we say-go on! and do better next time if you worst, and we could have wished them omitted:-AUTUMN'S DEPARTURE. BY WILLIAM JONES, LEICESTER.

The two last stanzas of the following are the On pillowing clouds reposing prankt in glory, Graced with a bow such as Spring often wears, Departing Autumn sheds o'er nature hoary, A smile that turns to glittering pearl her tears. The old witch-elm that late so green spread o'er me In all its soft-decaying tints appears, Long lines of shades and sunny-varying spots, Around are moving seen 'mid spires and groves and cots. As peevish children in capricious mood Snatch mischievous at objects bright and gay; The restless gales from off the sighing wood, First pluck the pretty withered-ones away: Thus Death removes the beautiful, the good, Nor often waiteth till life's Autumn day, th! who would linger here in age and anguish When all his powers decay and mind and body languish On every bent the rain-drop lieth cold, And trembles with the passing wind's least motion; And falls when its caresses grow too bold. The swollen rivers onward to the ocean O'er plain and precipice their progress hold, And murmur in their haste as with the notion-That winter coming soon from polar lands Will freeze and fetter them with his congealing bands. So the big tear-drop trembles in the eye Of the poor emigrant about to roam From early friends, loved scenes, and native sky, To find in distant climes a happier home, So hastes he seaward murmuringly—and why ? He knows the wintry Panic soon will come, Congealing all the springs of industry And filling many a cot with haggard misery! The bright clouds rest above, the dark roll under, And 'midst the fleecy-beautiful between, is in soft cradle sleeps the infant thunder, Who soon will wake and try his voice I ween. truant rout, each eager first to plunder Of hip and wild berry the bramble green, Rush forth. How ardent is the youthful mind A tendril to be trained—a metal to be coin'd. The swallow tribes are gone—their twittering glee I heard no longer is these skies of ours, The lark that soar'd so seraph-like and free Is mute-and so are all that charmed the bowers, Except the robin in its wonted tree,

Warbling its hymn clear as in vernal hours. 'Tis thus with me-my tuneful friends are flown, And I am left, like the sweet bird, to sing alone. See! through yon furzy copse fleet Reynard sly!-Alas! his hot pursuers, man and hound, Thrilling the woods are heard distinctly high. Lo, they approach, the gallant steeds o'er-bound Every impediment, and hurrying by Like a wild vision, seen in sleep unsound, Whether he mansion owns, or rents a cot,

Soon in the cchoing distance disappear While horseless artisans bring up the struggling rear. An emblem this of man. Through life's short space, Whatever his pursuit, or power, or place, Or wealth, or competence, it matters not, Forward he drives, and joy is in the chase, And truth and virtue oft-too oft, forgot. Happy when he so runs as to obtain A wreath that shall in bloom for evermore remain!

Of two pieces sent us by Thomas Jones we find the following worthy of insertion; chiefly, though, on account of the subject the writer has chosen. As a "poet" he has a wide field for improvement yet before him.

LINES ADDRESSED TO JOHN FROST, Esq. BY THOMAS JONES, LIVERPOOL. Hail! hail! all hail, thou noble patriot, Frost, The first of Nature's nobles, and the friend Of suff'ring man, the' now to us thou'rt lost; Yet shall a nation's prayers Heaven's arches rend-Till thee and thy compatriots shall return To bless the land, that now your absence mourn, Tho' bound in chains far from your native land, And exiled far from Britain Still shall thy name the dread of tyrants stand,

Whilst patriots thy unhappy fate deplore: Nor shall the sons of Britain cease to mourn, Till thee and thy compatriots shall return. Thy foes in vain attempt to blast thy fame,
And with their false and basely slandering tongues Heap hideous "Treason" on thy spotless name; And thus add insult to thy numerous wrongs. But still thy Cambria's sons shall ever mourn, Till thee and thy compatriots shall return. Let interested knaves thy fame traduce,

And pour disgrace on thy devoted head; In vain they heap their torrents of abuse, And wish thee number'd with the silent dead. Brave Scotia's sons shall never cease to mourn, Till thee and thy com-patriots shall return. But soon with joy the merry bells shall ring, And Heaven's high arches echo with delight; Thou shalt the funeral song of faction sing, And Albion's sons shall yet obtain their right. A nation's mourning then shall turn to joy,

The "Bard" writes as follows :-"Sir,-In availing myself of your kind invitation to the Feast of the Poets, I trust the dish which I offer will from an unpublished poem of mine, wherein I have endeavoured to describe the happiness of cottage life."

"THE PLEASURES OF HOME," BY THE LAST BARD OF BREFFNI. Lives there on earth, whatever be his lot, But turns betimes to one selected spot-Some hallow'd home of sweet remembrance, where, In every interval of toil and care, His harass'd feelings ever find repose, And hopes at last his wanderings there to close ? On summer nights, when roses quaff the dew, And twinkling stars bedeck the cloudless blue, How sweet to him who, wandering long away, Now homeward plods his solitary way.

What happy feelings in his bosom glow, When from the shed he hears his own cock erow; The noisy landrail in the grassy sward; Old Cresar's barking from his kitchen yard; And purling waters musically flow, Where briers and hazel shade the stream below! More near, by twinkling starlight, now he sees His cottage windows gleaming through the trees; The grassy lea with hawthorns dotted G'er, Around his home-green to the very door; The weedy pathway winding down the dell: The ancient poplar leaning o'er the well; The box-tree thicket round the garden gay, That oft his fancy pictured far away; These in succession, as they rise, illume His heart, delated with the joys of home.

How happy they whom gentler fates allow

In their paternal fields to reap and plough! From youth, through manhood, to declining age, The selfsame prospects all around engage. Each valley, mountain, bush, and stream rever'd, By long acquaintance and old names endear'd. Even to the very churchyard sod allied, Where honoured parents moulder side by side. Within those graves, preserved with pious care, When Sunday brings their children musing there. As thus from life these also wend their way, The weeping neighbours crowd their burial day. Sweet is that home where, round their evening fire, The wedded pair from daily toils retire.

The fire, fair blazing through the twilight gloom, Illumes the clear hearthstone and whitened room; While happy children, at their artless play, A holy purity of mind display. The wakeful cricket tunes his evening song; The clock proclaims the hours that steal along; Bright glow the embers, till the window's light Rejoice some weary traveller of the night. The happy father, willing to be blest, To tenderness and love gives all his breast; The mother steals a look of holy joy, Where on her bosom sleeps their infant boy. Neglectful of the half-uncover'd breast His little waxen lip had lately press'd, Smiling she tells, while yet he sleeps away, Of all his sports and frolics of the day; Boasts of his growth, adjusts his curly hair, And asks again, "Is he not very fair ?" Then, as she softly sings him to repose-As wildly sweet the song melodious flows-With secret joy her happy husband hears The favourite love-song of her maiden years, Which leads him back to the delightful days When first he heard her sing these simple lays-When love's first raptures bless'd them in the shade, And youthful hope these very scenes pourtray'd! Some other contributions to our "Feast" are under consideration; but any notice of them we must defer till next week, when we shall present our

Reviews.

readers with course the second.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW-SEPTEMBER. London: C. B. Christian, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-

"Commercial Aspects, Locomotion, and Railway Speculation' are the subjects treated of in the first and principal article of this month's number. This article is ably written, and contains much that we accord with; but much also that is crude and unsatisfactory. If this writer would dive deeper he would be more likely to succeed in bringing up the pearl of truth. "Ile's too much the Gentleman," is the second of a series of well written papers entitled "Leaves torn from a Record of Life." papers are written by a lady, the productions of whose pen always delight us: the sound purpose of her writings, aided by their charming simplicity, place them amongst the best of the contents of this publi-cation. "Ambition; a Greek tale," is continued. Who is "Il Vagabondo?" He promises to turn out a most amusing vagabond: we shall look forward to the continuation or his reminiscences with no small interest. The most important of the reviews in this month's number is that of the "Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea, Consort of George I." This book fully discloses the horrid character of that abominable

"The first of the fools and oppressors called George." This royal brute, before he was imported into this country, and while he was yet a beggarly This royal brute, before he was imported into this country, and while he was yet a beggarly Hanoverian prince, having for some time treated his Barley, Grinding . 24 26 Malting . 28 30 wife, the unhappy Princess of Zell, Sophia Dorothea, with neglect and harsh usage, at the same time cohabiting with other women, one of whom a Made-moiselle Schulenburg, had borne him a daughter, and his wife hearing of this, naturally upbraided him for his infamous conduct:—

He retorted in a style that could only have come from a vulgar profligate, lost to every sense of decency and honour. This excited the indignation of the princess to such a degree, she expressed her ideas of her husband in language that stung him to the quick, and stung him the more, because he knew he richly deserved it. As he had stooped to be a profligate, he had not much lower to degrade himself in becoming a brute; and the persons in the ante-room were presently alarmed by hearing screams and cries for assistance, and rushed in just in time to save their mistress from strangulation.

Most of our readers will know that after the treacherous and horrible murder of the unfortunate Count Konigsmark, the princess was compelled to sign articles of divorce, and consigned to imprisonment for the remainder of her years. Her execrable husband, brought hither by the traitorous Whigs, was made King of England; but she shared not in his new nonours. The end of his career is told in the remarks

of the reviewer of the "Memoirs:"-The tyrant, grown grey in the midst of his infamous and licentious Court, relaxed not in the harsh, unjust imprisonment of his consort. She died, and at length his conscience awoke, in time to torment, not to cause repentance. It had been prophesied that he would not long survive her, and, on hearing of her death, he sank into a deathlike torpor, from which fury alone against his son temporarily roused him. A marvellous narrative is related of the immediate cause of the king's death : it needs not, however, a supernatural agency to punish the evil deeds of man, or cause his own remembrance to become a punishment too hard to be endured. In the disputes with the heir of his kingdom, the infamous plundering, the vile conduct of his Court, the wars which rent his new dominions, and continued during the reign of the second of his name—in the reproaches of his own heart, the desolate friendlessness of his death-above all, the at Southampton from Vigo, 100 beasts and 50 sheep infamous name he has bequeathed to posterity, we see the at Hull from Holland, and 37 oxen and cows at Dunjust retribution of his crimes to his guiltless wife. The sins of the father were visited on the children to the third importations into the metropolis have been disposed and fourth generation. Long after his time was the house of Brunswick distinguished for their vices rather than their virtues. It is said when Queen Caroline, the long-persecuted wife of George IV., refused the increased allowance offered to her, she was tonsted as "the only member of the house of Brunswick that ever refused money!" With equal justice might they on that day, at least, have been distinguished as "the family, no member of which ever behaved well to a woman!"

"Such be thy gods, O Israel!" There are several other reviews in this number, brief and interesting.

THE TRAVELLER'S MAGAZINE-SEPTEMBER. London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

The editor, in his "First Pilgrimage and Last here narrated, although to make room for a lengthier doings of Monsieur Bilboquet had been altogether omitted. "Random Recollections of New South Wales" is the first of what promises to be a very interesting series of papers. Perhaps the raciest thing in this month's number is the burlesque opera, "Angeliana or the Vachteman Magnetical" Wa 'Angelique; or, the Yachtsman Magnetised." would earnestly recommend its transfer to the stage, where, it is our belief, its success could not fail to be triumphant. We are sorry that the review of "Hints on the Nature and Management of Duns" is not more extended; however, the extracts given will be sure to impart to the reader a keen appetite for the entire work. From this review we quote the following specimen of this most witty and clever book;— ALL IS HUMBUG!

I own this to be a somewhat uncomfortable doctrine, but it is a true one; and though we should agree with Doctor Pangloss, in "Candide," that "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds," still, if we impartially consider the matter under its various phases, we must equally acknowledge that this "best of all possible worlds" is in itself a globular mass of unmitigated Humbug! The lawyer who defends a murderer; the clergyman who consigns his brother clergyman to perdition, because he him-And shouts of gladness echo through the sky.

Come now, all you doubters of the two-acre land

Come now, all you doubters of the two-acre land

Come now, all you doubters of the two-acre land

read, all England will be clamorous for "shares." episcopari" proceeds from his lips; the philanthropist who votes "baths and washhouses" for the poor who have no clothes to wash, and no food to eat; the good Samaritan who gets up a fancy ball for distressed Poles, while mynot be the less acceptable from its being some extracts | riads of his fellow. Englishmen are starving in the streets; the monarch who in one paragraph of his speech rejoices in the friendly assurances of foreign powers, and in the next announces that a considerable increase must be made in the naval estimates; the minister who congratulates the country on the improved state of its finances in one breath, and in the next claps on an income-tax for the next three years; each and all of these are inspired by one god, like the Pythian priestess of Delphi, and that god is-Ilumbug! Disguise it as you may, the deformity will still peep through; gild the pill if you like, but the calomel is still in it; dress the devil in a suit of Stuitz's, and still there will be some "hole behind," where "his tail comes through." It is of no use mineing the matter; Humbug is in everything, and everywhere. These very lines I am writing, under the pretence of advice to detrimentals, but in reality to procure myself a bottle of Burgundy, are-Humbug!

MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA. By G. Her-BERT RODWELL. Part II. London: E. Mackenzie,

111, Fleet-street. These "Memoirs" are becoming more and more interesting; and, judging by the favourable notices we observe in the columns of many of our provincial contemporaries, we conclude must be fast acquiring an extensive popularity. The present part contains a new and charming ballad (with the music), entitled "Ah! would our eyes had never met," written and composed by Mr. Rodwell. The illustrations to this work are in l'mz's best style. AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

Market kntelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 15.-During the past week the arrivals of wheat of home produce were seasonably good, but of very middling quality, the bulk being composed of new parcels prematurely threshed out. The receipts of English barley, oats, and beans were small, those of malt, peas, and flour tolerably extensive. Of Irish oats, owing to the long continuance of easterly winds, the fresh supplies were small, while the imports of foreign wheat, oats, and most other articles were not to say large. Up to this morning's market only moderate supplies of wheat came to hand from Essex, Kent, and Cambridgeshire consequently the stands were by no means heavily supplied. The attendance of buyers being numerous, and the demand for foreign wheat active, the trade for all kinds of English wheat was active, at an advance in the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. The letters which have reached us from the Baltic and other parts today are of a firm character. From Dantzie, under date the 12th inst., we learn that wheat had advanced there 5s. per quarter, arising from the large orders received from Holland and Belgium. This, together with several buyers being on the market from the latter portions of the continent, gave great firmness to the importers, who were asking extravagantly high rates for bonded wheat. The transactions, however, were not very large, but about 12,000 quarters sold for immediate shipment to Belgium at prices as high as 50s. for middling red. Free Foreign wheats were held at 1s. to 2s. per qr. more money, at which a fair amount of business was transacted. As some of the speculators are anticipating a decline in the duty on Thursday next, very little wheat has been entered for home consumption since our last. We had a very small supply of barley, English as well as foreign, on sale, hence the demand for that article was steady, at fully, but nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. In bonded barley a few transactions took place at late rates. The supply of malt being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the demand ruled heavy, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Of oats we had a limited show. On the whole the oat trade was in a sluggish state, yet we can notice no alteration in value. The posed of. The flour trade was steady, and previous figures were well supported. The sale for mustard seed was firm. In other kinds of seeds very little

Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 49 56 White 50 60

Northum, and Scotch white 49 56 Fine 50 57

Northum, and Scotch white 49 56 Fine 50 57

Northund and Scotch white 49 56 Fine 50 57 CURREST PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL -Irish red old 0 0 Red 48 51 White 52 56 Old 29 32 New 29 30 Brank 34 84 Grinding . 26 27 Distil 28 30 Malt. 31 32 Brown . . . 52 54 Pale 55 59 Ware 60 62 Ticks old & new 37 38 Harrow 38 40 Pigeon 41 42 Grey 35 38 Maple 37 38 White 38 40 Lincolns & Yorkshire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 26 Town-made Flour. . . . 38 42 | Irish Free.

Bond. 8 B Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 55 62

— Marks, Mecklenburg 53 59

— Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 48 52

— Hussian, Hard 48 52 Soft . . . 48 52

— Italian, Rcd . . 50 52 White . . 54 58 $32 \ 56$ Beaus, 28 24 20 30 Flour, per barrel 28 30 21 27 AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the

*	357h	eat	Bar	lcy	Oa	ts.	R_{i}	jc.	Beu	ns	1'00	ιs
Week ending	s.	đ.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	G.	d.	s.	d
Aug 2, 1845	53	3	29	8	22	5	34	6	40	5	41	
Week ending Aug. 9, 1845 Week ending	55	3	29	7	22	s	33	10	41	0	39	
Aug. 16, 1845	57	0	29	4	22	2	34	4	41	2	89	
Week ending Aug. 23, 1843 Week ending	57	0	29	9	22	8	33	4	41	S	99	1
Aug. 30, 1845	56	6	30	0	22	4	35	ĩ	42	0	38	
Week ending Sept. 6, 1845	55	10	31	8	22	10	33	5	42	0	36	_
Aggregate average of the last six weeks London aver-	55	10	30	0	22	6	84	2	41	5	38	1
ages (ending Sept. 9, 1845) Duties	56	5	27 8	10 0	21 6	10	33 8	6	43 1	16	39 4	

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 15.—Since this day se'nnight, the imports of live stock from abroad, into London, have been on a very extensive scale, they having been as under:-Where from. Oxen. Cows. Sheep. Calves.

..... Rotterdam 34 Columbine ... 16 112Batavier 29William Jolliffe do. 9 4 64 Hamburg 26 Leith

Totals for London 157 120 801 In additition to the above, 20 oxen have been landed of immediately on being landed; the numbers on sale here to-day were small, viz., 50 oxen and cows, 60 a French seigneur rejoined with I sheep, and four calves, the whole of which were in fair average condition. Fresh up to our market today the arrivals of home-fed beasts were, even the time of year considered, unusually large; they rather numerous, the primest beef sold at prices about equal to those obtained last week, but the value of all other descriptions suffered a decline of 2d. per Slbs. From the northern districts upwards of 1,600 beasts were received, whilst from the eastern parts

of England 600 scots, homebreds, and shorthorns came to hand. The number from the western and midland counties embraced 700 shorthorns, &c., from the other parts of England 400 of various breeds, from Scotland 200 scots, and from Ireland 90 oxen. Tour," conducts us this month to Vienna, of which The numbers of sheep were again limited, the present we would rather have heard something more than is season considered. Prime old Downs were in fair request, at full rates of currency: but all other kinds description, the not very entertaining sayings and were very dull, and in some instances a shade lower.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

Pigs, 321.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SEPT. 13.—The weather still continues favourable, but there is very little corn fit to cut in this neighbourhood;—there were a few

Tít Bits.

APPROPRIATE PRESENT .- It is not generally known that Prince Albert —"his brows bound with victo-rious garlands,"—on his return to the Isle of Wight from deer-killing, was waited upon by a deputation of ladies, who presented him with a blue apron, very curiously worked, in honour of his recent conquest of the stags. The ladies represented the body of butchers' wives of London, and the blue apron was worked with a contenu de chasse, and various gonts of blood, in scarlet silk. We understand that the masteroutchers themselves intend to offer for the royal acceptance a magnificent knife, and a beautiful steel,

manufactured from the very best German metal.— Punch. THE COTHA HUNTSMAN'S CHORUS. Air,—"Der Freischütz." What sportsman can vie with the sportsman of Gotha? For whom foams more brightly life's glass of cham-

Of meat in the course of his life to have slain? With rifle his hand in, He takes his proud stand in His shooting-box raised on a hillock's ascent; And from that pavilion, Deals "Death to the Million" Of deer down below him in fold snugly pent.

What butcher can boast him a handsomer quota

pagne?

Chorus. Bang, pop-a-pop, pop-a-pop, pop-a-pop, pop pop, Bang, bang, bang; Go it, go it, go it-pop; Go it-bang,

Goit-pop, Go it, bang away, pop! The arbour around him with flow'rets is trick'd out, And foliage and heather so pretty and fine;

Beneath run the bucks and the dees to be pick'd out, Before him are tables with cake and with wine. The deer whilst he's slaying, Musicians are playing, And Polkas and Waltzes resound through the grove; And mellow his popping, The animal's " dropping

As he lounges at ease in his shady alcove. Chorus .- Bang, pop-a-pop, &c. Gay hunters—their master's protection their duty— Attend him in liveries of green and of gold, Whilst a little way off sit the Daughters of Beauty, Surveying the feats of the sportsman so bold;

With ogling and smiling, His labours beguiling, As whizz! from its barrel his rifle-ball flies. Oh! scarcely less killing, I'll wager a shilling,

Are the glances as often that flash from their eyes. Chorus.-Bang, pop-a-pop. &c. Declare, now, ye yagers of Epping, who follow The hounds at the risk of your limbs and your lives, fthis kind of sport doesn't bent your own hollow, And wouldn't suit better your sweethearts and wives ?

Take, then, to deer shooting, Both Epping and Tooting, And you, all ye suburbs of famed London Town; Let sportsmanship fire you, And courage inspire you, With Coburg and Gotha to strive for renown. Chorus. Bang, pop-a-pop, &c. -- Ibid.

WAR PANIC AT BRIGHTON.—The inhabitants of Brighthelmston were alarmed a little while ago by the arrival of the French war steamer, the Pluton, and it was generally rumoured through the town that the French were in the act of invading England, and that Joinville would take up his head quarters at the Albion. Some, who had no nation of what an invasion could be like, ran down to the beach to look at it: and others, who had no nation of being present at a thing of the kind, hurried off to town by the first train after the French steamer appeared in the offing. The one artilleryman, into whose arms all Brighton must rush for defence in the event of a hostile attack state, yet we can notice no alteration in value. The sale for beans was tolerably steady, at late rates. Peas, owing to a large quantity being taken for Belgium, were firm at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per qr., and at which nearly the whole on offer were disposed of. The flour trade was steady, and previous not knowing how to construct a breakwater, came over to see how Captain Taylor had made his. The crew of the French steamer, after looking at the breakwater, and refreshing themselves with some

> Down with the Press! The hireling pens, who 're paid for what they write. Who make a bad cause plausible, and alter black to white; Let others coin their brains for dross, here's one that never can. For Brutus is a Barrister, "an honourable man!"

'Tis true, in Justice' holy cause a point I sometimes strain : I own with pride I've done it, and hope to do again: For such has been the rule of Court since first the Bar

And "Barrister" was synonyme for "honourable man!" Suppose my client be a rogue, he is my client still; To prove the guilty innocent's the triumph of my skill; The truth or falsehood of my tale the judge sits there to 31 35 scan, 22 34 I'm not the less a Barrister, "an honourable man!"

You'd stare to see how I can wind the jury round my thumb. How fast and free my tears can flow, when sentiment I A timid witness I browbeat, an honest one trepan,

And all the world says, Brutus is "an honourable man!" While pleading for a murderer, (I brought him off scot free,) The fool confess'd; but I was bound by honour and my

Of course I finish'd the defence, which I'd so well began, And his Lordship said I'd acted as "an honourable I'm anything but squeamish, but still-stoop I to report!

Why every curl would stand erect on every wig in Court! No, never! Thus upon the Press I place my solemn ban, I, Brutus, Barrister-at-Law, and "honourable man!"

THE QUEEN IN TEARS.—The Standard deposes to a fact which entirely escaped the correspondents of the morning papers at Gotha, viz., that the Queen shed tears while viewing the much-talked-of stag-slaughter in the forests near it. As it was the express duty of the reporters to relate everything remarkable, it is not very likely they would have omitted such a melting proof of tender-heartedness as this. They, how-ever, said nothing, an ominous proof that they had nothing to say. The Standard, however, asserts the facts of royal tearfulness, and everybody knows that the Standard is a paper so devoted to truth, and so invariably accurate, that it were treason to doubt that her Majesty wept the fate of the deer despatched

by her princely consort. APPROPRIATELY NAMED .- The scene of the late German battue, near Goth, is, we hear, in future to bear the name of Col-gotha, in honour of the deerslaughter which has recently taken place, as well as in compliment to the skulls of those in whom the idea originated.

"No Monoroux."—Bone-crushing is forbidden by authority in the different unions. The different railway companies ought to be delighted at the promulgation of this order, as they will now have the operation all to themselves. A Home Thrust.—"We shall never make anything of Canada," observed an English colonist, 'until we Anglicise and Protestantise it;" to which

a French seigneur rejoined with bitterness, "Had

A SLY OLD Horse.—A horse in Preston market, seeing its driver unfold some Everton toffy, began to cough very smartly. The old man offered it some of amounted to nearly 4,000 head, the quality of which the dainty; which it received, and gave over coughwas certainly good. The attendance of buyers being ing immediately.

A Correct Definition.—Tom, what do 'em mean by the Legislative and Executive? Who or what is it? Doesn't thee know ?-why Parliament and Jackketch, to be sure, you fool.

A New Degree of Relationship .- It has been untruly said, that there is nothing new under the sun. One asked Mister Patrick Magnire if he knew Mr. Tim Duffy? "Know him?" answered he, "why he is a very near relation of mine; he onst proposed to marry my sister Kate!"

CAUDLE PROOF!-There is an old fellow, named William Mills, near Londonderry, hale and hearty, though his age is upwards of a century. He is living

SPIRIT AND WATER .- The Springfield Post says, a lame man would have been drowned in the townbrook had he not been so full of liquor that the water

couldn't get into him .- Boston Mail. THE FOUR GRAND VIZIERS OF ENGLAND. - The Ameer wished to have the names of four grand Viziers and twelve little Viziers of England, and the forty-two Elders. I gave to his Majesty a list of the names of the present Ministry; when the Makhram returned in a fury, and said that his Majesty had found me out to be a liar, for the four grand Viziers, according to Colonel Stoddart's account, were Laard Maleburne, Laard Jaan Rawsall, Laard Maalegraave, Secre Jaane Habehause. I was brought in to the king, and then had to give a complete idea of the Constitution of England; which, though his Majesty could not understand it fully, yet I convinced him

that my list might be true also, especially as I was able to tell him the names of the Whig Administration.—Dr. Wolf's Mission to Bokhara.

QUARER'S REPROOF.—A sailor was swearing bois-

London: J. How, 132, Fleet-street.

ANDOVER WORKHOUSE ABOMINATIONS. (Concluded from our seventh page.) what court of law would entertain the charge, or hear

Mr. M Bougal's answer ? "Your proposal to me of presecuting at my own expense Mr. M'Dougal is extraordinary and strange. His conviction would, I admit, be followed by the loss of his situation, but his acquittal of any legal offence for which he might be indicted would leave him still under the charge of gross drunkenness, of indecent and scandalous aftempts upon the women in the workhouse, and of fraudulent conduct in his office. In that event, therefore, the fitness or unfitness of retaining him as master of the Andover Union Workhouse would still remain to of the bones were better than others. Some of this statement read over, and it is all true.

the proceedings on Tuesday, the 9th, he regularly Commissioner Parker had alsconded, gone off, withof Mr. Wesilake, however, and the burst of public

the werkhouse. I told him that I did not dislike the bones? I told him they did. What bad stuff they got from the bones was not fit for a man to eat. They ate it almost every day I was there. They would look the benes over, and when they found what they called a nice bone, they would sometimes put it by, to pick at the first opportunity. They were obliged to keep moving at their work till it was done. If they found marrow while they were breaking their bones, they took it out directly and ato it. I never ate any myvery hard drove to eat it. The smell was enough for me. The men were always saying they had not about the pointees. He asked me if I had food enough when I was in the workhouse, and I told him I had not; I said there was not victuals enough for the men. He swore me. I am not sworn now, but I speak the truth just the same. We had a quart of "skilly" and six ounces of bread fer breakfast in the morning. We had to break three bushels of bones, which would make one bushel and a half of bone dust. It was strained through a sieve before it would do. We worked from eight in the morning until four in the one was late while I was in the house. The same rule applied to the women when picking oakum. My wife had a young child. She was put to hemp-pickmade their hands very sore. The ranmer I used for crushing bones weighed 1611b. A man came in with a sack of bones, and he had a steel-balance and

The statement of Thomas Turton, aged 78 last wood so. He is a guardian. I was his shepherd. shepherd. This statement has been read over to me, erusher. On meat-days, if there were any bones. they were put on his plate, and Mr. M'Dougal used to say, "There's a bone for you." The men took notice of it, and we thought it was because Eaton stole the bones. I never ate any myself. I could

I left the workhouse. I have seen the men gnaw the bones. They broke the pig chap-bones to pick the fat any gristle out. I have seen the men gnaw the fat any gristle out. I have seen the men gnaw the fat any gristle out. I have seen the men gnaw the fat any gristle out. I have seen the men gnaw the bones. Some of the bones. Some of the bones were stinking bones. They were got very high sometimes. gramble; you would only get it taken back and made less. We have lost by grambling. The allowances were net sufficient to support nature. The men complained amongst themselves that they had not enough to cat. The breakfast gruel was sometimes so thin that a complaint was made to the board. It was reduced from a quart to three half-pints, but it was no decided from a quart to three half-pints, but it was no lessen. I have lived better out of the house than in.

I have seen men, women, and children than your statement." Jame of it. I have seen men, women, and children than your statement." Jame of it. I have seen men, women, and children than your statement." Justify in the allowances when they were engaged in getting the crops of the lord the dirt off on our clothes. By seven o'clock the fire was safely extinguished; then the season was very lot, the stench of the bones was very lot, the stench of the bones was so dreadful, that it is that of a period when the season them in. We rubbed the dirt off on our clothes, then they were engaged in getting the crops of this decision, an important addition of nearly one them in. We rubbed the dirt off on our clothes, that they had not enough the last summer, at a period when the season them in. We rubbed the dirt off on our clothes, the stench of the bones was so dreadful, that they had not enough the last summer, at a period when the season them in. We rubbed the dirt off on our clothes, the stench of the bones was very lot, the stench of the bones was very lot, the stench of the bones was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the already increasing the crops was very lot, the stench of the other towns of the United Kingdom. In consequence them.

By seven o'clock the fire was safely ex it when I have been in work. I got a little beer and house last winter and the winter before. The bonemore meat. They were bones of all kinds. I saw picking was going on at both those times. I was a Captain Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, in February last,

Richard Smith's statement:-I left the Andover the appointed time, they found that Mr. Assistant- I left. I have seen the men, twelve in number, gnaw the gristle off bones, and cat the marrow they out ever apprizing them of his intention. The letter found on breaking them. I have done so myself. Some of the benes were brought from Winchester, indignation that has greeted the act, has caused from the barracks there, two or three tons at a time.

place, but the feed was very short. He then asked had one leg broken four times, and the other twice, me if it was true that some of the men picked the Smith said both thighs were broken by a waggon going over them. He was 15 years of age only then, and his legs were always weak. He never was tipsy on those occasions. He had a little drop of beer on the last occasion, but was not tipsy.

As the employment of the women at oakum-picking has never been mentioned throughout the inquiry, we thought it advisable to take the statement of Mary Ann Astritch, wife of Aaron Astritch :- I was in the house with my husband and two children. self. I was not there very long. A man must be I was not allowed to see my husband. I had one to hide such bones that they might eat them alone mixed together flowed out of the building from every into Fleet-street and Chancery-lane in such dense there a good while to come to it. A man must be child with me and one away. I was put to cakum-without fear of their companions taking them. I aperture in huge streams of liquid fire, spreading masses as to occasion much inconvenience. picking every day while I was there. I had to pick a pound and a half of old hard ropes a-day. It was me. The men were always saying they had not a pound and a half of old hard ropes a day. It was enough to cat. When they were put to dig in the garden, after the points crop was taken up, if they found a potent they would eat it raw. They would eat it r assistant-commissioner, came here to my master's and two others kept at it until later than that. If I house rather more than three weeks ago and ex- had not finished at prayer-time, at six o'clock, I lost amined me. I told him all this about the bones and my supper and got a good scoiding. Host my supper about the potatees. He asked me if I had food enough twice. All the women that had the use of their hands were made to pick cakum, unless they were hands were made to pick cakum, unless they were land, but that Reeves (an agricultural labourer), one of lengaged in washing, needlework, or other work. I could not drink the breakfast gruel. It always dispense as well as other boacs, even when he knew they agreed with me. Two or three times on Sunday mornings when I went into chapel I changed my gruel for a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved gruel for a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved gruel for a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved gruel for a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved gruel for a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved has believed. Sincely von did not do so a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved has believed. Sincely von did not do so a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved has believed. Sincely von did not do so a bit of my husband's bread, which he saved has believed. Sincely von did not do so a bit of my husband as provided to dash upon any appearance of fire ing one of the engines they were fearful that he was bound a brother, and knowing that he was assisting in work. Include the post and started by how of the engines they were fearful that he was bound as prother, and knowing that he was assisting in work. Include the post and started by how of the engines they were fearful that he was bound as cyclently at once useles. The was cyclentl for the child. My children were almost starved; they cried for bread almost all day long. So did the afternoon. The men were not ill, but when they had been a long time they get very weak. I think that was fer want of food. Two children, a man, and a woman died while I was in the house. No index months. I spoke to Mr. Lossombe, was found to the water of internation of internation of internation of internation of the many who occasionally carn been a long time they get very weak. I think that was fer want of food. Two children, a man, and a working woman died while I was in the house. No inquest than described me one of the many who occasionally carn been a long time they get very weak. I think that bread a long time they get very weak. I think that bread it again I should be no wonder after, if they ate in the people that if a way did not the house. No inquest than described me one of the many who occasionally carn have come of the many who occa woman died while I was in the house. No inquest gool for six months. I spoke to Mr. Loscombe, was held. If a man did not do his quantity of bones a guardian, about it; and he said, "Never mind. by feur o'cleck he must keep on until he had done it. When the fied is given to you it is your own; but the house. They replied no; not until they had been river many people precipitated themselves; but the fire rushed out of the windows and through the door was kept without his supper until it was done. You must not take it out of the house." I have seen there some three or four weeks, and were brought to burning turpentine ran in the same direction, and on way, completely enveloping the whole of the men That was the order, but I don't remember that any the women cat pockets after pockets full of raw potatoes. Two or three women used to be sent into the applied to the women when picking oakum. My washleuse to beil potators for the pigs, and then wife had a young child. She was put to hemp-picking, and has been kept without her supper until she picked her on untity. The oakun was pieces of hand picked her quantity. The oakum was pieces of hard got back into the day-hall they ate them. The other rope, which they picked out with their fingers. It women would beg—"Give me one! give me one! give me one! give me one! give me one! the propriety of asking the men as to whether they flames, they also leaped into the river, but they even was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same moment with himself, but the passage was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. At the same was not sufficiently wide for all to pass. The children in the day-hall would beg also. The people were as glad of a raw potato as some would be of a mellow apple. I could not cat raw potatoes. weighed it. It would make anybody's shoulders I was starved enough to do it, but my stemach could ache. I have heard this statement read over, and it not bear it. I have never enjoyed a good state of health from a child up. Sometimes the people would steal a carrot out of the barrow when the man was May:—I was in the house about two months. I wheeling a load in for the horse. Sometimes the man think I left it last April. While I was there I was put to work at the pump. At first they put me to garden work. I could not do it. The pump is consiste the place in which the men were at work which the men were at work at the pump were at work. The children would pick which were blackened with wet ashes, having been bluman beings, witnesses of their fellow men being is no doubt that, as the fire reached those compart-to-bliged to rush into the deep, in order to save thements the place in which the men were at work they had not enough to live upon. They were could you have put these?" He told me and I rethink I left it last April. While I was there I was would throw in a bit siyly. The children would pick composite the place in which the men were at work breaking bones in the same yeard. I have seen them gnaw the bones and suck the marrow out of them. They were placed cut from among the stinking bones. They said that if I was allowed no beer, nor a drop of they could stomach it? They said that if I was asked the men how they could stomach it? They said that if I was asked the mistress for hot same. I said I did not think I should but they were able-bedied men, and I am an old man. They which was about three times in a week. I should be the following board-day I made a proposition to first siep pails are tinown. I said, "Why, where could this because of the siep pails are tinown. I said, "Why, where cleath. Whether or not death. Whether or not death. Whether or not be they selves from being burnt to death. Whether or not death. Whether or not be they shad not enough to sive upon. They were shive should in this extremity, it would be could yet have put these?" It is shown there; but it is no difficult to speak with any time is certainly known, that one of the ening of the bones than the bones themselves," or words to that the bones them selves, or or words to that the house of them have the work, I should do the same. I said I did not think I should be the shown there; but it is no ditively to speak with any time to eath. Whether or not death. They were she themselves?" It is done it is at present impossible to tell, but it of the leverst, is build the rapid progress of the flames. The could yet have put these?" It would be a were themselves?" I was allowed no beer, nor a drop of the beneat, and was unable to find the nor think is believed to be under £10,000. The engine of the could yet have put these?" I would be a stored. I was allowed no beer, nor a drop of the beneat, is believed to be under £10,000. The leverst is believed to be under were able-bedied men, and I am an old man. They rally, which was about three times in a week. I the following board-day I made a proposition to the could tell a great deal more about the ill-usage I effect that the same men should be examined again blazing and on the flames recording a little the once I can say that they had not enough to support a man. and others suffered in that workhouse. I was at upon the subject before the board, and that their away, and on the flames receding a little the once Deputy Coroner for the City, to inquire as to the I have told many of the gentlemen so when they harvest work last week, or I should have been examin- statement should be forwarded to the Poor Law Com, valuable machine was found a perfect wreck, every have stid many of the gentlemen so when they harvest work last week, or Ishould have been examinated to the Poor Law Com, have asked me how I liked the workhouse. I have told some of the guardians that what I had was good, but there was not enough for me. I fold Mr. Lil-soon got werse. There was nothing for them to but there was not enough for me. I fold Mr. Lil- soon got werse. There was nothing for them to Two or three of the guardians stated that it was a literally burnt to ashes. There is little doubt that took place on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, wood so. He is a guardian. I was his shepherd. I was his shepherd. I grow upon. I tried to make my escape three times matter of taste, and if the men enjoyed the picking the poor fellow was one of those who were working at Sir Charles Price's, in William-street, Blackfrians. I was an old man at the poor fellow was one of those who were working at Sir Charles Price's, in William-street, Blackfrians. I was an old man at the poor fellow was one of those who were working at Sir Charles Price's, in William-street, Blackfrians. I was the poor fellow was one of those who were working at Sir Charles Price's, in William-street, Blackfrians. A very severe explosion took place of casks of turnen-

better. I have lived better out of the house than in was so bad I could not get on with it. I was in the unfortunate men at work amongst them.

men's day hall. He asked the men if they had not can't live on 6d. a-day; but I am pretty well known,

"Thave the honour to remain, gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
"Andever, Sept. 12.
"In accordance with the "Instructions" in the letter to Dr. Westlake from the commissioners, Mr. Parker or any one else before the potable for to Dr. Westlake from the commissioners, Mr. Parker or any one else before the potable from the bones. I have heard the statement read proceedings on Tuesday, the 9th, he regularly

"In accordance with the "Instructions" in the lemen were in the habit of picking the bones and letter to Dr. Westlake from the commissioners, Mr. Parker or any one else before this the marrow out of them. The bones were gaining rapidly. Sud-done one, it not several persons, broke out upon four days. I never was in the house before that time. I have never been each at the bones and am now in the employ of Mr. If Mundy, While I was employed at bone-crushing. I did so three weeks and four days. I never was in the house before that time. I have never been each of picking the bones and spreading from William-street to the water side, they were bounded on the west by about the bones and cattle bones. I have heard the statement read of the marrow out of them. The bones were gaining rapidly. Sud-dealy a dull roaring sound was heard, and the flames, worked at the well-known premises belonging to Sir Charles, I made a habourer, and am now in the employ of Mr. If Mundy, While I was employed at bone-crushing. I did so three weeks and four days. I never was in the house before that time. I have never been eached. I have never been eached to the flames, worked at the well-known premises belonging to Sir Charles, I made a habourer, and am now in the employ of Mr. If Mundy, While I was employed at bone-crushing. I did so three weeks and four days. I never was in the house and the statement read of the well-known premises belonging to Sir Charles, which had never in the statement time. If Mundy, While I was employed at bone-crushing. I did so three weeks and four days. I never was in the house belonging to Sir Charles, whi They came from Salisbury and Winchester while I the proceedings on Tuesday, the 9th, he regularly adjourned his "court" till Thursday the 11th, at half- Union workhouse on the 17th of May last. I was at work upon them. When they were brought known, on the premises termed the turpentine ware- their engine behind. Their promptitude was proposite upon the on the course and attorney in sun- there about five months. I was at work at bone- there in a waggen they were thrown into the stere long, a large brick building, about sixty feet long bably the cause of saving their lives, as the large

off the bonce, and take the marrow out of them after could not after it himself. The master knew the I don't knew whether there were human bones among and general stores, not being more than thirty feet, they were broken. They were not particular what bones were picked by the men. They used to hide the rest, but there might have been, because I did the Farringdon-street engines were taken down the board, and one by one they threw themselves into the particularly. I have heard this yard to the water's edge, and were picked up by the surrounding craft. them. Some of these bones had been above four As much as half a bushel were hidden at one time in menths in the store. The other men who had been the dust-hole. They had meat and marrow about them. with my oath, if necessary, with my oath, if necessary. there a long time told me so. They were in a very If we had not got these bones to pick, we should have bad state; they smelt very hadly. When the door suffered very much from hunger. I have seen the of the Andover union, and a magistrate of the The West of England engine, with the company's Mr. Hugh Mundy's statement :- I am a guardiau buildings, and confine the fire to the turpentine store.

touch it. The men ate it for want. They had not said so tee; but after I got well, and was put to work, chough to cat from the workhouse. They had their I was soon glad to cat it as well as the rest. I re. that some of the guardians should go with me and vantage of it and threw wast streams of water upon allowance. It might be the proper allowance; but member Mr. Iligh Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones were fished the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It high Mandy coming to inquire about the bones. It has soon gind to cat it as well as the rest. I recommended the same that the bone in the same the same that the bone in the same that the bone in the same that the bone in the same that the the the same that the the bone in the same that the the the same that the same that the the the same that the the the same that the fault with the quality but the quantity. I have had had bid. He said they were not fit for any one to union) accompanied me for that purpose. We large floating engine was brought up the river, and, had by this time communicated with Capel's wharf more in quantity out of the house. I have not lived have. Besides Mr. Mundy, there were Mr. F. Los- desired the master of the workhouse to bring before being manned by upwards of 150 men, it was also on one side, and Hoppe's wharf on the other, so short out of the house. I got a belly full when I was in work. I went into other men. After I came out of employ. I did not mention this subject to the mention the house because I was in the bone crushing. The mention the formen continued working in the bone crushing. The mention the formen continued working in the bone crushing. The mention the formen continued working is the mention that the formen continued working in the bone crushing. The mention this subject to the mention this subject to the mention the house, and it is all the other mention this subject to the mention the house because I was in the side of the mention the house because I was and hopped at the time at the other mention the house because I was an and hopped and hopped and hopped and hopped and hopped and hopped at the other mention the house were the master of the working to the other mention the house working the mention the house were statement read, and it is all true.

all afraid to speak the truth. If they spoke the ing of oil and turpentine casks; but towards three and on the flames being got under it was found that truth they should be protected, but that if any one o'clock a most fearful noise was heard to proceed it was still fit to be worked. It was again manned, had an effect upon the attendance; still those already on the control of the gloomiest description. This, beyond doubt, the was still fit to be worked. It was again manned, had an effect upon the attendance; still those already on the control of the gloomiest description. This, beyond doubt, the was still fit to be worked. It was again manned, had an effect upon the attendance; still those already on the control of the gloomiest description. truth they should be protected, but that if any one of clock a most learned noise was neared to proceed spoke falsely I would be the first to have him from the premises on fire, the joint result no doubt punished. I then asked them if they were in the of the falling of the upper floor of the warehouse and punished. I then asked them if they were in the of the falling of the contents of one of the turnenting way the roofs. After burning for about and other distant places, and the thousands at Sheffield. habit of eating the marrow they found in the bones the ignition of the contents of one of the turpentine playing upon the roofs. After burning for about they had to crush, and if they gnawed the bones. vats, which causing the vessel to burst, the lighted half an hour with great fury the flames seemed to be Eight out of the ten men admitted at once that they had done so. The other two stated that they had seen the others do s; but had never done so themselves. They also stated that as soon as they discovered a bone in which they fancied there was a little moisture they were ready to fight over it.

They were ready to fight out of the ten men admitted at once that they spirit rushed through the various windows and doors they had done so. The other two stated that they with the swiftness of lightning, and mounted several half an hour with great tury the names seemed to or spirit rushed through the various windows and doors they had done so. The other two stated that they with the swiftness of lightning, and mounted several half an hour with great tury the names seemed to or spirit rushed through the various windows and doors the change of a higher class the display was far from "imposing," unless we take the word with the significant enember to play on the building, when the fire ciently near to play on the building, when the fire ciently near to play on the building, when the fire were almost blocked by their own violence, and gradually decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were almost blocked by their own violence, and gradually decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were almost blocked by their own violence, and gradually decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near to play on the building, when the fire were almost blocked by their own violence, and gradually decreased until the engines could approach sufficiently near the play was far from the order of the play of t herrible to be believed. Surely you did not do so?" warehouse escaped from this second devastation. of these poor people, upon seeing the blackened mass. The sien said they did, and that the bones were in a To every appearance the whole of that extensive of all that remained of their brother, can be more rest of the children. The master detected me one bad state—in a state of decomposition. I said to the range of building, which terminated with the count- casily imagined than described. The poor fellow, it asked them if they did so as soon as they came into ral rush was made to the water-side, and into the to the unfortunate fellow, when, all of a sudden, the it by hunger. In consequence of the other gentlemen doubting the statement of the men, I asked them setting in flames six or seven barges. The scene at blazing turpentine, that before they had let go their bury by a length. again if is was true, and if they were ready to state it that moment was of a most agonising character. At upon oath. They answered in the affirmative. I a moderate calculation, there must have been nearly and those who accompanied me then left the house. 100 persons standing upon the different craft in the being burnt to death. He noticed Spencer running had hid any bones that day, the gentlemen with me having expressed a doubt upon that point. I returned to the workhouse, but they would not go with poor fellows, and several were rescued and conveyed Some idea of the extent of the fire may be formed me. I had the same ten men called forth again in the in safety to the shore. The boat belonging to one of presence of the master as before. I then asked them the watermen who put off speedily became sur- forty puncheons of turpentine, from eight to ten if they had hidden any bones that day? One of the men said he had, and could produce them. I directed him to do so. He wout, and returned with two bones described, the foot-paths being literally studded with lead, and there and could not attend to his fleck in the winter. I and could not manage it with my young child in my bear and a half in his service. He said at once I was determined that the matter should go before the public. I then sent a petition, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the ill-fated engine, and missing his way had, a the could not the matter should go before the public. I then sent a petition, should go before the public. I then sent a petition, should go before the public. I then sent a petition, and of imperiation of instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the confusion of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the could not be role to the Honder's tree, because of turpent and the could not be role to the Honder's tree, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instead of jumping into the river, become fixed and the instea John Cole, aged 54:—I left the workhouse about a fortnight or three weeks ago. I was there five weeks bers so much at that time that he was unable countries of what is technically termed a breeching into ing at one of the engines. Other evidence was heard, and what is technically termed a breeching into ing at one of the engines. Other evidence was heard, and what is technically termed a breeching into ing at one of the engines. Other evidence was heard, and what is technically termed a breeching into ing at one of the engines. Other evidence was heard, and what is technically termed a breeching into ing at one of the engines. and it is all true. I was never examined about this before that. I worked at bone-crushing four of those by the board. I wish to add, that the master of the weeks, or a day or two more. The bones were of all present it when Sir James Graham's bill, on each other, and by that means an incessant stream after which the jury returned a verdict of "Active was discharged in the right quarter.

The bones were of all present it when Sir James Graham's bill, on each other, and by that means an incessant stream after which the jury returned a verdict of "Active was discharged in the right quarter.

The bones were of all present it when Sir James Graham's bill, on each other, and by that means an incessant stream after which the jury returned a verdict of "Active was discharged in the right quarter.

The deceased was a greengrocer. There might have been human bones among them which it never did. Mr. Wakley having mentioned The hose of some of the engines was also carried without my knowing it. I did not examine them par- the subject in the flouse of Commons, on the up ladders at the warehouse last ignited, and the re put on his plate, and Mr. M'Dougal used ticularly. I have seen the men gnaw the bits of Saturday previous to the prorogation of Parliament, of it, and we thought it was because Extended. There's a bone for you." The men took meat, or hard gristic, and cat the marrow out of the Mr. Parker, the assistant-commissioner, was sent

for fear the master should see them. They ate 'em to the overseers to allow me out-door relief. The professedly sold at the market price. But the real are likewise extensively injured, and so are the build-when they had an opportunity. The master has go a managementary were in favour of my application, manner in which they were sold was this,—when ings belonging to the Messrs. Hoppe, coal merchants. them about it a good many times. I recollect Mr He is a guardian of Upper Clatford. I have no out-two of the guardians would be speak them, and an untwo of the guardians would be speak them. the bone-cating. Some gentlemen were with him. blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not blacking, and paper. I travelled nearly twenty miles guardian having its turn, at this advances which he had not be sometimes I make a profit of a great, wished. A sort of mock auction was then conducted by the chairman in the board-room, and the lot was men's day hall. He asked the men if they had not can't live on 6d. a-day; but I am pretty well known, knocked down to the understood bidder, generally at victuals enough without picking those bones? We and get a crust given to me now and then. While I a loss to the union. In almost every case the labour all told him we had not. He asked us if we had any was a farmer I served the officers of surveyor, high-was entirely lost. The chairman himself, the Rev. those who repeated it for acting thus illegally.

The fire originated, from some cause at present unport of the charges repairing to the Board-room at erushing during the three weeks immediately before altogether in a heap. They were stale, "vieny" and and fifty feet wide, situate on the western side of the doors opening from the ignited building into the wharf forsty." Some of the marrow I have seen the works and adjoining Messrs. Hoppe's property, Pigs' were burst with a loud report, and a stream of liquid men cat was red, black, purple, and all manner of colours. It smelt very badly, enough to knock me men employed on the works had gone to dinner. The more than a minute. The most painful down. It made me quite ill; so that I could not only party in the yard appears to have been one of the part of the scene remains to be described. The large stomach my victuals when I got home. It made me ostlers: he informed the reporter that for some time | floating engine, which was playing in front of the prethe commissioners to retrace their steps: and Mr. The days on which they came were regular feast sick when I thought of it. I never picked any of previously he had experienced a strong smell of burn-mises, was densely crowded, as were also several Parker on Monday last apprized Dr. Westlake, by days for us. The bones were horse bones, cowbones, the bones myself, nor did I cat any of the marrow, ing, which he imagined rose from a foul chimney barges and small boats. A jet of blazing turpentine Parker on Monday last apprized Dr. Westlake, by days for us. The bones were herse bones, cowbones, the bones myself, nor did I eat any of the marrow. Ing, which he imagined rose from a foul chimney barges and small boats. A jet of blazing turpentine letter, that on Wednesday he should resume the inand all sorts. There were fresh and stale, all mixed. When the quantity of bones was given out to each in the neighbourhood, and therefore took no parsuddenly ran from one of the windows, setting fire to Sometimes the marrow was very stale, and smelt. man in the morning to break, they used to look them | ticular notice of it. The first intimation he received | the barges and to the floating engine, which were We would some of us wrap it up in a bit of paper, and over, and hice those that had anything on them till of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large instantly abandoned. One barge, however, which THE BONE KNAWING ATROCITY.

Respecting this horrible affair the Reporter of the part of the assistant-commissioner to inquire into the bone-picking business, but on the contrary, a desire to hush up the affair, commenced, in conjunction with a bit of rag, or anything, and then to hush up the affair, commenced, in conjunction with the surrounded and the time I was more and the part of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large of the premises being on fire was by noticing and the large of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large of the premises being on fire was by noticing and the large of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large of the premises being on fire was by noticing a large of the premises being on fire the correspondent of the Morning Circuited, an inquiry into it, and collected the following statements, ward with a broken leg; but I used to walk into the

"I can't think how you can cat it." They said I apparent that the fire could not by any possibility be blazing furiously, and surrounded by patches of quity into it, and conceted the following statements, in persons making them being examined apart from the bonds apart from the bonds apart from the persons making them being examined apart from the bonds apart from the persons making them being examined apart from the bonds and the them the ment and the free could not by any possibility be the find the persons deal of the persons the bond without the aid of engines; information the bidding furiously, and out the did of engines; information the bidding furiously, and out the bidding furiously, and out the bidding furiously, and the allowance they got was not the bidding furiously, and the allowance they got th was epened in the merning it was enough to kneck you back. The gristle was of a very dark colour, sometimes green, and all kinds of colours; it was emitted the men who quite rotten. The marrow was very often in the same worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bone-crushing before I went to the same state. I should say that a good many dogs would not to the first was the to the same worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state worked at bone-crushing before I went to the same bones, about four or five months ago, I made a state.

On the Manner and Wir. I would some and Mr. Connorton, followed som afterwards, as well as several order with regard to the practice of the men in the same worklouse working at bone-crushing, picking the work of the men and Mr. Connorton, followed som afterwards, as well as several order. The work of the men and work is the total with regard to the practice of the men in the same work of the men and Mr. Connorton, followed som afterwards, as well as several order. The work of the men and work is the work of the men in the same work of the men and Mr. Connorton, followed som at the time of the men in the same work of the m

They said further, that they were frequently obliged jump into the Thames. The turpentine and oil and the smoke at one time was conveyed by the wind then asked as to whether they were the bones collected | over the space between the two warehouses where the bury two or three months old, and mixed with the across the whole space, and in a moment broke police-station, which have not been owned. Between Andover bones. I asked them if they picked the the windows of the opposite wavehouses, ascended twelve and one on Wednesday a male and female called herse banes as well as the others. They said in re- through every opening, and poured into it in brilliant at the Bridewell hospital, and requested to see the reply, that if they knew they were horse bones they did sheets of flame. The precautions that had been taken mains of the man who had perished, as they had lost not, but that Reeves (an agricultural labourer), one of to have buckets of water in this last named ware- a brother, and knowing that he was assisting in work-

ing bones. They were got very high sometimes. much to pick them. The stuff was not fit for men on which he had called on me, and also on the next as they had laid hold of Messrs. Hoppe's premises. The men were very glad to get hold of them, they were so lungry. I have seen the men quarrel, almost fight for these bones sometimes.

They were got very high sometimes. Income and cancel on me, and also on the next flow as not it for these bones sometimes.

They were got very high sometimes. Income and cancel on me, and also on the next flow as not it for the newly appointed superintendent, with a strong body of the city police, were early in a proper way. We with a strong body of the city police, were early in a proper way. They would not on the next flow as not it for these bones sometimes.

They were got very high sometimes. Income on the next flow as not it for the newly appointed superintendent, with a strong body of the city police, were early in a proper way. They would not on the next flow as not it for the newly appointed superintendent, with a strong body of the city police, were early in a proper way. They would not on the next flow as not it for the newly appointed superintendent, with a strong body of the city police, were early in a proper way. They would not on the next flow as not it for the newly appointed superintendent, with a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, were early in a strong body of the city police, we have a strong body of the city police, we have a strong body of the city police, we have a strong body of the city police, we

mate it must extend to several thousand pounds.

APPEARANCE OF THE FIRE FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. This destructive fire, as viewed from the bridge, presented an appearance which is perhaps without a parallel. At its first outbreak the appearance of the bones then, and one or two of the men went and constable, overseer, and churchwarden. I was not fetched some from the benchouse. They were con- required to break so great a quantity of bones as this way. The paraetics was put a storie by Mr. II fetched some from the benchouse. They were con-cealed between the wall and the crushing-box. Some others, being crippled in one hand. I have heard and the engines were seen playing upon it from every be determined by some such inquiry as the present.

"I must, therefore, most respectfully request that you will direct the Assistant-Commissioner to hear the defence of Mr. M'Dougal against the very strong case proved against him; and also hear the new charges that heard.

"I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,"

"I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, and were gentled to get the men were not particular. Some would cat the men were not particular. About two years ago this coming winter my wife was confined, and I have seen the hours of one and two a fire of a most fear full of remen, and were entered on each side, was out of work at the time. I applied for relief, in return of the men were not particular. About two years ago this coming winter my wife was confined, and I have seen the new, and was ordered into the time, and the engines were seen playing upon defined the heart intor acting on the first of the men were not event to years ago this coming winter my wife was confined, and I have seen the new, and the engines were seen playing upon defined to each side, was out of work at the time. I applied for relief, in re On Monday afternoon, between the hours of one as some apprehensions were entertained that the fire to attend a delegate meeting, on Sunday, at two the bridge, and to cause the firemen who were working an engine in the space between the warehouses of Sir Charles Price to make a hasty retreat, leaving their engine behind. Their promptitude was protein and the control of the purpose of entoning new memoers, and giving all information connected with the above society.

Liverpool.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Philip M'Grath, in the Queen's Theatre, Christian. heat at length became insupportable to those on A rope was then thrown from the shore to the barge, and several persons succeeded in gaining the land by that means. The boats being now stimulated by the hisses of the spectators and the terrible danger of the persons in the barge, approached close to it and took the remaining persons on board. One man, in the address the people of this place in the room, Bank dress of a coalheaver, jumped from the barge, but, missing the boat, struck his head against the stern with great violence. It was impossible to ascertain whether he was picked up, as the greatest confusion prevailed, but it was the general impression that he

Thursday morning, at cleven o'clock, a highly respectable jury assembled at the Bridewell Hospital. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, before Mr. Joseph Payne, up a constant and powerful stream of water. The deceased, which presented the same appearance as

GREAT MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE OPERATIVE flames began to yield to the able exertions of the TAILORS OF PRESTON. - A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Preston, on Tuesday evening, Sepbones. I have done so myself. They were very down on the following Monday to Andover, to make dirty, being tumbled about with the rest. I have inquiry into the circumstances. He called at my city gas-works being so close, at one period it was the use of the Hall for the holding of the meeting. It seen some of the men cat tainted gristle and marrow. house, and took my sworn statement down in writing, feared that the gasometer would explode. A messen-was called to take into consideration the sanatory condition of the great to some one else in respect to what transpired at the workhouse when ger was therefore sent to most of the large establishtion of the Tailors, and its influence upon public house about July last. I was nearly twelve months there. I worked at bone-crushing from the first time I went in regularly until about three months before I went in regularly until about three months before I was the regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting, and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting, and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting, and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting, and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already objects of the meeting and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. objects of the meeting, and a determination to support failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already those employers only who have clean said the said of the failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Harrison, Alford, Gibson, Hayes, Baxter, Ironfounder, the conclusion, that though no material advance was

Budget, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn; chair to be Mr. Payne, the deputy-coroner, Mr. Alderman taken at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. There will also more meat. They were bones of all kinds. I saw an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone there. I don't know whether it an under jaw-bone of the years. I was a defend the years. I was a defend the years. I was a defend the years. I was a long time out of business. I made application was a man's or a woman's, but it was one or the other gentlemen. The levy magistrate of Marylebone police-office. My farm member for the ward, and other influential citizens were early in arriving at the scene of conflagration, is done of the year and at least of marylebone police-office. My farm magistrate of Marylebone police-offi Humphery, Mr. Anderton, the Common-Council be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P.

Forthcoming Kleetings. MANCHESTER.—Mr. R. J. Cooper will lecture in

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS .- From an early hour on when it is stated that at one time there were above

either as regards quality or quantity.

Injudging of the probable value of wheat during the ensuing winter, the injury which potatoes have suffered in many of those districts where this article is most exblight, or to whatever else the failure is attributable, as supposed to have extended no further than the south of England and the Channel Islands. Within the lastweek, however, complaints have reached us from Lincolnshift, Cambridgeshire, and Yorkshire, from which it would If pear that the extent of the ravages made by the discase is

had continued auspicious for bringing the crops to the

City of Westminster.
Saturday, September 20, 1945.

Carpenters' Hall on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six in the evening.—The adjourned shareholders' meeting of the Land will be held in the ante-room to discuss the rules, at two o'clock.—Mr. David Ross will leature in Carpenters' Hall on Sunday September 28th, at haif-past six in the evening. The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday, September 28th, at ten o'clock in the morn. ing, in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge, Old. ham.—A tea party and ball will be held on Tuesday, October 14th, in the Carpenters' Hall, in honour of Chartism and the Land question. Tea on the table at seven o'clock.

Newcastle.—The Chartists of Newcastle, Gates. head, Sunderland, South Shields, &c., are requested o'clock, at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GLASGOW.—The Committee of the Glasgow branch of the Land Society have made arrangements with the managers of the New Chapel, No. 68, Nelson street (site of old post-office), for meetings to be held there every Monday evening, till Whit Sunday next for the purpose of enrolling new members, and giving street, on Tuesday evening next. Chair to be taken at half-past seven.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. F. A. Taylor, of Royton, will lecture in the Association Room on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow), a lecture will

be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge street; chair to be taken at six in the evening. MOTTRAM.—There will be a meeting of the Char tists of this locality in the lecture room on Sunday 21st, at two o'clock; and the shareholders in the Cooperative Land Society will attend at half-past ten, Persons desirous may become shareholders by leaving their names and instalments with the secretary. MEETING AT THE NEW HOLLAND SMALL FARMS. WILSDEN .- An adjourned meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon,

when several gentlemen from the towns of Keighley, Halifax, and Bradford, will be present.
West Riding Camp Meeting.—A West Riding camp meeting will be held on Sunday, September 28th, at Heckmondwike-green, near Dewsbury, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. Several of the Executive and other advocates of the Rights of Labour will be present.

MR. THOMAS CLARK will be in Cornwall and Devonshire in the course of three weeks. He wishes such places as require his services in Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire, on his way to the west, to communicate with him at once : address-No. 8, Bamford-street, Hillgate, Stockport. He will call at Wales. The Devonshire friends would also do well to communicate with him. TODMORDEN. -- Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, and Dovle

will attend a camp meeting on Sunday afternoon next. Mr. M'Grath will lecture in the Odd Fellows Hall in the evening. Salford.—Messrs. M'Grath, Doyle, and Clark will

street, St. George's-street, at eight o'clock on Mon day evening.
Carlisle. - Mr. P. M'Grath will lecture in the Theatre on Thursday evening next.

Sporting Intelligence.

DONCASTER RACES. The "Great St. Leger," after a series of fluctuations, mystifications, and scratchiags almost without parallel, has at length been brought to an issue, but under circumstances that sadly lessened its attractions to those whose interest in it lacked the impulse of speculation. The promise of the morning was wretchedly unfavourable; the rain fell steadily, and the prospects of the "grand day" were of the alternative. This beautiful whom no weather can daunt, were not to be disappointed and the streets, long before midday, were almost blocked up. Of equipages of a higher class the display was far

Business commenced between ten and eleven o'clock this morning, and in the midst of an almost impenerable crowd was kept up with "more cry than wool" for a couple of hours. The most important item in the proceedings was a declaration by Mr. Gully that Old Eng land would not start. This was a thunderbeit to those who but ten minutes before had invested at 15 and letel. It was also stated that Red Robin would not run, but no

By one o'clock the room was closed, and the seem shifted to the race-course. for saddling for the only event that possessed any interest -the St. Leger; and shortly after three o'clock, the horses having taken their preliminary canters, were paraded to the post and started by Lord George Bentinek. The fol-

official announcement was made.

Mr. Watt's The Baron Major Yarburgh's Miss Sarah.. .. (Holmes) 2 (Marlow) 3 Mr. Mostyn's Pantasa (Marlow) 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—
Major Yarburgh's Red Robin (Templeman). Sir & Bulkeley's Chertsey (Cartwright). Lord Chesteried's Twig (Simpson). Mr. Gully's Weatherbit (Nat). Mr. Ferguson's Clear-the-Way (Robinson). Mr. Lanc Fot's Lucy (Lan). Mr. St. Park, Martin (Lan). Mr. Leby June (Joy). Mr. St. Paul's Mentor (Lye). Mr. A. John stone's Annandale (Marson). Mr. Rumsay's Mid-Lathan (H. Bell). Mr. Painter's The Pasha (Whitehouse). Mr. Hesse!tine's Fitzallan (Bumby). Lord Miltown's Duc-an-

Won by a length. Annandale a good fourth. A ver

THE CORN TRADE. (From the Mark-Lane Express.)

With the exception of a few partial showers in different ruptedly fine; harvest operations have consequently been rapidly proceeded with, and in most of the southern counties the bulk of the corn has been carried. In the north of England there is still a considerable quantity of grain abroad; but the lately experienced sunny days hard brought the crops forward amazingly, and in situations where a month back it was feared the corn would next arrive at maturity the sickle has lately been actively employed. On the whole, our prospects as to the future hare undergone an immense improvement since the 29th of August, but to suppose that the evil effects of a decided? wet summer have been entirely remedied would be altegether unreasonable. That a great proportion of the light weight is unquestionable, nor is it possible that the deficiency from the defective set of the ear, so generally complained of, can have been made good; we must therefore adhere to the opinion already expressed on former occisions, viz., that besides the falling off in meal in consequent of the want of weight and otherwise inferior meeting properties of the berry, THE ACREABLE PRODUCE WILL BE FOUND short of an average. It is yet too early to form any ficiency. Many parties rate it much above what we are inclined to do, and others deny that the crop will fall at all below an average; in this state of uncertainty we fell inclined to reserve our opinion until something more definite shall have been ascertained by the test of thra-hig than is at present known; but that there is a deficiency, Public opinion has lately been so much occupied in investigating the result of the wheat harvest that comparative little is said of spring corn or pulse, but in the absenced complaints it is fair to infer that there is not much amiss

the subject of the potato blight. Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmin er at the Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hamilton, William Hamilton, Brandon, William Hamilton, Brandon, William Hamilton, Brandon, William Hamilton, Brandon, Brand WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon street, Walwerth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New 19, ton. in the Country of the Parish of St. Mary, New 19, 199 ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, So. Strand, in the Parish o St. Mary-le-Strand, 11