THE LAND!

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

1. My FRIENDS,—I have frequently told you tha that the Land in its present state, compared to the the state it may be brought to, was precisely wh what raw flax is to cambric when manufactur , tured from it; and, although every class in the kir kingdom were opposed to my Land Scheme
— as I have frequently told them—their eyes we would one day be opened, and they would see the their folly. I told them that their knowledge their folly. I told them that their poor rates vol. XIII. NO. 671. increased. I was perfectly aware that it would require no short time, and that it would insure for me no small amount of antagonism, to en-

principles, I will call the attention of the convinced as ever that in the land we possess the reader to the following able and irrefutable original means of external well-being for the whole letter, of the celebrated and intellectual HAR- of society. I am persuaded that, if science and in-RIET MARTINEAU, which appeared in the Leader of the soil in our own island, there would be found newspaper of last week, and upon which the editor of that newspaper wrote a very able that might not be easily fed. The great interest at present of the question about the tenure of land lies.

My friends, in her letter you will find the repetition of what I have written and spoken the cultivation of the soil. The state of things thousands of times, and, as I have frequently among us, though improving, seems to me at pre-told you, the arduous duty of clearing away sent so bad that I should be disposed to postpone rubbish and digging the foundation, devolves upon labourers, before the architect can erect a house, I have been one of Harrier Martineses. The consideration of how agricultural science and method can be most radically and extensively improved. We see great landowners thinking of everything sooner than adjusting their rents, abolishing their game, and sections their teachers to be the consideration of how agricultural science and method can be most radically and extensively improved. We see great landowners thinking of everything sooner than adjusting their rents, abolishing their game, and sections the consideration of how agricultural science and method can be most radically and extensively improved. We see great landowners thinking of everything sooner than adjusting their rents, abolishing their game, and sections the consideration of how agricultural science and method can be most radically and extensively improved. turn out to be the architect to erect edifices lecting their tenants by their personal qualifications for the poor upon their own land.

letter will give you any pleasure, while it gives protection instead of demanding an adjustment letter will give you any pleasure, while it gives me a vast amount of joy, and for this reason, because you may rely upon it, that parties who will not read my works will critically peruse the works of that celebrated authoress; and furthermore, because you may rely upon it, that contend against what opposition I that contend against what opposition I will not read my works will critically held by humble owners, we see the exhausted field, the foul, coarse parture, the dank, mischievous hedge, the filthy pig, the cow out in the rain, or maddened by the heat and the flies; in short, all the blemishes and miseries of mismanagement. Happily we see also a Mechi and may, I will carry out the Land scheme, until mismanagement. Happily, we see also a Mechi and I see it become the national system whereby a Huxtable here and there rising up to teach us your order will cease to be slaves and because better things. With the spectacle before us of what your order will cease to be slaves, and because Your order will cease to be slaves, and because they can do, and the knowledge that, at present, in the most cultivated districts of England, the labour the whole of the working class population of employed is, on the average, only one man to four the United Kingdom of Great Britain and acres of arable land (excluding the pasture and wood-Ireland assisting me in contending for the land, which employ scarcely any at all), we may, brinciple. Now reader, here is the letter of HARRIET opens before us of subsistence and comfort for the

MARTINEAU, and let me implore of you to persus it with attention. Here it is.

SIR,—I observe in the Leader for August 10th a remark which induces me to write you this letter. After giving some extracts from

this letter. After giving some extracts from I suppose the strongest argument on behalf of a an account which I furnished (by desire of an small proprietary is, that that order of persons is assistant poor law commissioner) of a small found to be the most careful yet known on that experiment in farming my little fields, you say you trust I shall see its connexion with seeveral questions in political economy which several questions in political economy which require elucidation. This makes me suppose laws by either preaching or enactment.) It seems that you would like to have my profession of faith on one or two points which are more freely discussed in your paper than I see them elsewhere. Whatever I think on these subjects may be found avowed somewhere or other ciative projects is, that prudence would be discourin my published writings; but though I have nothing new to tell in regard to my convictions, it may possibly be useful to speak them plainly and concisely, in answer to the make. The most careful peasant proprietor cannot sort of appeal which you have made to me.

In a work of mine, published in 1837, called them,) a support out of his land when he is gone, and the rest, with their families, must draw their titled "Property." In that chapter (if I remember rightly, and I have not the book at will keep pace with the need. What we know is, hard) I dealered my conviction that the interest of the mine will keep pace with the need. What we know is, strongly I feel on the matter now, when every year has been opening the subject more and more widely, and associative institutions are springing up everywhere, and their members are studied in all their acts with almost as hope that a few may be awakened to some sense of the man was not hard-worked with the care of three horses, a carriage, a large garden, a kitchen-garden, and eight or nine acres of land (pasture) besides; and again, how thirty acres with ten cows on them, would hardly employ one man, and so on. It seems not unreasonable to hope that a few may be awakened to some sense of the man was not hard-worked with the much interest as dread. My view of this the value of land by telling what comes out of my change, and of the extension of the little field. associative principle, may be found recorded at p. 567, vol. i. of my "History of to furnish it; and if we fail at last, I shall, of the Thirty Years' Peace," apropos of London | course, report the fact. club-houses.

During all these years I have never shared the popular dread of "Socialism" (as it was called) as of a social earthquake, which was to overthrow everything most stable and most valuable. I have always felt that changes in the fundamental consti-clude by subscribing myself as tution of society can arise only out of the ripened will of society. While this will is ripening, under the light and warmth of conviction, the transition is sure to be made safe by the trial of the requisite number of experiments, by companies who are, or believe themselves ready to begin. The more such the better, provided only that the experiments are begun and carried on in a spirit of earnestness and patience, and by men and women who know what they are about. The matter is too serious for, not only levity, but for either intellectual or moral hastiness. All being deliberately, and conscientiously and dispassionately done, the more experiments of

life in association the better. I expect little at present from associations which have not an agricultural basis. I mean from such associations as exclude the employing capitalist. The common shop, the common kitchen, the common supply of light, warmth, water, &c., may, no mon supply of light, warmth, water, &c., may, no doubt be made to answer well everywhere. But when it comes to Tailors' Associations and the like, of your order, and receiving advertisements I do not see how, considering the state of society from those who were opposed to your order. outside, they can at present succeed for all the pur-poses required of them. I do not see how the best working classes assembled in hundreds of workmen are to be retained. It is possible that thousands, nay millions, to define and adopt but the best workmen for some reduction of re- the principles of veritable Democracy, not a ceipts; but the very best, who can always command line of their proceedings would be published in employment, are not to be expected, and ought not to be asked, to sacrifice so many shillings a week to their association with inferior workmen. This is a matter which will presently indicate itself. If we keep our minds open to learn, we shall certainly cockloft to discuss those principles, the adopsoon be taught; and the more instructive experi- tion of which would destroy your order, their ments the better. proceedings will occupy columns in the several

My own strongest hope for the improvement of our social condition is in the directing of intelligence full upon the cultivation of the soil. We must have the intelligence first, or the mere division PRESIDENT has made his tour through France, or tenure of the soil can do us no good. We may in the hope of creating an amount of tyranargue for ever about large farms and small holdings. nical power that would enable him to become and be no better off, unless science and sense are Emperor. The Times and other newspapers brought to bear on the process of cultivation. I have seen the noble works of the late Lord Leicester represent his reception in the most glowing friends that every man who pays up his rent was carried, he being the only honest leader of the when a monument should be erected over his humin Norfolk, where thousands of human beings have colours, while the French papers—which give upon any of the estates shall receive his lesse people. We are determined to stick by his advice ble grave in Tottenham-court-road burial ground, Company, who said he had been washing a basin out been tailed into existence, and are living a true and veritable account of his progress—according to the rules of the society; and when and intelligence under the system of th beer Stelled into existence, and are living in counters and intelligence under the system of the largest and intelligence of the same, and intelligence in the state of the system of the system of the largest and intelligence of the same, and intelligence under the system of the system of

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

tillage is slovenly—their old-fashioned ways are French people are, that Democracy would soon wasteful. Their sons go off to the towns, while the become the basis of the English Government?

telligence were brought to bear on the cultivation present, of the question about the tenure of land lies in the other question—what tenure is most likely to Russia to establish tyranny and despotism all Ashfield the following day; and on Tuesday promote the direction of science and sense towards over Europe. "SLASHING HARRY" has at Arnold. for their business. We see the farmers half-edu I do not know whether the perusal of her cated, or less, sinking their capital in unprofitable methods or scandalous waste, and crying out for Old Guards, on Sunday next I will meet turday night.

> anxious to elevate the condition of the working classes, to unite firmly in the cause of freedom to destroy that antagonism which exists amongst their own order, and to present such a firm front to the united tyrants, as will bring them to their senses.
>
> The Secretary reported from House of Commons as at present elected. (Cheers.) the successful reform bodies, that they had resolved: machine to effect the social right mentioned in the mocratic and social sections must be effected, and mocratic and social sections must be effected, and that those societies must becone one and indivisible." Several propositions, as the basis of the union to second the resolution, and said, in seconding that the successful reform bodies, that they had resolved: machine to effect the social right mentioned in the resolution, and of which he was an advocate. (Loud mocratic and social sections must be effected, and that those societies must becone one and indivisible." Several propositions, as the basis of the union to second the resolution, and said, in seconding that them to their Old Guards—

"United you stand, Divided you fall."

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ADDRESS FROM THE ALLOTTEES AT O'CONNURVILLE.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

offer his children (at most to only one or two of "Society in America, there is a chapter elited "Property." In that chapter (if I remember rightly, and I have not the book at hand) I declared my conviction that the institution of property was necessary, and therestitution of the working classes, socially, friends was considered. Mr. G. J. Lockhart's of the desire form some other has been to elevate the houtives of one whose censtant endeave in the chain of the working classes, socially, friends was considered. Mr. G. J. Lockhart's of the property with seven to elevate th was come for it to be brought into question the third was been the first to be made by select companies of enlightened persons to dispense with the tree forms and love experiments to be made by select companies of enlightened persons to dispense with the tree forms and the public of the properties of the competitive. In giving an account of some the competitive is at large and the public to the competitive. In giving an account of some the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are consumated on the competitive in the was proposed to the competitive in the competitive in the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are consumated on the competitive in the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are consumed to the competitive in the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are considered in the competitive in the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are considered in the competitive in the competitive is a fact that, economically, they are considered in the competitive in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a solution of the competitive in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the committed in the competitive is a fact that the committed in the committed in the competitive is a fact that t pants. We beg to inform you, that such is our

If further information is desired, I shall be happy

Bolton, near Skipton, August 15th, 1850.

And now reader, I shall not make a com-

ment upon the above letter, and shall con-

Your Faithful Friend.

And a strict adherer to the only principle

that can elevate your order,

"Now's the day, and now's the hour, See the front of battle lour,

TO THE OLD GUARDS.

My DEAR OLD FRIENDS,—I have often told

you that you were never to believe a word that appeared in newspapers that were upheld, and

Old Guards, the "Special Constable"

newspapers.

oleon.-chains and slavery."

See approach Napoleon's power,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

tyrants, and to transform them from slaves to freemen.

It is a very general practice to reproduced by the friend of the people, we whereas, if the same system is propounded by the friend of the people, we whereas, if the same system is propounded by the friend of the people, we whereas, if the same system is propounded by a person who takes no interest is politics, it may be the land, no one can compliant of the hand; on one can compliant of the convinced of the morrow," and, that however a popular man may be reviled for promotting popular principles, I will call the attention of the leaves and the convinced as a manufactured in the convinced of the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the morrow. The convinced as a convinced in the convinced as a convinced in the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the morrow in the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the morrow in the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the morrow in the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the morrow in the convince of the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the convince of the convinced as a manufactured in the convince of the alliance with the "Special Constable" of delivered a second lecture in the Market place like this instead of the gin palaces, and when the KENNINGTON COMMON.

Old Guards, I have often told you, that the open told you, the open told you, that the open told you, the open told you, the open told you, that the open told you, that the open told you, the open told you are open told you. Old Guards, I have often told you, that English tyranny is based upon popular disunion and foreign alliance. Russia, now the lectured at Loughborough; and on Sunday at most powerful state in Europe, entertains a deadly hostility to England, and the Russian withstanding the inclemency of the weather, bear has set his wits to work to see how he bear has set his wits to work to see how he bear a second lecture in the evening applause.

Were present, and several new members were he would be ready to exclaim—

"The day of tyranny is done,

"The day of tyranny is done,

"The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The chairman delivered a well-merited castigation to the Whigs for their backslidings in the cause of tollows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting a several hundred, persons were present. Mr. John, Fussell, which was hailed with the loudest be immediately formed for the district of West-minster and Pimlico." cial Constable" as would enable France and at an indoor meeting; lectured at Sutton-in-

> the French do to the English. They have not forgotten Waterloo, and they never will forget the object of the meeting, which was, that it. And it is because the power of the English some plan should be devised to effect a union were determined to possess them; and the first and Minister has ever been based upon the hope of of all shades of reformers. A resolution was foreign alliance, that I now write to you, in passed to admit all persons as members who the hope of preparing you to meet the coming recognised the Psople's Chapter as a recognition of the power of t foreign alliance, that I now write to you, in the hope of preparing you to meet the coming struggle. In France, they will meet it with the sword and the musket, and the thunder of the cannon. In England you can meet it with the thunder of the mind.
>
> Several members were enrolled, last session, they might fairly judge of the necessity of parliamentary retorm. What were they? The grant of Marlborough House to a young prince for his use nine years hence; a large sum to erect turden night.

> they remember for several years we have had town, attended, and handed in cash for the Associa- capital, currency and exchange, and showed the tion; Mr. Grassby also handed in cash from West- bearing the Legislature had on these things; but as In conclusion, let me implore of ALL who now profess a love for liberty, and who are anxious to elevate the condition of the was submitted, such as—"All men of all nations are brethren;" "The earth is the common property of all the people;" "The People's Charter;" "The people, now he had come out of prison, as his whole labourer should enjoy the full fruits of his indus- life had evinced him to be before he went into the try;" the spirit of which was assented to by the Westminster Bastile. (Immense cheering.) The Executive. It was understood, that whatever pro- land was, most undoubtedly, the property of the positions might be assented to by the Conference of whole people, but he thought they could only be rethe several localities, would be submitted to the possessed of it by means of the People's Charter, several societies in their various localities, for their The land, heretofore, had been made to bear all reception or rejection. It was suggested that the the burdens of the people, but now it had passed following would be an excellent name for the pro- into the hands of a few aristocrats. (Hear, hear.) posed united localities:- "The National Democra- In discussing questions of such importance it was tic Association of Chartists and Social Reformers." The Secretary submitted an address to the country tion. Then, let him ask, why they had been deon the necessity and possibility of returning some prived of their rights? Why so many victims had

In reply to the above, I beg to thank the first located members of the Company for their for the Honesty Fund. Resolutions were unable soul, to serve. (Hear, hear.) But a charge had Friday, at the Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, were unable soul, to serve. (Hear, hear.) But a charge had Friday at the Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, were unable soul, to serve. (Hear, hear.) But a charge had Friday at the Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, were unable soul, to serve. (Hear, hear.) But a charge had Friday at the Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, were unable soul, to serve.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarte

applause,
Mr. D. W. Ruffy moved the following resolu-tion:—"That the land being the property of the while people, it is necessary that universal repreover Europe. "SLASHING HARRY" has told you that England was bound in a recognisance of EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS met on Saturday evening last at the Light to keep the peace; and I tell you, that the people upon the face of the earth ever enter the people upon the face of the earth ever enter the people than in forming a branch of the Association. Mr. Italy would soon find the means of possessing them. Law makers contended that the people had no law makers conte Old Guards, on Sunday next 1 will meet turnay nigut.

The Executive Committee met at the Charter company with your lately emancipated victim fifee, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesting day, I will meet my constituents in the market-place of Nottingham, where, no doubt, market-place of Nottingham, where, no doubt, and handed in cash for the Association of the same Prince's horses when they were purchased, or, perhaps, he should say, when they were purchased, or, perhaps, he should say, when they were born. The voting of £12,000 a year to day evening, August the 28th. Present: Messrs. the young Duke of Cambridge perchance to spend on courtesans, or in other debaucheries. This was the creed of all Christians, of all philosophers, and the way the substance of the people was wasted. Reynolds in the chair. Mr. Wilkin, from Somersstables for the same Prince's horses when they

necessary that they should understand their posiinto consideration the depreciation in the price of mocrats of Great Britain and Ireland. May their dismiss this digression from the subject, by stating and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative per cent. On the outlay will be as much rent as we can pay, and at the same time would do justice to our unlocated brethren. Finally, sir, should the estates be sold, we trust that you will purchase this digression from the subject, by stating and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative peoples." Mr. Jones made an able and argumentative speech; he strongly recommended union as the states be sold, we trust that you will purchase the subject, by stating and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative speech, by stating and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative speech, by stating and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative speech, but the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative speech, and the required sureties having been merston on the hustings of Tiverton, or elsewhere.

[Loud cheers.] There are some gentlemen who indicate the surest mode to obtain the People's Charter, and did not seem to know what was meant, by "The was loudly and justly applauded throughout. A Charter and something more;" but the drawer of Charter and something more;" but the drawer of Porsing Bramen or the conserver of this resolution had determined and meiting to a rescue,—the penalty was immentative speech, the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added that he should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added that he should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added that he should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added the should be again ready to meet Lord Paltative should not be added the should be again ready to meet Lord

these "Manchester men" by their acts; look at their votes on the Factory Bill, and on the Bakers' Bill—these would show what this class would do for labour; yet should he (Mr. Harney) glory in for labour; yet should he (Mr. Harney) glory in seeing this party in power, because one three months in office would make them the most unpopular that ever sat on the Treasury benches, and then would come the great struggle of all. Again he said, never support any measure that would leave a pariah class outside the constitution, but have measures that, like our Charter, would embrace all. (Much applause.) The Chartists had prophesied during the cry for free trade, cheap bread, &c., that wages would fall; and was not the prophesy being fulfilled in the and was not the prophesy being fulfilled in the case of the typefounders and the Eastern Counties Railway men? Why, the firm of Fagg and Co., would save out of the reduced wages of their ninety six men no less than from £900' to £1,200 per annum. Again, the shareholders of the Easter Counties Railway had immense power to bring against the men, the other railways furnishing them with hands. The men from those other railways did not come, to contend voluntarily; no, they were compelled; and told if they did not go they must starve, as they would not keep them on their rails. (Hear, hear.) A greater state of tyranny that this could not exist. He looked on those strikes as being quite justifiable, but he did not think they would be successful; he trusted he should not be charged with throwing

minster and Pimlico."

Mr. Livion (one of the deputation from the Irish Democratic Association) seconded the motion, and said they had opened a locality of the Democratic Association in Golden-lane, and should be hippy to

bound to go if he joined the National Charter Association?

Mr. STALLWOOD said, any one joining the Association was only pledged to the six points of the People's Charter and the rules that guided its opera-tions—(a copy of which be handed to Mr. Wayland) —but said every man was allowed the full latitude of speech, and that all persons must have an object in wishing the People's Charter to become the law of the land. He was free to confess his was the social amelioration of the condition of the people, and he was in favour of " Social Rights." Much of

Several members were enrolled in the Association, and Mr. Walford was appointed to enrol names for the district at the Temperance Hall. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting then dissolved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DISTURBANCES IN HUNGARY.

The Journal des Debats publishes the following letter from Vienna, of the 23rd inst.:-" On the 18th, the fete day of the Emperor, deplorable excesses took place at Pesth, in Hungary. In the morning the manner of certain groups appeared rather threatening, but they were not guilty of any acts which could give the police a motive for inter-ference. In the evening, at the theatre, things assumed a different appearance. While the first verses of the Austrian national hymn were being sung by the actors, a group of spectators in the centre of the pit, and composed of persons apparently belonging to the respectable class, began to protest by cries, whistling, and threats. Their vo-RESPECTED Siz,

It is with mingled feelings of pity and indignation that we have heard of the conduct of some of the allottees on the other estates, who, not content with refusing to pay their rent, not content at the next General been made? Had it not been by them of values and it not been made? Had it not been by them of values and it not been made? Had it not been ciferations were addressed to the highest persons of have basely vilified the character, and important and impo not of gratitude, in hazarding a shameful demonstration against the Emperor immediately after the numerous pardons so generously granted by him. The authorities of Pesth, instead of understanding their duty in delivering up these guilty men to justice allowed themselves to be led away either by the effect of indignation, or by misunderstood zeal, to country, and to inflict summary punishment without any form of trial. The most guilty of the parties

But, while thus gratefully acknowledging our obligations to you for past favours, we would take the gations to you for past favours, we would take the opportunity of informing you of our wishes for the future. In the winding up of the Land Company, common justice says, "That those who have been devoting their whole energies to improve the property of the shareholders should not lose the fruits of their exertions." There appear but two fruits of their exertions." There appear but two vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, merston) was standing up in defence of Foreign duct and inciting a mob to rescue the other priways of preventing that—either by a money com- and the council adjourned until Sunday afternoon, liberty, some short time since. (Laughter.) They some from the custody of the police.—Mr. pensation, or the granting of leases to the occu September 1st. BRIGHTON.—At a dinner given in honour of Mr. down, when they assembled to greet their represen- and Mr. Child for the defence.—Evidence was confidence in the ultimate success of the Plan Ernest Jones on Wednesday, August 21st, and tatives as they passed to and from the Convention given that Sutherland was walking, with a large considence in the ultimate success of the Plan that we are unanimous in stating that we would prefer having the allotments secured to us, at an equitable rent, to any pecuniary compensation, however large. We, therefore, trust, that you will insert a clause in the Bill to effect that object. When speaking of an equitable rent we would greater than on the other estates. When you take there or states are the profice of the people's rights, succeed in the consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration the depreciation in the price of into consideration in the price of intent the man attended, the following sent the to make the to the

estates be sold, we trust that you will purchase this, as we wish to retain you as landlord; we should regret, after calling this estate by your own name, in honour of the principles you advoice, in honour of the principles you advoice, for it to fall into the hands of our enemies. Hoping you will comply with our wishes, and live to long as our landlord, in the enjoyment of health and happiness,

We remain, Dear Sir,

With sentiments of gratitude and respectate, the word of the mention of the men

integrity, and I only wish that the occupants upon the other estates had acted as honestly.

With regard to leases, I beg to inform my limited by the control of the people. A vote of confidence of the control of the people. A vote of confidence of the people of the control of the people of the control of the people of the confidence of the people of the people of the confidence of the people of the confidence of the people of the peop

Foreign kntelligence.

FRANCE.

The case of the Socialist paper published in Paris, under the auspices of MM. Ledru-Rollin. Mazzini, Louis Blanc, and the other political exiles now in London, under the title of Le Proscrit, Journal de la Republique Universelle,' came before the Court of Assizes of the Seine last werk. The prosecution was against M. Brutinel-Nadal, the editor of the paper; M. Briere, the printer; and M. Ledru Rollin, (per contumace,) the author of the article incriminated. They were charged with an attack on the respect due to the laws; with an attack on the rights and authority of the National Assembly; with exciting the hatred and contempt of the government of the Republic; and with encouraging civil war. After a long trial they were all found guilty. M. Brutinel-Nadal was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000f.; M. Briere, to fifteen days' imprisonment, and a fine of 500f.; and M. Ledra-Rollin (in his absence) to a

year's imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000f. The reception of Louis Napoleon in Alsace has been such as must have clearly demonstrated to his mind, however reluctant to accept such a conviction, that not the least portion of that sympathy once so largely felt in this German province of France for the prisoner of Ham. remains, among the indus rious population, for the would-be-Emperor. The seriousness of the disturbance at Besangon is admitted to day by all correspondences. But still greater mortifications awaited the President on his progress through the department of the Haut-Rhin. From Beltort to Colmar his journey seems to have been more like running the gauntlet of a series of hostile demonstrations than the feted progress of the head of the state. So gloomy was the outlook, and so dispirited was the Prince, that he was fain to admit the personal protection of Gen. de Castellane after he had left the military jurisdiction of that officer, and accepted his escort as far as Mulhausen, although the general stated, in a telegraphic despatch, that he should not accompany Louis Napoleon beyond Besancon. In fact, Castellane being universally held up as a scourge and bugbear to the democrats, it was hoped that the terror of his name alone might do much in quelling the hostile manifestations of socialists. News of the unfortunate explosion at Besuggon had preceded the President into the next department of the Haut-Rhin; and when the prince arrived at Belfort, on the 19th. he found it expedient to shorten his stay as much as possible in that town, where the socialists were evidently prepared to mar, as much as possible, the official welcome by noisy expressions of their attachment to the republic. At Mulhausen, the mayor and authorities were in the utmost apprehension of an outbreak, and respectfully expressed these fears to the President's party. Mulhausen contains a large working population,

chiefly employed in calico printing. The authorities and the employers did their ut most to secure a good reception for him but totally failed.

On his way he visited Thoun, where there was a very strong socialist demonstration. 5,000 workmen assembled to join in this. Among other cries was heard 'Vive le Suffrage universel!' 'Vive Cavaignac!' The other part of the population were cold, silent, and indifferent. The corps of pompiers and the artillery of the national guard were remarkably vehement in their clamarous protests against the policy of the President's government. The review in the spacious meadows outside Mul-

hausen was accompanied by similar democratic received better than at Mulhausen, although the servility of the authorities redoubted in proportion to the alienation and coldness of the people, the mayor and his colleagues coming out to meet the party two or three miles from the city. Delegates from the several guilds were each honoured with a few words from the President. But in the city his reception was so bad as to occasion the most alarming reports to be circulated here. It was said that attempts had been made upon his life, and so forth. Little credit was attached to the these, as will have been perceived by the slight effect which they had on the Bourse, because everybody knows here that nothing can be further removed from the plans of the socialists than to offer personal violence to Louis Napoleon. The unpopularity of his governpersonal hatred which incites to criminal attempts. They judge, with how much correctness is easily inferred from his career, that he is a man without political character, and the tool of parties, with the chiefs of which he has no bond of communion,no tie of sympathy or interest; the most hostile expressions used against him in the democratic prints are rather of contempt than anger. However the lieutenant-colonel, the major, and the greater part of the officers of the national guard resigned, in

Along the roads throughout Alsace, bands were organised to give the President a charivari as he passed. The greater part of these were youths armed with whistles. The moderates attribute these concerts to the presence of M. Flocon, member of the provisional government, at Colmar, who gave the mot d'ordre to the socialists of the department. At Mulhausen, a brawny fellow, armed with a cudgel, was arrested on the charge of deterring the well disposed from crying 'Vive le President!'

At Strasburg, where he arrived on the 21st, the authorities received him in all due form. The streets through which he passed were crowded to excess; every window was occupied by elegantlydressed ladies. The National Guard assembled in great numbers, and received the President with frequent cries of 'Vive la Republique!' mixed with those of 'Vive le President!' The President gave evident signs of emotion; probably the souvenir came across his memory of the last time he passed through the same streets as an exile, whereas now he pranced gaily forward as chef de l'etat.

A member of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Erchmann (one of the persons that figured lately in the republican process at Metz), took occasion, like M. Noisot, of Fixin, to call the attention of the President to the condition of these who had been condemned to imprisonment, thus making an appeal to his clemency. The President replied, that one better than he knew the pain of being a prihe re-established before he could think of recommending their being set at liberty.'

At the banquet in the evening, his speech was directed against the Socialists, whose demonstrations against him in Besangon, and other places, were smarting in his memory. After dinner, the rooms of the prefecture were crowded with ladies in ball dresses. But the event which created most sensation was a little surprise, which certainly does honour to the waggery of the Strasburgers: A trethe rampart of the Porte des Juifs opposite to the prefecture and theatre. The President's aunt, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, fired the train with her own fair hand: but imagine the disappointment and chagrin of the President's party, when they saw opposite to them, in immense blazing characters, Vive la Republique.' Orders had been given that it should be 'Vive le President,' but General Thouvenin, who commanded the artillery of the National Guard, the body which had the getting up of this flaming compliment, made the small, and not altogether, perhaps, unintentional blunder of putting Republique in the place of President.' Just as Nelson turned his blind eve to the admiral's signal for revreat, so did General Thouvenin turn a deaf ear to the request of M. Mocquart, the President's Potemkin. When questioned upon the matter he replied that 'Vive la Republique!' was the device in most consonance with the feelings of the citizens of Strasburg. Many of the Strasburg ladies, however seemed to enjoy the sight excessively. On the following day a round of reception com-

menced, at which 350 officers of the old empire, the mayors, deputy-mayors, and other authorities were present. The crowd outside received every retiring deputation with shouts of 'Vive la republique!

The leading incident of the second day at Strasburg, was the grand review of the troops and the National Guard. The National Guard was very numerous, and cried 'Vive la Republique!' while the troops set up the rival shouts of 'Vive le Presiis a vast space between the Ruine and the gate of Austerlitz. An immense crowd of people bordered the whole way from the city, and raised the shout of mist pretender, gave a dinner of a hundred covers Vive la Republique. At the moment of his ar at Wiesbaden, to which sixty workmen arrived

naw communicate to our readers what we have re- acrimony displayed by the Gazette de France. sident. At this moment one might see compact of misruling France. masses, which, extending from the extremity of the 'que!'-a cry mixed with seditious clamours, which award of the Conseil d'Etat. we shall abstain from repeating. There was a moment of alarm; but the police and the cavalry of duced some excitement in Paris by their georgeous sion of the constitution he cannot, so we are assured the escort having released the President, he was en- costumes, pearls, and diamonds, but seem greatly from Hesse, count on the assistance of his troops harrier. On his arrival there the President pre- Monarchical England. sented the cross of honour to M. Auberthier, and we feel that we are the echo of the whole city in saying portation for life, and who are now confined at rian troops, so we learn, are to march into Hesse. hat it unanimously applauded the distinction con- Doullens, are, it is said, to be removed to the citadel Let this be permitted and we shall see in Hesse, and ferred on that excellent man. But during the short of Belle-Isle-en-Mer, that place having been fixed on soon in Germany, the end of constitutional governvisit of the President the cries, the bellowing, the by a decree of the President of the Republic as the ment; and not long afterwards would follow the clattering of rage redoubled in the streets. The place of confinement for prisoners under that sendent of princely domination, for only in the constitu-President, who was to have visited several ateliers, tence. several schools, and the Marie of the Croix Rousse. disgusted, no doubt, with such a reception, did not Strasburg on a charge of having conspired against proceed further. He immediately returned to the life of the President of the Republic. Two ar

merce awaited him. The 'Courrier de Lyons' confirms this account and adds that some of the men went close up to the Rouge, was sentenced by the Court of Assize of the questor,) and the other a master shoemaker. President, and called Vive la Republique Demo-Oise, on the 26th inst., to imprisonment for thirteen cratic et Sociale!' 'A bas les Aristos!' 'Vive les months, for having insulted the President of the Re-Rouges !' and other cries of the same nature.

At Nancy an incident occurred which excited a good deal of attention. A tremendous row occurred WHAT NEXT? -M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police at the ball given in that city. An officer of the to whom the inhabitants of Paris are so much in-National Guard, advancing towards Louis Napoleon | debted for the perfect tranquillity which prevails; requested him to shake hands. The President, it has succeeded in putting an end to a serious strike seems, was not in a humonr to let such a freedom amongst the cotton printers of Puteaux and St pass, and, declining the favour solicited, replied: 'I Denis, and has seized 40,000f., the fund by which am not in the habit of giving my band to every one. the operatives were to be supported whilst out of Hereupon the officer set up a shout of 'Vive la Re- | Work. publique!' in which all present of that way of thinking joined. But the party of the President, having the advantage in point of force, vehemently demanded that the officer should be turned out, a measure which was set about without the least cere- tria, in the exiling from Turin Bianchi Giovine, the longed absence, with an empty treasury, the country mony, for the offender against etiquette was forthwith | talented editor of the 'Opinione' newspaper. It riolent tussle between the contending parties, thrust | threatening the government of this country with an | out of the festive meeting, while the entourage of intervention, an occupation similar to that of Tusthe President raised the victorious shout of 'Vive | cany, if Piedmont does not satisfy the requirements Napoleon! As this untoward accident seemed to of the reactionary governments of Austria and dash the spirits of the ladies, the President told France, backed by Russia, in putting down the conthem to be not at all alarmed at such a trifle, but to stitutional liberties its people enjoy, either by openly continue their dancing gaily. Nevertheless, a great a holishing the statutes or constitution granted by portion of the company disappeared, and loud cries | Charles Albert, and sworn to by his son the reigning of 'Vive la Republique!' were heard outside in the monarch (as at Naples,) or by rendering it a dead

cries of Vive la Republique' were also numerous, acts against the liberties of the subject (as in The police took several into custody for crying France) It is now averred as well as evident that Vive la Republique.'

Republique!' The President replied: 'Messieurs, in France (that of Montalembert and Thiers,) but boundary dispute of Texas. if this is a manifestation which you come to make was the result of a preconcerted understanding and here, it is an improper (inconvenante) one. If in agreement between them.' these cries I am to see counsels. I seize this occasion | ROME. - The 'Constitutionnel' states that paper: to tell you that I accept none from any person.' After which he retired into the interior of his apartments, while the deputation was shown down stairs with as little ceremony as they deserved.

At Pont-a-Mousson the President rassed the Na. tional Guards in review, during which the cry of Vive la Republique!' was almost incessant. One company even thundered out the 'Marseillaise,' the captain giving the example. This scene only ceased when the chef de bataillon interfered, and on the Minister of Commerce remonstrating with the offending officer on the gross impropriety of ment does not yet take the form of that bitter allowing his men to sing when under arms. At the end of the review the cry of 'Vive la Republique!' was replaced by that of A bas les rats! Pont-a-Mousson is a country of vine growers.

The funeral of M. de Balzac, the corners of the pall were held by M. Victor Hugo, M. Alexandre Dumas, M. Sainte-Beuve, and M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, who, without receiving an invitation, came to pay a last compliment to the literary merit of the deceased. Victor Hugo who was enthusiastically cheered by the body of ouvriers order to mark their disapprobation of the President's present, made an eloquent speech over the remains of his departed friend. After the ceremony a great number of workmen, who had been anxious to be present at the funeral of the great writer, and show that the people recognised their share of the national loss, followed M. Victor Hugo, and at the -ate of the cemetery suddenly saluted the living writer with the warmest acclamations. The great poet was immediately surrounded and applauded by the whole crowd, who cried, 'Vive the de ender of the liberty of the press,' Vive the defender of the people,' and 'Honour to Victor Hugo.' As M. Hugo entered his carriage the people pressed forward to the door, each anxious to seize the hand of the orator, who in turn was deeply affected. The cries of 'Vive la Republique,' were warmly and 100 much clemency?

unanimously repeated. Sixty Belgian workmen have been sent out of Pari- by M. Carlier, escorted by gendarmes, to gain the Belgian frontier. There is no country where Frenchmen enjoy so much liberty as in Belgium.

M. Auguste Dupont, formerly member of the Constituent Assembly, has been shot through the head in a duel, at Perigueux, with Dr. Chavoix, member of the Legislative Assembly. The dispute between them is said to have thus originated: M. Chavoix is a member of the Mountain; M. Dupont was a member of the Constituent Assembly, who had trimmed round to conservatism, and become the editor of a paper, 'L'Echo de Vesone,' in the department of the Dordogne, which is represented by soner, but that it was necessary that order should acting upon general orders, had ejected during the absence of his employer a tenant from his small holding for a debt of fourteen francs. The moderates of the department which is distinguished for bitter party feeling, did not fail to use this instance of unfeeling rigour on the part of the socialist landlord as a weapon arainst the socialists generally: and against the representatives which they had returned for the Dordogne in particular. In the controversy which ensued, the pen of M. Dupont and the columns of the 'Echo de Vesone' became the mendous display of fireworks had been got up on chief medium for the public expression of conservative feeling on this subject. A subscription was opened for paying the cultivator's debt, with the ex penses of ejectment. The list was soon covered with names; appended to many of which were severe reflections upon the cruelty of M. Chavoix, who is possessed of considerable wealth: Upon his arrival in the Perigord, M. Chavoix addressed a letter to the 'Echo de Vesone,' in which he stated that his agent had acted in this instance without a special order, and only in virtue of general instructions, Some sharp expressions against the editor accompanied this explanation. M. Dupont printed the descended near the village of Betangos. Here the light on the prospects of parties in the congressional letter at length, and replied to the personalities in a corresponding tone of bitterness. On the 20th M. Chavoix deputed a couple of friends to procure an apology for the offensive expressions in the editor's commentary. Two friends were appointed by M. Dupont, who refused, on the part of their principal, met the same evening, at a mile from Perigueux, to decide their quarrel by arms. The weapons chosen were pistols. They fought at twenty-five paces. M. Chavoix won the throw for the choice of position, and M. Dupont for the first fire. Dupont fired and missed. Chavoix, declaring that he could not see they lose their votes for the election of a member to clearly, waited till the smoke of his adversary's dis- the First Chamber. This measure is the result of charge passed, and fired at an interval of some se. the recalcitrancy of these twenty-one professors, who conds. His ball struck the forehead of Dupont, who not only refused in the first instance to obey the infell stark dead upon the plain without uttering a cry junction for proceeding to the election, but declared or groun. His body was brought about midnight to the letter of convocation to be illegal and unconstihis house in Periguenx, and the next day followed tutional. dent!' The Polygon, where the review took place, by a long train of partisans on the road to Puyferrat, where the interment took place. On the 20th the Duke of Bordeaux, the Legiti-

rival at the Polygon a young medical student adfrom Paris by train-de-plaisir were invited. Some
vanced and cried 'A bas le President!' He was
immediately arrested.

A decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated
from Paris by train-de-plaisir were invited. Some
the 15th inst., summons the newly-elected Chamber improvement of the revenue. He avowed great
to meet on the 22nd inst. In so far as it is possible my native land, severed from my children, and satisfaction at the courtesy of the democratic contemplate mark
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Ve yesterday stated that the President had gone prolongation of the powers of the President of the accused the comup to the Croix Rousse, but we were at that time Republic; To consider M. Berryer as the directing mittee of his parliament with falsehood, and further, ignorant of the deplorable details of that visit. We chief of the party; and to blame and disavow the thought it not beneath him to travel through the

arrival at the barrier of the Croix Rouses the Pre- generals, old friends of the Orleans family, left Paris naturally seeks an aid in hypocrisy and Jesuitism. sident was received by the cure of the place, who for Brussels, on a visit to the Prince de Joinville, made him a complimentary speech. The mayor, in who has arrived in that city, and taken up his resi- has been able to make a shift hitherto, but now his his turn prepared to read a speech, when all of a dence at the Hotel de Saxe. It is supposed that the chest is empty, and he may not touch the taxes. sudden the crowd, breaking through the barrier, object of these visits is to dissuade the Prince from The new chamber will most certainly refuse to grant which was too weak, separated him from the Pre- coming forward as another claimant for the power

great street of the Croix Rousse to the middle of the state the Standish collection of pictures, the po- according to the constitution to which he has sworn, the place, bellowed out the cry of Vive la Repub- session of which was confirmed to him by a recent to dismiss the hated ministers, and form his council

abled to continue his way towards the house of M. dissatisfied that Republican France has paid them so Auberthier, which is fortunately quite close to the little attention, compared with that they received in The political prisoners under sentence of trans-

A Socialist named Gerber has been arrested at same alleged plot.

A Socialist named Robert, nicknamed Bonnet public on his passage through Pontoise on the 10th of June last.

The correspondent of the 'Daily News' says :-My forebodings were correct as to the signification letter by violating its most essential guarantees in In the evening he went to the theatre, but the oractice, by prosecutions of the press, and arbitrary

> several persons have been arrested for a supposed conspiracy to assassinate the Pope, on Assumption day, by throwing crystal balls filled with explosive tion of the portions which are red hot with slavery substances into his carriage, when on his way to church to pronounce the benediction. The discovery of the plot prevented all danger. There was some agitation on the following Sunday, as it was Austrian Ambassador, on the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. A strong armed force was placed near his Palace to protect it, and in the evening some arrests were made.

LOMBARDY.

An irruption of the Mella occurred on the 14th inst, in the province of Brescia. It has devastated the fields, destroyed houses, and caused much loss of life. The diligences for Milan, after having endetour to arrive at their destination, which they only did after having been forty-eight hours on the road, owing to the vast extent of country flooded.

TWO SICILIES.

have read the account of the Italian flags which have heen hoisted in several places of Sicily, but you are doubtless not aware that political demonstrations have been made at Cozenza, Potenza, and other places in Calabria. In the first of these towns about constitution and the King.' Others soon joined Shall we see Nunziante superseded, like Haynau, for

and many meetings, and what Cobbett calls ' lots of jaw,' are daily taking place. The moderado party appears to be unanimous and well organised; their liberal opponents appear more disposed to destroy one another than to do essential harm to the enemy. The committee for the general elections has published an address to the constituencies calling on them to support the liberal cause. Although the government has organised the registry in such a manner that there is little chance for the election of men of liberal principles, yet no opportunity should be lost of a struggle. This address is signed by Becerra, La Serna, and other progresistas.

There have been several meetings of electors be longing to extreme parties, in which violent at tacks have been made upon the moderate liberals. It seems probable that these men will rather vote for the friends of government than for their old chiefs. It is probable that but for the firm hand of Narviez, the same disorder would be shown among the moderados, but the severity shown to all backsliders from the government keeps the hate of rivals smathered. Were it not so we should see moderado candidates opposed by others of the same opinions, and many a scandel brought to light in the heat of an election. The cabinet has decided upon emthe mother country. A great fall of snow has taken place in the Pyrnees. This crcumstance, by rendering the mountain defiles almost impassable, precarious than ever. The Corunna papers mention a fact that shows in

what a state of ignorance and brutality the Gallician labourers are still plunged. The aeronaut, Madame Sanges, who had made an ascension in her balloon, lead, brutally assaulted the poor woman, alleging SAXONY.

By an order of the Minister for Public Instruction, twenty-one professors of the Leipzig University are directed to be suspended from their functions as deans or members of the Senate, whereby This is part of the system of terrorism pursued

towards every one that exhibits the least inclination towards liberalism. HESSE CASSEL.

land to influence the electors. The clergy were set n w communicates worthy of credit. On his ar- Several members of the National Assembly, and two to work, for as elsewhere, so in Hesse, absolutism

> The Elector, thanks to his enormous civil list, new taxes while the present ministry is retained. What will the elector do? The question would be Louis Philippe, previous to his death presented to very easy did it run-what should be do? He ought, of men to whom the chamber would be willing to The Nepaulese Ambassador and his suit have pro- grant money. Should be attempt the open subver and still less so upon those of Prussia. But M. Hassenpflug is not without hopes of support. He has brought his government to the aid of the Bund : tional form is this now possible in Germany.

Another trial upon charges of high treason, for having carried arms in Baden against the Prussian troops, came on upon Wednesday, and ended by Lyons, where the banquet of the chamber of com- rests have taken place at Nancy, connected with the verdicts of guilty, and condemnation to death by the axe.' The accused were two brothers, named Wittenberg: the one an ex-petty employe (assistant

> DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. The hostile armies have suffered severely from

the attack of cholera, and active warfare has been suspended in consequence.

Affairs in this country seem in a state of comolece confusion. Both the church and the state ignatories are at war with King Otho.

The term of the legislature expires on the 8th inst., says the correspondent of the 'Daily News,' and the King, under these circumstances, goes away from the country in a mysterious manner, and for an unlimited period, after making arrangements (involving the most unexampled and voilent asto be attached to the virtual concession made to Aus- sumption of arbitrary power,) for at least a prooverrun with banditti, the regular army disaffected collared by one of the President's suite, and, after a turns out to but too true that Austria is secretly an incompetent and villanous ministry (or rather no ministry,) no legislature existing, and the elections still hanging over the heads of the people as a stone to crush them. It is said that there is a complete organisation on the part of the Camarilla. in case the elections are held, to carry them all, by a coup de force, throughout the country, excluding every independent candidate, without exception!

UNITED STATES.

The Canada brings news to the 16th inst. The accounts from Washington are of a very important character with regard to the slavery ques-France) It is now averred as well as evident that Austrian diplomacy has fomented the quarrel between Piedmont and the Papal government in respect to the Siccardi law against the immunities and privileges of the clergy, and that the late consumptions of Congress a long and privileges of the clergy, and that the late consumptions of Congress a long and privileges of the clergy, and that the late consumptions of Congress a long and privileges of the clergy, and that the late consumptions of Congress a long and privileges of the clergy, and that the late consumptions of the California Bill had received and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and state that the California Bill had received about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in several contamination, and is recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in search of the Lake. The excitement of course died out or rather reacted against the author of the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the out or rather reacted against the author of the recommended for any of the were disappointed and wandered about vainly in search of the Lake. The excitement of course died out or rather reacted against the author of the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the out or rather reacted against the author of the skin, blotches on the lead contamination, and there were disappointed and wandered about vainly in the state of the s The equanimity of the President was considerably tween Piedmont and the Papal government in establishing a territorial government in New Mexico disturbed at Metz. In the evening a numerous de- respect to the Siccardi law against the immunities had also passed. On the 6th inst. President Fillputation of officers of the National Guards came to and privileges of the clergy, and that the late con- more addressed to the Houses of Congress a long the hotel were he was lodged, and asked to see the duct of the refractory primate, Archbishop Franzon, and important message on the question of New President of the Republic. As soon as Louis Napo- on the occasion of the minister Santa Rosa's death, Mexico, accompanied by an official letter from Mr. leon appeared, after a short address by their spoker- was not only in accordance with the views of Aus- Webster, as Secretary of State, to the Governor of turn again. man, the whole party set up a shout of Vive la tria and the bigoted Jesuitical party now paramount Texas, replying to that minister's letter on the The message is lengthy; we therefore extract

the following summary of it from a New York.

Both these documents have elicited the warm New Mexico against the encroachments of Texas. supposed that there had been a plot against the until Congress shall have decided the question of boundary. That question he does not judge: it is enough for him to know that Texas never had conquered it. and that the treaty of peace with Mexico bound the Union to protect the people of have claims upon the unoccupied lands in the territory which are not consistent with its abau hostile demonstrations against New Mexico on the A letter from Naples of the 14th inst, says, 'You end to the contest. This recommendation came before the passage of the Boundary Bill in the Senate, and, doubtless, helped it forward. The letter of Mr. Webster to Governor Bell contains a masterly argument of the question, and it is every way worthy the reputation of its author. It is creditably met the wants of the crisis, and done all them, and thus formed an imposing mass. The that could be asked for the prevention of any real troops then were ordered out, and made several are trouble that may have been threatened in the southrests, but the most singular part of the affair is, that west. Its policy is also in perfect accordance with Nunziante, informed of the affair, ordered the pri- that pursued by the previous Executive; the tone soners to be set at liberty, saying that the cry of of President Fillmore's message is a little more Long live the constitution, was not an offence, diplomatic, and its language less condensed and positive than would have been employed by General Taylor, but otherwise there is no difference. The message was received in the house with a great Madrid politicians are now busy electioneering, deal of bluster by the champions of the South; and the ultra slavery party, finding itself embarrassed, held a caucus, at which a committee of vigilance reported a series of resolutions of a violent character, but, as it would appear, no practical

On the 9th the Senate approved by a majority the bill introduced by Mr. Pierce, giving Texas 10,000,000 dollars as indemnity, with a line altogether more favourable than that proposed by the Compromise Bill.

The formation of the Cabinet was completed. The United States Cabinet is constituted as follows -Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham; Postmaster-General, Mr. Hall; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. M.K-nnan: S cretary of War, Mr. Conrad; Attorney General, Mr. Crit-Some conversation had taken place in Congress

relative to the formation of a steam line between New York and Mexico.

Intelligence had been received from Havannah re lative to the remainder of the Cuha prisoners. Seven of them are to be liberated in the course of the month; the other three are to have eight years of the chain gang. This is the wind-up of Lopez's ploying four steam frigates of 500 horse power each piratical invasion of Cuba. There were unauthenin the packet service between the isle of Cuba and ticated rumours affeat of a second Cuban expedition in preparation; and a strange story of a plot to dissever the union in which Lopez was said to be im-It was asserted at New Orleans on the 10th inst.

that Governor Bell had issued commissions in Texas for raising troops in almost every country to march for Santa Fe, on the 1st of September. There was some prospects of an Indian war on the frontier. The State elections in progress throw some faint

peasants, with a stupid old fanatic priest at their contest. In Missouri the elections were going in favour of the Whige; 114 had been reported, and of the state

immediately arrested.

It would appear that a grave ciscumstance occurred at Lyons, which was passed over, or at all control and control a humbly, to become a citizen of this great Republic practical utility.

abandon the policy of conciliation; to oppose the adherents into the chamber. The sovereign issued ness to earn my livelihood, and await a more favour able opportunity for the redemption of my country

from foreign and domestic oppressors.' The Committee in announcing his refusal of the proffered honour, state-Of twenty-five millions of Italians, five millions alone have been able to maintain the sacred banner of Liberty; the other twenty millions have fallen again under an oppression more the greatest people in the world, would have been a consolation, the same as for a prisoner looking through the grating of his cell to see afar off a powerful man, whose gestures of sympathy show him to

'Although your kind intentions have not been carried into effect, nevertheless, oh generous citizens, we feel the debt of gratitude to you. Nor can we complain of the modesty of Gen. Garibaldi, which more than his feeble health has thwarted our prodestruction to the very roots of tyranuy.

A fire has taken place at the prison of Sing Sing n this State, destroying a portion of one wing of the fully display the effects of physical decay. prison, including several mechanic shops belonging to the establishment. A portion of the convicts laboured with the greatest zeal in putting it out.

The cholera continues to exist in a comparatively States, but has not appeared in other quarters. At Cincinnati and Pittsburg it is far less fatal than last year; at Harper's Ferry alone its ravages have been

Two steamers have arrived from Charges, bringing news thirteen days later from California, with some

two hundred passengers and about three million dollars in gold. The general aspect of things, commercial and political, in the new state is satisfactory. San Francisco is rapidly recovering from the late fire and will gain in appearance and solidity by the disaster. Real estate still maintains its prices, and the buildings now erecting are mostly fireproof. Business is dull for the moment, but there is no doubt of its revival, as the season advances. The trouble anticipated with foreign miners has not trouble anticipated with foreign miners has not bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between martaken place and will not. They refuse to pay the ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of intax levied on them, and the people agree that they stances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be are right and that the impost is too large; the collectors no longer endeavour to enforce it. A good deal of complaint is made at the delay of Congress, but the assertion that California would set up for herself independent of the United States, is repelled in public meetings, and by several of the journals. A good deal of excitement has been caused by a report at Marysville and Sacramento city of a place called Gold Lake where the precious stuff could be procured with ease in unheard of abundance. Ten ounces were reported as the yield to a panful, and men were said to gain a thousand dollars in a day. The distance from Marysville was said to be 200 invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one, miles, and a large emigration at once set out for the for 33s. place, with provisions and mules, the price of which | THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE tion, and state that the California Bill had received rose greatly in consequence. But the adventurers An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from veof his being lynched. Subsequent reports, however, confirm the first news, and the tide will no doubt

now, the water being high in many places.

Several murders have been committed in various diggings, but otherwise good order is maintained. Quested to be as minute as possible in the description of Coal of good quality has been found in California their cases. and Oregon. The progress of civilisation seems to approbation of the whole country, with the excep- be rapid among the mines, especially as regards Sunday from eleven to one. luxuries culinary and potative. The present populafanaticism. The President shows that his duty tion of the State is reckoned at 121,000. The requires him to maintain the status quo, and guard | health of the country is generally good. In Oregon gold mines have also been discovered, and that terri-

tory is improving with rapidity. The 'Tribune' says-'A riot among a body of German tailors in New York city has excited a good the character of persons from their writing, and what is deal of attention and cast some odium upon the equally absurd, promising to produce hair, whiskers, &c., possession of New Mexico, that the United States | deal of attention and cast some odium upon the efforts now making by the industrious classes for the afflictions of their fellows), daring to infringe the prothe improvement of their condition. The tailors prictors' right by making truthless assertions, and adverthe territory and confer on them the rights of have for some days been on a strike, and on Monday lising a spurious compound under another, the use of American citizens. Moreover, the United States week some hundred Germans assembled around the EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW house of one who persisted in working at the objectionable rates and proceeded to chastise his concountered great danger in the road from Bourg to donment to Texas, and on these grounds, the Pre-St. Jean, near Brescia, were obliged to make a sident in firm, yet temperate, language announces brief fight, in which weapons were employed with PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, his determination to prevent and suppress any fatal effect, two persons receiving mortal injuries. Some forty of the rioters were arrested and now part of Texas. At the same time he urges upon await their trial. The mass of the trades have pub-Congress the duty and necessity of promptly liely disavowed all participation or sympathy in this settling the boundary question and putting a peaceful outrage, which they feel to be chiefly injurious to themselves. The tailors also condemn the folly of these extemporaneous revolutionists, most of whom have been but a few months in the country and caunot speak English. The trade is entering upon a more judicious course in the organisation of an extensive working association, by which the workmen the healthy functions of all these organs. They have never will receive the product of their toil undiminished by fifty young men assembled, crying 'Long live the indisputable that the new Administration has most will receive the product of their toil undiminished by the employer's profits.

> There never was such a great movement among the New York Industrials, and nearly every trade is organised. All are regulated by central organisations and co-operate most harmoniously.

A singular affair which has taken place at Washington has produced there the most intense excitement. It seems that the police have long suspected Mr. W. L. Chaplin, of Albany, a respectable gentleman, aged about fifty, and well known as hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing an Abolitionist and the editor of 'Chaplin's Port from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of folio,' an abolition paper, of being concerned in favouring the escape of slaves to the Free States. On Thursday morning last he paid his bill at the hotel medicines, have produced the most alarming results. n Washington, where he had been staying, and left in his carriage driven by a free black of that city. The police, who watched his movements, ascertained that he had not left the city, and prepared to intercept him on the northward road. In the evening to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied he took in three runaway slaves, belonging to to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, Messrs. Thoombs and Stephens of Georgia: the no- payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medi-Messrs. Thoombs and Stephens of Georgia; the nogroes had been for some days concealed in the city vaiting a chance to escape. When the carriage arrived in Sprattsburg, a town of Maryland some seven or eight from Washington, the officers suddenly appeared, seized the horses' heads, and thrust a rail through the fore wheels, thus stopping all advance. Chaplin seeing that they were taken, called on the negroes to defend themselves, and a desperate fight wok place, though the darkness of the night prevented the shots fired from being fatal. As it was, several wounds were given and received on both Bowie knives. Chaplin was first mastered, some five or six men flinging themselves upon him as he caped from the carriage. One of the negroes escaped, but, being hurt, has since given himself up. Chaplin is in prison at Washington, and he will be given up to the authorities of Maryland for trial. His punishment will be severe, as the court will act under the idea of stopping all such aid to fugitive popularity. slaves, which is thought to be more frequent than it really is. He says he is only sorry that he did headache, giddiness, indigestion, pulpitation of the heart, not succeed. An attempt has been made to connect the affair with the 'National Era,' an anti- ferers, as it not only purifies and strengthens the whole Slavery paper published at Washington, but there system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon was no ground for it was no ground for it. CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the some more civilised than the rest, she would probably have been killed. The governor of Corunna has rendered the village pecuniary responsible for the result of forty-six was unknown; on the returns 10th inst. by the Governor-General in the presence has rendered the village pecuniary responsible for to him. In North Carolina the democrats have a Municipal authorities at Toronto have been feasting to retract anything until M. Chavoix had withdrawn the damage done to the balloon, and has sent the mord contempt? in his letter. All attempts at culprits to prison.

| All attempts at culprits to prison. | In Kentucky the democratic gain was small and not paid Lord Eigin and his suit some time since. In sufficient to shake the Whig preponderance in the announcing the prorogation his Excellency, in the state. In Indiana the democrats are said to have a Queen's name, assented to 207 bills, among which majority of twenty in the legislature, and of about were an Act for the transfer and management of the as many in the convention to revise the constitution | Provincial Post-Office, Acts to equalise Assessments, to establish free Banking, to impose twenty per cent. on foreign reprints of English copyrights, to incorporate a company for the settlement and moral incorporate a company for the settlement and moral incorporate a company for the settlement and moral corporate a company for the settlement and moral incorporate a company for the settlement and moral corporate a company for the GARIBALDI IN AMERICA.—Gen. Garibaldi is in cent. on foreign reprints of English copyrights, to New York suffering severely from rheumatism, incorporate a company for the settlement and moral though slowly recovering. He has addressed a improvement of the coloured population, to make co., with ease, certainty, and safety. letter to the Italian committee declining the proposed the selection of jurors by ballot, giving municipalidemonstration in his honour, not only because the ties power to issue or withhold tavern licenses. In state of his health will not permit his receiving it, his speech his Excellency said he would carry the but from motives of personal modesty. The patriot Post-Office law into effect without unnecessary here says, 'No such public exhibition is necessary to delay. He expressed satisfaction at the addresses plaints is at last found, and we hall the time as not far different to the same says, the same says is a say of the same says at last found, and we hall the time as not far different says. assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of proposed by either house, expressing loyalty to the plaints is at last found, and we hall the time as not far an assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of proposed by either house, expressing loyalty to the tant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of the American people, and of all true Republicans in throne and attachment to the institutions of the misfortunes which I have suffered, or of the province; and expressed confidence that the sentinents of which they have flowed.

Though a public manifestation of this feeling the people. He congratulated Parliament on the institutions of the sentinents of the address are those of the great body of the people. He congratulated Parliament on the institutions of the sentinents of the address are those of the great body of the people. He congratulated Parliament on the institutions of the sentinents of the address are those of the great body of the people. He congratulated Parliament on the institutions of the sentine indeed a book to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of planness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, when such diseases shall be comparatively unnearly to the people.

dence from that city. The Lyons Gazette of the eight Legitimist deputies who were present. To The government has failed on all sides to bring its of Freemen, to sail under its flag, to engage in busi- ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE

cal Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps. THE SILENT FRIEND: a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations, on the married state, and the disqualifications

ferocious than before. For them the knowledge which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured entrated the coloured entractions which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured entractions and the coloured entractions are the coloured entractions. By R. and I., PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Untord-street, London,
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Part the First

Part the First.
Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

jects. Our high esteem, our love, and our hopes in Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced him are by no means diminished. We are perfectly by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of certain that when the nity and instice of God shall solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in certain that when the pity and justice of God shall which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate now in turn he seeks help from the plenum. Bava- cause the miseries of the people, and the iniquities on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the of their oppressors to cease, Garibaldi will rush to social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and the assistance of his beloved country. His sword will again become a terror and, we hope, will carry destruction to the very roots of turning. with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the discuses caused by nfection, and by the abuse of mercury; pri vary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhæa, mild form in some places in the Western and Middle gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The efthe treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, bus also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence.

The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

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and 33s. per bottle. The 51. case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford street,

The diggings generally are not yielding much just tient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which ad-Consultation fee, (if by letter), 11. - Patients are re-

> Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; of

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> In the prevention and removal of the foregoing sympficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot cli-From its properties in removing leucorrhea, or whites.

a miserable death!

of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of sufremedies (which have usually a depressing tendency have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universal Sent'securely packed, to any part from the establishmen

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Orinions of the Press.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times:— Fortu-

vited,

Poetry.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

Well, really I'm astonished quite, And scarce know what to say, To find that Sunday, after all, Is still 2 working day; That, spite of Legislative Acts, And Bigotry's brain fever, The world is going round to day As rapidly as ever. I thought-except in organ pipes-

The wind was not to blow, And flowers were to be taken up If they presumed to grow: That every stomach, ship, and thing In any kind of motion, Must stop for hours just twenty-four, To offer its devotion.

I thought, too, nothing must be read Save psalms in holy walls, Yet there are placards posted up, Announcing "sales" and "balls;"
That men could neither send their thoughts, Nor be allowed to carry 'em. Nor Christian pastors take their fees From folks-or even marry 'em. I thought, if e'en the sun came out. It would be deemed a crime, And that some plan had been devised To bind the wings of Time; That every dial, clock, and watch,

With six days' labour irking, Would have to wind up its affairs And stop its hands from working. All mail deliv'ries were to stop, Yet there is Mrs. Binns-Ungodly woman !- just confined With-would you think it?-twins; And Vicar Dobbs, to whom 'twas thought A day's respite was given, This very morning made his will, And went, I hope, to Heaven.

There goes the doctor in his gig, And there is Chemist Brown As hard at work as if he meant To knock his counter down: Yez, even while the parish church With pious souls is filling, A fellow, awling "Mackerel," Sells two soles for a shilling. I thought all labour was to cease, Yet poor old Mr. Crupp, The bishop's carriage can't knock down But some one picks him up;

The zealous congregation, Rush out for engine, pipes, and pails, To stop the conflagration. I thought that Jane, my Lady's cook, And John, the butler, too, Would be obliged to go to church, As other Christians do: And that, however odd it seem. Each ostler, footman, baker, Relieved from toil, would leisure To worship God, his Maker.

And just because the church takes fire,

And Sunday trains still running-well! They'll sure fly off the rails, Conveying pleasure-seekers when They dare not take the mails. There really must be some mistake-Tis Saturday or Monday, For we are holy people now-That is—upon a Sunday.

Upon the seventh day-Or riding out, or doing aught That savours of display. No children, servants, cattle now Are Sabbath-breaking sinnersnd what is more, we've given up Our nice hot Sunday dinners. Alas! methinks-I've been deceived, And so have half the town-It merely is the "Sunday Post" The wise heads have put down-As if, by making it a sin, To send an urgent letter, They did the smallest good on earth, Or made one bad heart better.

We never dream of labouring,

Bieview.

The People of the Caucasus, and their Struggle for Liberty with the Russians-(Die Volker des Caucasus, &c.) By Friedrich Boden-stedt. Second Edition. Frankfurt am Main, Lizius; London, Nutt.

of late have been surprising enough to awaken the jealousy of sect; their danger in consethe interest of Western Europe, even amidst her own nearer anxieties. Last year it was ally broken the power of that daring leader. In direct contradiction to such reports, later accounts from Daghestan tell of the re-aplatter, the most severe, if the details of the changes would be in favour of a book professing to describe this interesting region, and to add to our knowledge of its brave inhabitants. The main interest of Herr Bodenstedt's work will now be enhanced by its undertaking to give a more precise account than had previonsly appeared of the priest-warrior of Daghestan, and of the new sect as the prophet of which he succeeded in arraying the independent mountain clans against their common enemy with a kind of combination unknown in earlier periods of the struggle.

The author has evidently lived for some time in the region which he describes, or in the bordering districts along the Caspian, both in Georgia, and in North Daghestan. His acquaintance with Asiatic and Russian lan-idea. A higher degree is the perfect concepguages and customs, appears to have been tion or ecstatic vision of the Deity;—the gained both by study and from intercourse highest—reserved only for the prophetic few with the natives of the south-eastern frontier. He is not ignorant of oriental writings that Here, it will be seen, are four steps or stages, traitors or criminals whom he has resolved to de- from opening the Ashford and Hastings Line, on the refer to his subject; and his Kussian statistics each of which has its sacred manual or appropries an access to official authorities which are prize system of teaching. In the hieratic sign of anger or vengeance. He regards himself with the parliamentary section. The other day an access to be found in print. These however of the section of teaching is not to be found in print. These however of the section of teaching is not to be found in print. These however of the section of teaching is not to be found in print. not to be found in print. These, however obtained, can scarcely have been imparted to him as one of those writers whom the Court of St. Petersburgh hires to promote its views, through the press of Western Europe. His sympathies are declared against Russian usurpation; and the tendency of his essay is to money and life with which its fluctuating successes have been bought, and the fallacy of expecting a better result hereafter.

The best part of his work is, that which delineates some features of the later movement count of its several clans, and of the topography and statistics of that region, and an able sketch of the origin and settlement of the Cosclaims the sovereignty of Caucasus-an ac-

male population of the Caucasus able to bear absence.

ding, as branches of one parent stock, the Georgians, Imerians, Surians, Mingrelians, and Suanetes 300,000 Abshadian and Tscherkessian tribes, occu-

population of that region, in which the chief population of that region, in which the chief mo means confides the progress of his sect to warfare of the last ten years has raged. What spiritual influences only. The work of convertity as they will be securely process. The work of convertity was heartending," says our friend: but he world:

It has cost in life on the Russian side to attack sion, where exhortation fails, is carried on rehisterts with no lasting effect—this handful morselessly by fire and sword: and the Image.

In the same priestly once—by him to the gold mines. Oh! dare'er no God for my symptoms and progress; age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by him to the gold mines. Oh! dare'er no God for my symptoms and progress; age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by him to the gold mines. Oh! dare'er no God for my symptoms and progress; age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by vidual should be of such importance as to cause, by v

Taking into account the numbers yearly cut a good fortune which has bitherto preserved Officer "may, perhaps, truly affirm that the annual expenditure of life by Russia in her warfare with Schamyl, has for many years past exceeded the whole number of the population at any one time directly under the rule of the politician and prophet, accounts for the politician and prophet, accounts for "Ma, I had it from his own line" "Ma, I had it from his own line "Ma, I had it from his own line" "Ma, I had it from his own line "Ma, I had it from his own line "Ma, I had it from his own line" "Ma, I had it from his own line "Ma, I had that chieftain.

sian statistics is, however, worth remembering hestan, possessing more of the character of a

The foreign traveller, who wishes to obtain a will do well to put more faith in printed Russian documents than in the oral data of Russian officials—those, even, whose position renders an exact knowledge of the internal circumstances of the country a positive duty. For your true Russians are never more delighted than when a foreign author sets forth in public with a good round budget of nonsense concerning their nation; but they dread the truth, as owls do the light—like the basilisk, they would die, were they by accident to be-hold their own real image. For this reason, there-fore, every Russian of the right sort will frankly contribute his mite to perplex the traveller's notions, and to keep truth out of the way as much as possible. With what satisfaction do these gentry then rub their hands when they detect mistakes which they themselves have begotten? What a rejoicing there was in the Boyar drowing rooms when M. d'Arlincourt, in his "Etoile Polaire," brought into the book-market all the absurdities and obsolete fictions with which he had been crammed in Moscow and Petersburgh !- so many false numbers to discover! and so many wrong names! such a mass of fables, and so little truth! and Russian society depicted? in a manner at once so preposterous and so highly scented—as if the author had written with a dottrel's feather dipped the Emperor to repay the innocent delight which the noble Vicomte had thus afforded to his Majesty's subjects who speak French-with the gift of an

We have said that the most instructive part that politico-religious scheme which made Schamyl formidable to the Russians. This system, it is to be observed, arose and has been since fully developed only in the Eastern war has been. The western tribes (our "Cirsixteenth century.

It dates from the years 1823-4; at which secretly at first, to the select Uléma, after-Kurin district of Daghestan. He professed to THE vicissitudes of the war in the Caucasus his countrymen had sunk by irreligion and by quence, from enemies of the true faith; and puted questions as to its origin, whether in connect it with the hieratic policy that has given a new aspect to the war in the Caucasus.

Proceeding reminally on the basis of the

Proceeding nominally on the basis of the Caucasian hero, whose portrait, we believe, has Koran, it inculcates or expounds a kind of spi- never before been so fully exhibited to European ritual transcendentalism; in which the adept readers:is raised above the necessity of formal laws, which are only requisite for those who are not grey eyes, shaded by bushy and well-arched eyesupreme power. To gain this height by devout contemplation must be the personal work skin; the elegant form of his hands and feet is not and endeavour of each individual. The reve- less remarkable. The apparent stiffness of his arms. lation of divine truth, once attained, super sedes specific moral injunctions; ceremonies and dignified. Of himself he is completely master; and systems, even of religion, become indifferent to the mind illuminated by the sacred a real immediate union with his essence. bravest Murids, after a bloody encounter. With system of which Schamyl is the head, the divi- as a mere instrument in the hands of a higher injunction or decision was obtained, probibiting the

sin of enduring his tyranny.

The second is composed of those who, in virtue of striving upwards to a higher Divine that he has for some years past suffered from an intelligence, are elevated above ceremonial re- obstinate disease of the eyes, which is constantly ligion. Of these the Murids (seekers or growing worse. He fills the intervals of leisure Western Europe. The historical survey with strugglers,) are formed: a body of religious Koran fasting, and prayer. Of late years he had single of the historical survey with warriors attached to the Inam, whose courage sketch of Russia's usurpation of Georgia, and in battle, raised to a kind of frenzy, despises taken a personal share in warlike encounters. In a keen discussion of the pretences on which she are to described as the content of the pretences on which she is excessively severe and temperate in his habits. Into a cool gratto to repose himself which have a cool gratto to repose himself quarter, or to fly from the Infidel, is forbidden is excessively severe and temperate in his habits.

absence.

They are given by Herr Bodenstedt, with the provisio that they are but approximate, as follows:

Belonging to the race of Kartwel—including, as branches of one parent stock, the Georgians, Imerians, Surjans, Min.

They are given by Herr Bodenstedt, or highest, implying entire in Death, and left several of his own in the room of the arrows which belonged absence.

The fourth, or highest, implying entire and Armenian of exquisite beauty."

The fourth, or highest, implying entire to Death, and left several of his own in the room of the virus serious of the with the insensible perspiration the hearts of the old and decrepid transfixed with the bolts of Love; and, with equal grief and surjoined the medium of the pores of the skin and urine, lowing is Herr Bodenstedt's answer; after noticing the hearts of the old and decrepid transfixed with the bolts of Love; and, with equal grief and surjoined to the race of Kartwel—inclusing the hearts of the disease, and expel it with the insensible perspiration the bolts of Love; and, with equal grief and surjoined to Death, and left several of his own in the room of the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as all correct the virus of the wital stream, so as the vital stream, so as the vital stream, so as t self the source of all law to his followers, un- storm at Schamyl's stronghold of Dargo:erring, impeccable; to question or disobey his "He who believes that the issue of this contest

of mountaineers, may be guessed from a single is as terrible to those of his countrymen whom note inserted in the Appendix, dated 1847. fear or interest retains in alliance with Russia, "The present Russian force in the Caucasus" as to the soldiers of the Czar. With a chaincluding, of course, the armed Cassocks on racter in which extreme during is allied with the Kuban and Terek-"amounts to 200,000." coolness, cunning, and military genius,—with off by disease, more fatal even than the moun- his life in many circumstances where escape tain war, every step of which must be won by seemed impossible,—it may be seen that the the most reckless waste of life-the "Russian belief in his supernatural gifts and privileges, Officer" may, perhaps, truly affirm that the once created, must always tend to increase in his success in combining against the Russians The editor's caution on the subject of Rus- a force of the once discordant tribes of Dagnational resistance than had been ever known before in the Caucasus,—and compelling the glimpse of the statistical relations of this country invaders to purchase every one of their few, trifling and dubious advances by the terrible sacrifice of life already noticed.

In this formidable movement, the high-

lander's natural love of freedom is fanned into

a blaze by a religious zeal like that which

once led the armies of Islam over one half of

Asia and Europe. Although it reached its highest energy and a more consummate developement under Schamyl, it was begun by his predecessors. Of the Mullah Mohammed, something a superbe, magnifique, and so on, prowho first preached the duty of casting off the yoke of the Giaour, and the necessity of a religious reform and union of rival sects, as a means to that end, we have already spoken. This founder of the new system, an aged man, untrained in arms, never himself drew the sword in the cause; but was active in diffusing its principles, and preparing a warlike rising by exhortations and letters circulated for attendants .- Longfellow. through all Daghestan. Suspected of these designs, he was seized, in 1826, by the orders of Jermoloff; and although he escaped,-by, in attar of roses! In short, it was an ecstatic the connivance, it is said, of the native prince triumph-a pleasure more than enough for the employed to capture him. - he afterwards heart of an orthodox Muscovite. It was but fair in lived, in a kind of concealment for some years. The post of Imam was thereupon assumed by sermon which was recognised as Tillotson's. In the a priest who was able to fight for the new doctrine as well as to preach it. The first armed outbreak took place under Kasi-Mullah, of Herr Bodenstedt's essay is, his sketch of about the year 1829; from which time, until rity of a clergyman who relates the fact, rendered his death in a battle at Himry, in 1831, he two boys who were loading his waggons, "as black waged a terrible and, although often defeated, as chimney sweepers." a virtually successful warfare, against the Russians, while he prosecuted the work of Caucasus, where of late the main stress of the conversion among the tribes of Islam who when their supplies were, during the late disturbandelayed to acknowledge his mission, and to join in | cen cut off from every other source, has received the his enmity to the Russians, by the extremities of honour of Knighthood. cassians") who took the lead at an earlier bloodshed and rapine. His death, after an heroic stage of the contest, were not then, nor have they since been inspired by the fanatic zeal which united the tribes of Daghestan. They fought from a mere love of independence, each little republic by itself and their efforts, how little republic by itself; and their efforts, how-ever heroic, being without concert, declined pected. The venerable face of the Imam, the attibefore the vast force of the invader. In the tude in which he had expired, with one hand pointed region looking westward from the Georgian frontier on the Euxine, on the one side of the Caucasian range, and along the lower Kuban Caucasian range, and along the lower Kuban held aloof, now joined his followers in venerating undergoes fermentation. In many cases it is posion the other, the Russian posts are now seldom him as a prophet. Of this first warrior-priest of threatened but by small predatory bands—the Daghestan, Schamyl was the favourite disciple and other diseases arising from obstructions of the ment, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all threatened but by small predatory bands—the natives, retired to their mountain villages, have for some time made but few more formidable incursions. The war is transferred to the after this bloody scene was but the first of many able incursions. The war is transferred to the after this bloody scene was but the first of many able incursions. The war is transferred to the after this bloody scene was but the first of many a living person. The menacer concluded with the remark "That no printer should publish a left behind by persons cured, as trophics of the impossible, on receipt of 7s, cash, or by Post Office order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A Bull.—A certain Irish attorncy threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were Chilblains. the Caspian; where the strife for free existence fable. He did not, however, at once succeed to death, unless informed of the fact by the party deis animated not less by the hatred of Russian the dignity of Imam: the office was usurped for slavery than by a fresh outbreak of Mohamme- more than a year by Hamsad Beg (Bey), whose radan zeal against Infidel invasion,—a revival, pacious and savage treatment of some of the princely families of Daghestan nearly caused a fatal in fact, of that warlike fanaticism which made reaction against the new sect, and the destruction the Moslem name terrible from the eight to the of its main support, the Murids. Han sad Beg performed no action of consequence against the Russians; but expended his rage against the natives allied with them, or reluctant to obey his mandates. period a "new doctrine" began to be preached He was assassinated in 1834 by some kinsmen of a princely house whose territories he had usurped after wards to greater numbers, in word and writ- a massacre of its princes. In the affray which took ing, by one Mullah Mohammed, a famous place on the occasion, there perished with him many teacher and a judge (or kadi) of Jarach, in the of the fanatic Murids, who had become odious as instruments of the cruelties of their Imam. On his death. Schamyl was raised to the dignity; but it have learnt it from Hadis-Ismail, an Alim of was some time before the mischief done by his Kurdomir, highly famed for wisdom and sanc- predecessor, was so far repaired as to allow him to tity. It laid bare the degradation into which act with energy as the prophet of the new doctrine. had been the defection to the Russians of a notable partisan—Hadji Murad—for many years a fatal thorn in the side of the independent party. This urged the necessity of reform in creed and and other difficulties, among which was the unposaid that the conquest of Achulgo, the strong-hold of the redoubtable Schamyl, had effectu-recter promised by the Prophet to believers. racter promised by the Prophet to believers. removed by new alliances and precautions, while all The theoretic part of the reformed doctrine to restore the credit of the religious system—ucfore seems to be a kind of Sufism,—the general Schamyl could hazard a direct attack of the Ruscharacter of which mode of Islam, long preva- sian enemy-who meanwhile had taken advantage pearance of the notable partisan amidst the lent in the adjacent kingdom of Persia, has of the delay and disunion to gain ground in many lines of the Russians, and of a defeat of the been described by our own orientalists. Distance the most severe if the details of the event be true, that they have yet suffered in Brahmin philosophy or in the reveries of Mos- (1845)—when Woronzow was appointed to comdate until the period at which the account closes the Caucasus. In any case, these exciting lem mystics, cannot be discussed here; it must mand in the Caucasus, with nearly unlimited powers suffice to indicate those points which appear to |-has been that the Russians, in spite of tremen-

"Schamyl is of middle stature; he has light hair, when he walks, is a sign of his stern and impene proach him. An immoveable stony calmness, which never forsakes him, even in moments of the utmost danger, broods over his countenance. He passes a sentence of death with the same composure with ried at all. which he distributes "the sabre of honour" to his sions seem to correspond pretty nearly with that all his thoughts and determinations are immethis arrangement, as follows:—

| Being; and holds, according to the Sufi doctrine, that all his thoughts and determinations are immediate inspirations from God. The flow of his speech Being; and holds, according to the Sufi doctrine. diate inspirations from God. The flow of his speech The first includes the mass of the armed is as animating and irresistible as his outward appeople; whose zeal it promotes by strict reli- pearance is awful and commanding. "He shoots people; whose zeal it promotes by strict ren-gious and moral injunctions—enjoining purity lips"—said Bersek Bey, who sheltered him for some of life, exact regard to the ritual of the Koran, days after the fall of Achulgo-when Schamyl but seldom, and then only on critical occasions, sketch of the origin and settlement of the Cossack tribes, is also ably drawn up.

From the ethnographic part we take the following rough estimate of the numbers of the makes Naibs, or vicegerents,—infollowing rough estimate of the Cosmale population of the Cosmale population of the Cossack tribes, is also ably drawn up.

Who are presumed to have risen to the estatic place. When he awake he gathered them up as following under the consequences which is some labouring under the consequences who make place.

According to Mohammedan custom, he keeps sevely in the sex of men (Pearl of the Harem), as she was called, was that he took up some of the arrows which belonged even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and ex-

Darieties.

COORERY.—A process has lately been invented and carried into operation for cooking by gas. This may indeed be called the triumph of gas-tronomy.

Costs of Crims.—By official returns it appears itself in some way or the other. that the gaols of Ireland cost £126,630 last year, and that the average number of prisoners was 12,641 TEST OF COURAGE.—The son of Quintius Fabius Maximus advised his father to seize on a certain post, 'Ma, I had it from his own lips.'

PROOFS.—An old philosopher observes, that the proof of gold is fire; the proof of woman, gold; the proof of man, a woman. A WICKED WOMAN. - If the earth, says the Span-

all ink, and the fishes all writers, they would not be sufficient to describe the bad qualities of a wicked THE HORSE.-It is Ben Johnson who says, Princes learn no art truly but that of horseman-The reason is, the brave beast is no flatterer; he will throw the prince as soon as his groom."

A New Invention.—A gentleman in Taunton has constructed an umbrella, the main feature of which is, that it can be carried in the pocket with ease. He intends sending it to the Great Exhibition.

PRETTY Good.—A French lady having described intends sending it to the Great Exhibition.

PRETTY GOOD.—A French lady having described

English, pret-ty good."

WHAT IS A COQUETTE? - A young lady of more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charm of person than grace of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men

THE Rev. Dr. Scoresby, in a paper read before the British Association, stated that the highest crest of a wave above the trough of the sea, in a series of Atlantic observations, was found to be forty-five

AWEWARD COINCIDENCE. - In a Tyneside village church, the curate on Trinity Sunday preached a afternoon the incumbent, who had been absent, returned and preached the very same sermon. A BLACK STORY .- A shower of black rain fell

recently in Northamptonshire, which on the autho-CAPT. STANFORD, who, at some personal risk, and

with singular disinterestedness, supplied the commissariat of the Cape of Good Hope with provisions POVERTY HAS in large cities very different ap-

pearances. It is often concealed in splendour, and often in extravagance. It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. They support themselves by temporary expedients, and that every day is lost in contriving for to-

strawberries, says an eminent medical writer. tively medical, removing rheumatic affections and It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confine-

TRUE CHARITY .- If we give only to receive, we lose the fairest objects of our charity—the absent. the sick, the captive, and the needy. When we oblige those that can never pay us again in kind, as a stranger upon his last farewell, or a necessitous person upon his deathbed, we make Providence our debtor, and rejaice in the consciousness even of a fruitless benefit. * * * He that gives nohing but in hope of receiving, must die intestate .-

HUMAN NATURE. - Elliott, the Corn-Law Rhymer, said, if you wish to know what human nature is, you should solicit subscriptions for a you! why don't you write something a gentleman read?" Another, "Well, I suppose I must PRIDE HUMBLED.—Leigh Hunt's father was a stalwart clergyman, who knew not what it was to truckle which the pompous prelatical bigot deemed his dig-nity would go for half the argument. Finding excitement, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expedithat Mr. Hunt had the best of it, he turned fiercely on him, saying, "Sir do you know what I am?"
"Dust and ashes, my lord," replied the clergy-

letters to Hurd, " But I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I could never find that I could the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of life. We are all good when we are pleased; sweeten her.'

printed in the States of the Union, is permitted to pass postage free through the territory of the United States, provided such correspondence relates exclusively to matters connected with their respective

the man you love, girls, if his purse be ever so small. Oh, never marry a fop, girls, whether he's DISEASE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger of and he exerts a tacit supremacy over all who ap-little or tall; he'll make a fool of himself and youhe knows nothing well but to brawl. But marry a sober man, girls (there are few left on this ball), and you never will rue the day, girls, that you ever mar-

A PRECIOUS "FIX."-Papers having been lodged company from paying any more dividend until the junction being obtained to prevent the opening, and in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical another to stop future dividends until the opening, the company are in a true American "fix."

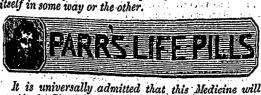
WAS EVER WOMAN IN SUCH HUMOUR WOOED? prove now nutte real progress it has yet made in subduing the Caucasus, the enormous waste of duty of implacable war against the Infidel, the ghetes and Uniches, for the purpose of inciving the would become his wife he would send one hundred seal money and life with which its flustrating and Schamyl is now (circa 1847?) fifty years old, but arrey wood, draw water, dig for roots, or hunt for pristill full of vigour and strength; it is however said, visions; that he would make her mistress over his visions; that he would make her mistress over his into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints other wives, and permit her to sit at her ease from (from their most simple condition to that of the most danger-Koran, fasting, and prayer. Of late years he has pipes of tobacco as she thought proper, together with

THE MIXED ARROWS .- Cupid, one sultry sum-A few hours of sleep are enough for him; at times to be the cave of Death. He threw himself care-

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN "FREEDOM."-A gentleman lately from Missouri relates to us the fol-part of Missouri started for California, taking with him a slave whom he had promised should accompany him to the mines and then have an opportunity renness, and debilities arising frem venereal excesses, has dered. The Lesghians we see are here rated at 350,000 fighting men:—of these, some 100,000 ighting men

THE BLOOD,

Our bodies have been entirely formed, are now forming, and will continue to be built up during Ife from the Blood. This being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity, disease will show



purify the Blood better than any other, and will conquer Disease.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Drury, Bookseller.

Sir,—I, Charles Foster, ground-keeper to Henry Sheppherd, Esq., do this day, October 5, 1847, attest to the following statement: 'Having been ill a long time, proceeding from pain in my body, attended with considerable fever, very faint, sick in the morning, without being able to discharge anything from the stomach, and no appetite what ever, with many other disagreeable symptoms all over a mere medical man was able to benefit me, and I became reduced in strength so much as to prevent my attending to my usual avocations. Hearing the many benefits derived from old PARE's PILLS, I decided at once to give them a trial and purchased a box at your shop, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you that the one box entirely cured me, and I am now enthat I can scarcely believe that I am the same man I was a few months ago: I felt then as though my life was nearly ended; now, I feel hearty, and able to undertake any de-English, pret-ty good."

Useful.—A class to fasten the bedelothes to the bedstead, and keep restless husbands from "kicking the kiver off" their spouses, &c., has been invented in New York.—Jonathan.

What is a Cooperte?—A young lady of more

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.
Sirs,—The above case has been given me this day from
the lips of Mr. Charles Foster, who came for two boxes, and who was not disposed to go away without sending you word for the benefit he has received. I remain, yours, &c.,

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in White LETTERS on a RED GROUND. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious. Sole Proprietors, T. Roberts, and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold Wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; also by Barclay and Sons, Farring-don-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; and retail by a least one agent in great form in the Heited gratis, of all agents, both in town or country.

Brother Chartists Beware! "of Wolves in Sheeps Clothing. RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom for obvious reasons assume roreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, from Journals which never existed, and ients, and that every day is lost in contriving for tohorrow.

Vietue of Strawberries.—The act of eating trawberries, says an eminent medical writer, leanses the teeth and gums, and purifies the breath.

system.

A Bull.—A certain Irish attorney threatened to impossible, on receipt of 7s. cash, or by Post Office order, and Sand-flies mense success of this remedy. N. B. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage

> Address, Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn hill, London. At home for consultation, from 10 till 1 and 4 till 8. (Sundays excepted.)

NEAFNESS. — Important Notice. — Mi cases which have long been considered hopeless, and w a whisper, without pain or operation, effectually removing deafness, noises in the head, and all diseases of the aura sulting rooms, 6, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. Persons at a distance can state their case by letter. Advice to

 \bigcap N THE PREVENTION, CURE. AND General character of SYPHILUS, STRICTURES, Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, VENEREAL and Thirty-first edition, Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on

ust published, price 2s. 6d; or by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

&c., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the A HINT TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—By a recent order issued by the
Postmaster-General of the United States, all correspondence for editors and publishers of newspapers
printed in the States of the Union, is permitted to

sive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and generasong.—Oh, marry the man you leve, girls, if you are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engrav-

Part IV. contains a REMEDY for the PREVENTION O infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Sympecessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and hav-ng seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and ous and inveterate) they have always entertuined the possibility of their prevention and removal. Messrs, R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, may be con-

London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven to one .-

Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic. been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bettle, or four quantities in one The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detensive

Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street. London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which a trantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for

CURES FOR THE UNCURED! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's

Evil.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High-atreet, Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital besides being for several months at the General Hospita where one of the surgeons said that he would amputed the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months he targanged in their use the tunnous has two months per severance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintunces who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the best seen that the course of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this won-derful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. ALLIDAY,—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January

19th, 1890.

Sig.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk; I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any being. I at last thought I would give your medicine a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God. I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well brown in this parish bosing been sixty-five years in it known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot.—(Signed)—John Pitt.—To Professor Hollow

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.—
N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt. 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years Standing.

One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital of Pera) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeasix years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endea-vours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld .-Lima, 13th of November, 1849.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Lega Corns (Soft) Rheumatism **Bad Breasts** Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff-joints Skin-diseases Fistulas Glandular Swel-

Lumbago Piles Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medi cines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed

Wounde

Chupped-hands

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY!! Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected

or the Money returned. PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEU-MATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c. DR. BARKER'S

DURIFIC PILLS for pains in the back and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheu and 4s. 6d. per box; or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker—A considerable

saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

TESTIMONIALS.

W. H. Willis, Acton, writes: 'I am quite cured now. 1 and suffered from gravel and pains in the back and loins.

consider them a great blessing.'

Mrs. Edney, Hackney, writes: 'They cured my scrofuous cruption after all other medicines had failed.
Mr. Howe, Acton: 'Your pills quite cured my gravel and ains in the back; I had tried every pill advertised to no

Dr. Thompson: I consider your pills more adapted to nese diseases generally than any formula I have met Rev. J. Stone Wigan: 'Send me four boxes for some of ny poor parishioners; they are a great blessing.

till I mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1. TXTRAURDINARY SUCCESS OF I THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT. DR. ALFRED treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, rhear gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal disease, in all its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy and for consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 5 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Genera Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street King's-cross, London. A cure effected or the money re

Just Publishing, and sent free for two postage stamp YMPTOMS OF DISEASE AND THEIR TREATMENT. A guide for all sufferers,

This treatise is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainess, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well under-'This is a pamphlet of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact : it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage

IMPORTANT.

Established Fifty Years. THE great success which has attended d L Messrs, PEEDE in their treatment of all those Diseases es arising from indiscretion or excess, and the number of cures performed by them, is a sufficient proof of their skill ill and ability in the treatment of those complaints.

Messrs. Prede, Surgeons &c., may be consulted as usual as from 9 till 2, and 6 till 10, in all stages of the above complaints, in the cure of which they have been so pre-emini nently successful, from their peculiar method of treat- at ment, when all other means have failed, which has an secured for them the patronage and gratitude of many in thousands who have benefited by their advice and medidic

practice in London for upwards of Fifty Years, and will not subject any patient to restraint of diet or hindranso no from business.

obtained from qualified Members of that profession, who will give up other lucrative branches of the profession, and an devote their whole time to the study of the above neglected class of diseases,) and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases,) and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases,) and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and to assure them that a speedy lected class of diseases, and the speedy lected class of diseases.

Letters (post paid) describing minutely the case, and and enclosing the usual fee of £1 in stamps or money order rds will ensure proper advice and medicine being forwarded rdec will ensure proper advice and medicine being forwarded rect to any address without delay. The patient corresponded decivith until recovered, without further charge.

Address, Messrs. Peroz. 45, Liquorpond street, Gray's-ay's fun-read, London.

restoration to health and strength may be relied on. of i. o half the usual charges.

Persons suffering from scorbutic eruptions, secondary larger symptons, obstinate gleet, stricture, seminal, weakness, ess debility, and all disesses of the urinary organs, treated attemptions, and all disesses of the urinary organs, treated attemptions are desired attemptions.

Their treatment has been matured by an extensive ity

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Agencies are established in many of the principal Towns throughout the Kingdom, and agents are required in all parts, to whom a liberal allowance is made. Every information can be obtained, by application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 13, Tottenham-court, New-road (thirteen doors from the top of Tottenham-court-road), St. Persons in the Country applying for Rules can have them forwarded, by enclosing twelve postage stamps, and if for

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on of application, or information, three stamps must be enclosed. DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, General Secretary.

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1st.—To enable members to build Dwelling Houses. terest than is yielded by ordinary modes of investment.
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N.B.—£500 will be advanced to the members of the first Section in November next, when all persons who have and may become members for shares, or parts of shares, on or before the 4th of November next, and who pay six months' subscriptions in advance, or otherwise, will be eligible for an advance.

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Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, and every other information, may be had at the Office as above. All applications by Letter, addressed to the Secretary, must be pre-paid, and enclose a postage stamp for reply, By enclosing twelve postage stamps a Copy of the Rules will be forwarded, post free. Forms of Entrance by enclosing three postage stamps.

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London: W. Horsell, 13, Paternoster-row. econd Edition, Price Twopence. These few facts tell how mischievously the Public Money has been squandered, and show the amount of tyranny

on the part of the authorities of the l'ost Office, which would scarcely be credited. 'We do not hesitate to say, that the statements before us in this pamphlet, renders it imperative that the administration of this department should undergo a searching parliamentary inquiry; and we are much mistaken, if such an exposure as this statement of 'Treasury Patronage' makes, will not aid the movement, that will end in such an exposure as this statement of 'Treasury Patronage' makes, will not aid the movement, that will end in placing men in authority, who will not regard their in eriors as so many brute beasts, that have nothing else to do than to succumb to their imperious bidding.'—Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 27th, 1849.

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N.B.—The writer of this pamphlet (Mr. Samuel Sanders) has most handsomely presented to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association one thousand copies, to be sold for the benefit of the Democratic cause. The Executive therefore urgently call on the various localities, and the friends of Democracy in general, to aid in its circulation, especially, when it is stated that Mr. John Arnott, the General Secretary, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. will's pplythem at Two Shillings per Dozen, or Threepence each.

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THE SPEAKER. My Friends,—The publication of the above works exponent of public opinion. is postponed until my return from my tour, not owing to any remissness on my part, but owing to the fact that I have not as yet been able to get one of the London publishers to bring them out. All those to whom I have applied, (and I have communicated with not a few), have refused to publish my works, without having even seen the manuscripts! but "they consider the doctrines and tendency of

my writings as too dangerous for publication !" You will best be able to judge whether they are so, and what they endanger, for I pledge myself to bring them out in spite of them. August 22nd, 1850. ERNEST JONES.

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THE APPLICATIONS OF DR. PEAR

SON'S wonderful discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or Deafaess enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arms length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafaces for thirty or forty years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child many of whom born leaf, with persons of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment, pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored. pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. Charles Pearson, Consulting Surgeon of the Ear Infirmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable

Dr. Charles Pearson, Consulting Surgeon of the Ear Informary for the curre of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable, and will forward it to any part rate on receipt of a letter emedy to the public from been evolence rather than gain emediate and all principles of truth and justice.

This question has been long enough before mony order, to Charles Pearson, M.D., 41, Sand Pitts, Binding and in Private partice, in the presenge of the Ear Informary and in Private partice, in the presenge of the Swiffing and in Private partice, in the presenge of the suffrage, so that each district should contain a Parliamentary constituency of not less thinn 100,000 elections, would put an end has cured thousands of most inveterate cases at the Ear Informary and in Private partice, in the presenge of the few, and violate the eterontain a Parliamentary constituency of not less thinn 100,000 elections, would put an end and inmediately issued the educational order.—

This question has been long enough before the public to warrant an immediate and a minimediate and a minimediately issued the educational order.—

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This question has been long enough before the public to warrant an immediate and a principles of truth and justice.

This question has been long enough before the public from a contain a partice, in the presence of the sufficient of the sufficient and in the partice, in the presence of the sufficient and in the partice, in the presence of the su

Education for the Millions. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

No. XV. of "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR." PRICE ONE PENNY. The object of the Proprietor, Feargus O'Connor

Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the poorest classes that Political and Social Information of which they are at present deprived by the Government "Taxes on Knowledge. In addition to a serial history of the "Life and Adventures of Fearous O'Connor from his Boyhood," it will contain Essays by the best writers on all the leading Questions of the day, written in an earnest, honest, and impartial spirit; Tales and Sketches, illustrative of the working of our present Social and Political System; Reviews and abstracts of New Books of a useful and instructive character B L A C K J U R Y; and Mi-cellaneous Information, suited alike for the

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California.

Orders and Advertisements to be sent addresse to the office of the Northern Star, London: or to A Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION.

> NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the IV quarterly meeting of this brauch of the National Land Company will be held on Sunday, the 8th of Sep-tember, at two o'clock, p.m., when all members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before them, relative to the winding up of the Company's affairs, and of ascertaining to whom dividends

THOMAS FORBEST, Sub-Secretary.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. HE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE NORTHERN, STAR.

hereby announce the following meetings: 7 126.)
On Sunday afternoon, September, let, the Metropolitan On Sunday atternoon, september 1815, the metropolitan Delegate Council will meet for the despatch of business at the City Chartist Hall. 26, Golden-lane, Barbican. Messrs, Hamilton and Lockhart, of Aylesbury, will attend. Chair to be taken at half-past two o'clock. A con Sunday evening (same date) a public meeting will be considered to the beauty Hall, when Messrs, Hamilton and Locking. held in the above Hall, when Messrs. Hamilton and Lockhart will attend and address the assembly. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. on Thursday evening, September 5th, the sub-committee appointed by the Democratic Conference, will hold their third meeting at 14, Southampton-street, Strand, Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely... Signed, on behalf of the Committee. JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary,

Portraits of Patriots.

The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They consist of

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prints, "THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839."

THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by MR. DUNCOMBE, in 1842." To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

PORTRAITS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

This truly Magnificent Historical Engraon the 31st instant. The plate is being printed is rotten to the core. London agent—Mr. PAVEY, Holywell-street,

To Correspondents.

To the Secretaries of the Various Branches FORTHCOMING meetings, or events to take place, alment duty (1s. 6d.) is sent with such communications. reason why future meetings are not announced in

3. JULIAN HARNEY requests that all private letters for him may be addressed to his residence 4, Brunswick-row, Queen square, Bloomsbury, London.

ACEY FUND.—Notting-hill and Kensington Subscription
Fund, per Mr. Brown—Mr. Wood 6d—F. Long 6d—T. Jasper 4d-T. Essex 2d-L. F. Brown 6d-J. Perry 2d-C. Williams 6d.Mr. Dunford 6d.J. W. Lesingham 1s, .-G. A, 4d.-T. Cripps 6d.-G. Goodacre 6d.-S. Gifford 6d. - Per Mr. Hanson-J. Sansom 1s-W. Arkold 2d-Mr. Guairs 6d—Mr. Cook 4d—S. Dawes 6d—Mr. Bass 6d—Mr. Johnson 3d—J. F. 3d—a Friend 1s—a Friend 6d—J Davies 6d-Mr. Haines 6d-Mr. Vessel 6d-Mr. Mibbwood 6d—T Goddard Is—W. Gowing 6d—Mr. Win 6d-H. Benest 6d—G. Levett 6d—C. Lewis 6d—H. Jelley 6d. NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith) viz.:—Winding-up Fund—Mr. Hodgkinson 6d—Messrs, Lewiss 1s—Jos. Scothern 6d—Jas. Scothern 6d—J. Parr 6d—J. Fletcher 6d—J. Sheppard 6d—J. Burley 6d—J. Sylvester 6d—S. Widdowson 6d—S. Hudson 3d—W. T. 6d—T. Sheldon 6d—T. Bartram 3d—M. A. Cox 3d.

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ACEY FUND .- H. Wilks acknowledges the receipt of the following sums .-Folkstone, per Messrs, Wright and Tanner £1 1s; Collected at a Meeting of Chartists and house Greenwich-market 15s 6d; First Division of Cit Shoemakers, per Messrs. Rochford and Wilson 9s 64d Mr. Isom 1s; J. Clarke's Book 2s 10d; W. W. 5s; Mr. Harris (second subscription) 2s 6d; Mr. Argue 1s; R. B. 6d; Yarmouth, per Mr. Royall 3s; Mr. Lewis's Book 1s 11d; Monies, per Mr. Arnott 19s 2d; S. M., Woodstreet, Cheapside, per C. Young 10s; W. C., George yard, Bow-church-lane 5s.

M., Northampton.—On the 25th of June, 1846, immedi ately after the passing of the Corn Law Repeal act, Lord J Russell and the Protectionists, defeated Sir Robert Peel signed office on the 29th, having held the seals merely to allow arrangements to be made for his successors— the whigs—who have, therefore, now been in power four years and a month. The last dissolution was in June, 1847. The general election took place in July, and the new parliament assembled for the first time on the 18th of November, 1847. Lord John Russe I was Prime Minister at the time of the election. Mr. A. WALKER, Hamilton.—They will be ready for issue in three or four weeks.

Mr. Howe, Banbury.—They shall be sent when ready. H. D. GRIFFITHS.—Read the first notice to correspondents.

NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

THE GREAT WANT OF THE AGE.

Public order, progress and prosperity, can laws and institutions of the country. The stationary policy of the present Government suffrage. The way to reconcile these diffeand Legislature is, therefore, in itself calcu- rences appear to us to lie in the conciliation, in time, in order that we may know what is lated to create that state of public feeling, and not the alienation, of the different sections of before us, as the ultimate developement of our tient, the period for calm discussion, and the reasonable adjustment of our institutions to the wants of the time passes away, and is sucto revolutionary violence, caused by the pas sionate struggle of the organised few and the undisciplined many, for the mastery.

Russell and his Cabinet, backed by the aris-

connected with legislative and administrative gent to be cajoled by political adventurers and period. functions. Military events, and the subsequent pedlars. Figure 1 pedlars. Figure 1 pedlars. Figure 2 pedlars. Figure 2 pedlars. Figure 2 pedlars. Figure 3 p urgent that the oligarchy were coerced into without distinction of class, party, or sect. passing the Reform Act, though, as usual, try was brought almost to the brink of revolu- the subject of a separate article. tion before they yielded.

The reform thus obtained eighteen years experience has proved to be illusory. The majority of the House of Commons continues to be returned, not by the people, but by the nobility. Take up Dodd's Parliamentary Companion, and the truth of this statement will be apparent at a glance. It is composed mainly honourables, baronets, knights, lord-lieu-There has also been a reprint of the under tenants, deputy lord-lieutenants, admirals, mentioned portraits, which have been given lieutenant generals, major-generals, colonels, away at different times with the "Northern majors, captains of the army and navy, place-Star," and which are striking likenesses, and men and pensioners, and patrons of church livings. The result is, that the patronage of every office in the state, of high station or emolument, is seized upon as before, as the birthright of the same privileged class. Public opinion is stifled in the House, and can only make itself felt by out-door agitation; whereas, if the people were really represented, i would quietly and efficiently operate through the medium of the machinery provided theoretically by the Constitution for that purpose.

To some extent the present system is even worse than the old, inasmuch as new constituencies have been created too narrow for independent action, and, therefore, open to influences of corruption which were unknown to the nomination boroughs, in which no constituencies existed. The long and scandalous list of Members unseated during the present ving of all the Portraits of the American Pre- | Parliament for bribery practised by them-TAYLOR (just deceased), being twelve in num-symptom of a social disease known to exist in ber, and which has been many months pre- a far more extensive form, but of which the paring, is now being worked at press, and legal evidence has not been sought. Enough will be ready for delivery to our subscribers is known, however, to prove that the system

on a whole sheet, and, in consequence of the These defects early became apparent to the immense expense attending its publication, people at large, but the public desire that they must be charged to subscribers, 6d.; and to should be remedied was not met by the sothe public generally at 5s. per copy. Sub-called Reform Government and Parliament in scribers are particularly requested to forward a frank and honest spirit, to carry out the trary. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Whigs, took their stand upon a rigid adherence to its letter. They declared that while extending the suffrage they meant to perpetuate the pre-

in practice to this declaration of Finality, proprietor is compelled to pay it. The Land and in words. To every proposal for an alteration Chartist members will, henceforth, understand the of his handywork, great or small, he has opposed a dogged and pertinacious resistance. Like Earl GREY, his former chief, Lord JOHN has firmly made up his mind to "stand by his order." He is the champion of aristocratic domination. The legislative and administrative machinery of the country exist in his mind for the sole purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of the privileged classes over the other portions of the community; and it is just as the ELDONS and WETHERELLS were to the Reform party in 1830—the deadly and deterof the oligarchy.

advocates of reform upon the best modes of oppressive toil.

The hostile attitude assumed by Lord John principle, a better basis than their own. and middle classes every year, though, as yet, it has not taken that angry and threatening of which is only 76,179, are enabled, by this aspect which alone arouses our aristocratic shameful and indefensible inequality, to send have but a very temporary effect, even when weapon relied upon by the President. One rulers into harsh repression, or frightened and thirty two members to Parliament, and thus by a rare concurrence of favourable circum-would have imagined that this foolish game blundering concessions. The struggle to ob- neutralise the votes of thirty-two members, stances they happen to be successful. The had been played so often, and always with tain them must, however, in the end—despite sent by fifteen of our wealthiest cities, whose the resistance of the oligarchy—lead to the united population amounts to 3,129,517. A short time in the face of the hostile influences have been stupid enough to try it again. By abolition of all imperfect forms of social polity, re-arrangement of the electoral districts in which are constantly and actively in operation forcibly putting down the open expression of which sacrifice the interests of the many to connexion with a large and honest extension against them. The natural increase of population, and the improvements in machinery contrary, its very compression adds force and 1

PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRY.

According to the Daily News "the management of the masses will in future be something far more difficult than it has been hitherto." In the tendency of modern industrial organisation to "concentrate the scattered powers of labour, as well as of labouring energy and mind," it sees "more formidable," because "more intelligent masses to deal with," and it begins to doubt whether the much vaunted principle of 'supply and demand' will help the Capitalist over the difficulties which loom in the

Every reader of the Star knows the violent and vituperative manner in which the Duily News, and all the smaller organs of the 'Manchester School," have constantly assailed such measures as the Ten Hours Act. They have always pretended to appreciate all Government or Legislative interference between the owners of capital and the owners of labour, as an infraction of all sound principles of national economy, calculated to tend to the most disastrous results in practice. The advocates of such measures have been stigmatised as the worst possible enemies of the working classes. Laissez Faire was the only saving principle. Those who interfered in any way were pursuing a suicidal policy, and sidents, from Washington to Zachary selves or their election committees, is only the preventing that free, equitable and proper settlement of the terms between capital and labour, which was most beneficial for both, and for the country at large.

"A change has come o'er the spirit of the dream." It was all very well to preach this doctrine as long as the working of "supply and demand " was in favour of the employer. But the reciprocity of our economical friends is truly Irish-all on one side. No sooner do they find that it is just possible the advantage at once their orders to their respective agents. Reform Act according to the popular interpre- may some time or other be in favour of the tation of its spirit and meaning. On the con- employe, than forthwith they call out lustily for Government interference. Nor are they so moderate in their demands as the "intemperate and violent demagogues," who induce the ignorant working classes to make such preposdominancy of the landed interest, and, that terous proposals for the regulation of capital OF THE LAND SOCIATION.—We cannot in future amounce any Association.—We cannot in future amounce and Act, it must be regarded as a final measure.

Association.—We cannot in future amounce any locations of the day, with Faithfully has Lord John Russell adhered by this act for the infraction of its provisions, whom success is synonymous with desert, were exclusively of a pecuniary character; but The evasion is detected at the Stamp Office, and the though he has sometimes attempted to deny it the gentle and amiable political economists prescribe a more active treatment for the refractory workmen, who are beyond the control of "supply and demand."

We shall not comment on the grace with which the following passage comes from the organ of those who opposed Legislative interference in behalf of the factory children, women and young persons, as an adoption of the worst theories of the Communists:-

If insubordination and turbulence display themseves in the ranks of railway employees, government and the legis-lature must interfere, and the result will be one of two well that this fact should be thoroughly understood in the future agitation for Parliamentary Reform. Lord John, in 1850, is to us what our navy declared that they cannot preserve discipline without the power of arrest, of the lash, and of courts martial, which consider disobedience to a superior as mined opponent of every change that an almost capital crime. Several of the continental powers have placed their railways under military jurisdiction threatens, however remotely, to trench on the power, emoluments, patronage, or domination passengers is forthwith subjected to military punishment. Pleasant prospect for the working classes,

Upon this fact the Parliamentary Reformers | when Manchester shall rule Great Britain, as should, in future, base the whole of their COBDEN and BRIGHT once declared they were policy and agitation. Let the PREMIER and determined it should. When "supply and his Cabinet be recognised in their true charac- demand " fails to make them sufficiently subters as declared enemies to the enfranchisement servient to the millocracy and the plutocracy, of the people, and the demand that the House | "the power of arrest, of the lash, and of courts of Commons shall, in reality as in name, re- martial, which consider disobedience to superiors present their opinions, their wants, and their as almost a capital crime," are to be called in, nterests. Let the section of that House, which to subdue the rebellious labourers who dure now profess to sympathise with the movement dispute the right divine of capital to treat them for representative reform, forthwith formally as it pleases. Really this is a new revelation separate themselves from the herd of blind sup- of the tendencies of our "industrial developeporters of the Government, and take up an inde- | ment' which deserves the gravest attention pendent position as a party. They will hold the from the Proletarians of this country. It scales between the two factions, who merely means neither more nor less than this :- When shutting up every avenue by which that fight with each other for the privilege of plun- the semblance of freedom, which, under the knowledge might have been obtained dering the people, and they will make it im- name of wages, perpetuates slavery among the violently repressing every upheaving of the possible for either of them to retain power producing classes, fails to effect that object, vithout making large and substantial conces- the owners of capital will have no hesitation in sions to the popular will. A single Session of resorting to the more open form of chattel rations of a nation to their own base level. nonest, uncompromising, and high-principled slavery. As to the idea of Industry having any action, on the part of one hundred members, rights, that is Utopian, if not impious. "The would reduce both sections of the oligarchy to labourer is not entitled to his hire; " he is submission, and lay the foundation of a sound, not to be "first partaker of the fruits." He efficient, and equitable representative system. is to exist simply as a machine to produce This is the indispensable precursor of all wealth for the enjoyment of the privileged and other reforms-social, educational, or adminis- wealthy classes. If he can be brought to do trative. We take our stand on the great this by the apparently voluntary system of principle of manhood suffrage as the only just competition between himself and his brother and permanent basis on which such a reform helots, well and good. If not, then open, uncan be placed. With less than that we shall disguised force, and compulsion must be renever rest content, though we deprecate any sorted to The lash—the terrible discipline of monarch by playing off one class against obstruction being thrown in the way of those, courts martial, in which the mere fact of dis- another. who from policy, timidity, or honest convic- obedience to superiors may be punished by tion, are not prepared to go that length. We death-are weapons to which capital is preonly be maintained by the removal of every do not pretend to deny, that differences of opi- pared to have recourse, for the purpose of forcjust ground of dissatisfaction with the existing nion still prevail among the most conscientious ing its victims to their bitter, unrewarded, and

of public affairs, which is most inimical to the reform party. For our own part, we be- modern industrial system of concentration. peaceful and orderly progress. When great lieve that nothing is more easy than to de- There have not been wanting grave, thoughtchanges, founded in reason and justice, are re-monstrate the superiority in principle of the ful men, who, pondering deeply on its innate terror stricken flight of the disguised Mr. sisted until the public mind has become impa- People's Charter to all other plans of Parlia- tendencies, have declared that its only permamentary Reform ever proposed. But that nent result would be the degradation and slavery sense of the demonstrable superiority of very of the masses, and the ascendancy of an that document ought to make its advocates all-powerful moneyocracy; but they were deceeded by that of popular excitement, leading desirous of meeting the supporters of less cried as dreamy theorists, or denounced as seefficient measures in kindly and temperate ditious disturbers of our glorious commercial discussion, with a view of inducing them to system. Now, however, we have the avowal adopt what many already admit to be, in from the daily organ of the promoters of that through a considerable portion of the country system; and though it specially applies itself in the vain hope that he might create, or There are, however, anomalies connected to the case of the Engine Drivers on the find such an amount of popularity as to tocracy, towards the popular movement for with the present system upon which no dif- Eastern Counties line, there can be but little justify him in making a bold and forcible political enfranchisement, is certain to eventu- ferences exist, and which are condemned alike doubt, but were the exigency to arise the ca- effort to destroy the constitution he has sworn ate in such a struggle, unless the Whig Minis-try are replaced in time by an administration, representation a mockery of the name. Those ing the same kind of compulsion to workers of fate of his predecessor. If eighteen years capable of comprehending the actual state of are most marked in the inequality of the exist- all descriptions. In fact, the inference is inevi- quiet possession of power, aided by the impublic feeling, and of adopting their measures to its requirements. The questions which recent events have caused to engross all men's minds are those of civil rights recognized by the same footing as Manchester, Liverpool, the Tower Hamlets, Marylebone, Finsbury or the those of the British Causitation. nised by the theory of the British Constitution, Lambeth. A similar disproportion is followed hundred and ninety-nine out of every thouwhich provides that all men shall be equal in out even in the counties; and thus an insigni- sand have for their object the protection of shall last? He is pursuing the same policy of the eye of the law—rights not to be exchanged ficant minority of only one sixth of the elec- property. The physical, intellectual, or moral repression unwarned by the experience of the for charity. The determination to gain those toral body is enabled to return the majority welfare of the producer of that property, ob- past. The Press is muzzled, the right of rights is growing stronger among the working of the members of the House of Commons. tains scarcely the slightest recognition as public meeting and of association taken

It is just as well that we should be told this

a privileged class, of all offices in the state, as an almost inevitable sequence, too intelli- ing of that opening for labour in a very brief If any one occupation appeared at the pre-

feated that object for the time; but the peti- people in the Commons House of Parliament, mand fair terms, it certainly was the engine tions were renewed on the conclusion of the emanating from a constituency thus formed, drivers. It is comparatively a new one. war with NAPOLEON, during which a profil the curse of oligarchical domination, with all and the rapid extension of the railway sysgate expenditure had entailed a burden of its consequent extravagance, injustice, opprest tem within the last four or five years, in condebt upon the national industry unparalleled sion, and discontent will continue to afflict the junction with the peculiarly difficult and rein the history of the world—a burden, which nation. As husbands, fathers, sons, citizens, sponsible duties they have to perform. thirty-five years of peace, under oligarchial all honest men are bound, by the highest ties might fairly have led to the presumprule; has done nothing, or next to nothing, to of duty, the noblest aspirations of freemen, tion that the supply was under the diminish. In 1830, however, soon after the to unite for the accomplishment of this great demand. We are sorry to say, that judgexclusion of the elder branch of the Bourbons and paramount reform, and when so obtained, ling by the reports this week, such is not the from France, the necessity for an improved to apply its powers in the spirit of justice, to case. The Directors of the South Eastern ment of the representative system became so promote the welfare of the whole body politic, have apparently found little difficulty in filling the places of their late drivers. The Directors The leading measures which ought to be on the other lines have given them assistance with that blind and bigotted section, the coun- enacted by a People's Parliament, will form in a way which should give a salutary lesson to the working classes, and teach them to make their Unions national instead of local. However justifiable the strike was in its origin, we are afraid the drivers will be defeated, and that the process of plundering the workmen to pay dividends on the South Eastern, and other lines besides, will henceforth meet with but slight check or hindrance.

> The only way by which this state of things can be effectually met, is not by Labour attempting to combat Capital, but by commanding capital of its own to employ and reward itself; and, by making a little capital go a great way, by means of scientific combinations, direct exchanges and good management. If the Proletarian class are ever to render themselves independent of the capitalist class, it must be by means of mutual, industrial and commercial co-operation. Unless the labourers can combine to work for themselves, and to elevate themselves out of the thraldom of the wages system, their combinations not to work for employers will exercise no enduring influence. The sole, simple and effective cure, is the pacific reconstruction and assimilation of the interests of capital and labour upon equitable principles, for the general benefit. The labouring classes have all the materials for effecting this at their command. They want but the knowledge and the will to apply them rightly; and in the face of the industrial tyranny with which the Daily News threatens them, the sooner they acquire and apply such knowledge the better for themselves and the world.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The "old Fagin" of France has departed this life. A career of unusual length and extraordinary vicissitude terminated quietly in a country to whose hospitality he was frequently indebted for shelter in the course of his chequered life. A few years ago, he was cried up as the great man of the age, vaunted as the Napoleon of Peace, who, by what was called liberal, conservative, and constitutional means, was to lay the foundation of a new and lasting order of things in Europe. No terms of laudation were thought too extravagant for the man whom his courtiers denominated alterechoed the adulation of his servile flatterers; and a few years since, when he paid a royal visit to this country, the Press, almost without exception, joined in a chorus of compliment and eulogy absolutely stunning.

The three days of February, 1848, exposed

the real nature of the idol which had thus

been set up for public adoration, by those who lead the unthinking multitude. The splendid vestments in which they had robed it-the virtues they ascribed to it—were in a moment rudely stripped off, and the paltry character and dimensions of the cheat exposed to the gaze of the world. For eighteen years he was at the head of affairs in France, and, during that time, not one great or generous idea ever seems to have crossed his brain. His whole object was to convert the mighty resources of the country he ruled over into a means of aggrandising his own family. In the pursuit of this all-absorbing object, all methods were alike to him. Nothing was too mean, false, or hypocritical for adoption, so that it served the purpose of linking the Orleans family imperishably with the reigning dynasties of Europe. For this he equivocated, manœuvred, lied. At the very moment when his last intrigue in Spain seemed to have consummated his policy, the storm of retributiou burst forth and swept him from the throne, whose vast powers he had prostituted to the most sordid and selfish ends. He had weighed upon the country like a nightmare. Absorbed in his own miserable self-seeking, he knew nothing of the real condition, or of the wants and opinions of the people. Carefully fermenting elements of society-he and his servants imagined they had subdued the aspi-The constituency of the whole of France was a mercenary body of placemen, too few even for the places which a gigantic system of centralisation had placed at the disposal of the Court. Bribery, accompanied by a shameless want of principle on the part of high and low, connected with the state machinery, was the only motive power. Having no lofty principle to guide him-judging of all other men by his own standard—he sought to govern purely by

The Revolution of 1848 was the only just and natural termination of such a monstrous Governmental abortion as this. Had it been otherwise, men might have doubted the existence of a Providence and an Avenger, and an encouragement to other tyrants and tricksters on thrones, have been gathered from a triumphant career, which violated every principle that ought to guide those entrusted with SMITH, from the Tuileries, amidst the loathing contempt of a people, who would not condescend even to pursue him, was the most condign and appropriate conclusion of a reign, marked throughout by fraud, duplicity, meanness and selfishness.

out ont of sight. The would-be Emperor or Con- THE ROUTE OF MR. ERNEST JONES. principles of democracy, and being aware such can jury; afterwards, Mr. Pepper showed the connex- short time in order that he might avoid the patrol. And we have that faith in the patriotism and good not be accomplished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical The prosecutor complied, and he went to bed, leav- sense of our members, that we know they will sup- as the curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complished but by the destribution of these curious results with the spherodical the control complete the control complete the control contr eect ect by a coup de main will be an exceedingly hazardardous one. We will add our own, that even ff sif successful, it would be so for a very short iimeime. The bursting of the bubble Emperorhiphip would be still more speedy and striking lhathan the downfall of the throne of the citizen KinKing of 1830.

I It would be well if his descendants, and the oothother pretenders to a throne in France, would rrearealise this fact to their minds. Kingcraft in any Bhashape can never again take root in France. But lby by constant intrigues, and a lavish expenditure cof of money, it may occasionally be planted in san an alien soil, only to be uprooted by the revollutlutionary fervour of a courageous and determimined people. Far better would it be, if these prepretenders, great and small, would allow the fore me on my tour. peopeople of France to work out their own destintiny peacefully and progressively, unimpeded ERNEST C. JONES TO G. JULIAN by by their paltry struggles for power, and the dirdirty intrigues by which they disturb and unsetsettle a nation, they can never again subject perpermanently to their rule.

AAN UTOPIAN DREAM OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Eighteen hundred and fifty years ago the EEarth and goodwill towards men." The socecalled civilised world, since that time, has
professed itself Christians and yet the
professed itself Christians and yet the
cecalled civilised world, since that time, has
professed itself Christians and yet the
time, has
contrary, I perceived a steady resolution to
uphold the rights of the people, irrespective of
that profession has never at any period of
the valuable invention. Here defendant and his wife
modify them. Remember, then, the 14th October,
had comfortable quarters, by way of board, money tl that profession, has never, at any period of C Christian history, been known in Christendom. E Even now, in the middle of the nineteenth escentury, after the lapse of nearly 2,000 years, when an attempt is made to persuade nations t to lay down their weapons of war, and t try to settle their disputes like rational above. I beings, by argument and arbitration, t the thing appears to all the orthodox corgans of opinion so supremely ridiculous, visionary, and Utopian, that they join in a sort of derisive scorn and laughter at the 1 fanatics who believe such a thing within the verge of probability. The greatest defenders of Church and State—the loudest boasters of of respect to a man whom I consider an unour blessed Christianity are amongst the most compromising democrat, and whom I honour virulent assailants of the Quixotic knight er- as a conscientious friend. I remain, rants who annually wend their way to a central assembly, to denounce the horrors and the wickedness of war. In all this there is a practical infidelity of the very worst description. Either the doctrines of CHRIST were given for the practical guidance of men and communities, or they were not. In the latter case, Christianity is a mere useless abstracits precepts. To tell us that this generation, and another and another, must pass away, the Old Friends' Society, and other clubs, labour in mines is amply sufficient, and enough to before men are likely to act on the first prin-ciples of the faith they profess, is a wholesale of the deceased; the banner of the "Emmet indictment against all the churches and cha-Brigade," with the motto, "What is life working and regulating the mines and collieries of that no one can understand its teachers?

"By its fruits shall ve know them." side we turn we look in vain for them. Men with arms in their hands, with the wild hatred good, and to look upon all men as brothers. and baleful passions of savages in their hearts, stand ready to slaughter and destroy each order to Clerkenwell Green. other, whenever the caprice of rulers or of popular excitement, "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Our Christianity is a cheat, our civilisation a sham. We have varnished over the barbarian with a thin coating of conventional decorum, but at bottom he is as untamed, as bloodthirsty, and as little imbued with the true spirit of brotherhood as ever.

Far from decrying those who are now en-

deavouring to disseminate a humaner and a more rational spirit in society, as being before their age, we hail their labours as the advent of a higher and nobler civilisation. Long and ardnons may be the path towards the consummation they have in view, but the goal must be reached at last. It is in the nature union, as would ultimately burst the chains which and reached Welverhampton, a distance of six of things that thought and opinion must pre- have so long enthralled us, and stand forth as an miles, at ten minutes past three. cede action. The advocates of international insulted but intelligent people; proclaiming to the arbitration have linked their movement with regeneration of the social and political at the Tiger Inn, Stafford-street.

Large meetings have also be the highest faculties of humanity, and with the progressive developement of nations. In nature of man is cultivated, so will society, ward and assist in the good work of human redempcollectively, turn away, with instinctive abhorrence, from the butcheries now perpetrated. The waste of public money, of reproductive who have so long and ardently struggled for the repower, caused by the maintenance of warlike demption of our country. armaments, will be seen in their true light as the most lamentable and most demoralising influence that could possibly be employed to corrupt, debase and poison society.

Would we, therefore, at present, recommend that the oppressed should allow themselves. tamely, to be ridden over by their oppressors? No. While the world is governed by force and fraud it must, to some extent, be met savage system, and to disarm hostile nations, by the only effective method-namely, by convincing the judgment, and enlisting the sympathies of man in favour of a national, humane and peaceable system of international Andrew Hardie, a young and enthusiastic Scotsman, arbitration.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK, ENDING THURSDAY, August, 291H 1850.

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY Received by W. RIDER.—Selby, per W. Mitchell 4s 3d— Messrs, Mitchell, Wood, and Barnett, Darenth Mill, near Dartford 2s 6d—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 7s 3d—W. Favil. Crewe 6d—J. Parker, Lancas er 1s 6d—F Lever, Sheffield 6d—E. Addy, Sheffield 6d—Mr. O'Connor has received from Mr. Yule, Szeffield 36—Mr. Hill, Sheffield 2s. Received at LAND OFFICE-J. Drew 1s-W. Grove 2s-H.

Carrer 66—T. Wolford 66—J. F., Oldham Cd—J. Grose 6d —W. Russell 2s—J. Cadd 1s—R. King 1s—J. Donoldson 6d —S. Love 6d—Samuel Love 6d—T. Love 6d—Mr. Dinham Received by W. Rider 1 2 0

.. £2 4 0

THE HORESTY FUND.

Received by W. Rider. - J. Fauldes, Dunfermline 1s 6d Leeds, collected at Mr. Wray's Cofice-house, Briggate 11— Horton, near Bradford, per J. Smyth 48 3d—Stocksmoor, near Huddersfield, per J. Stephenson 11. AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER

AGHATION FOR THE CHARTER.

Received by John Annorr.—Thame, per J. Howlett 25—
Collected at John-street 13s 3.1—Bloomsbury, per W. H.
Cottle Is 6d—A Red Un, Ipswich 1s—Collection and Cards
at the Temperance Hall. Broadway It 5s 54d—a Friend
Is 6d—St. Pancras Locality, per J. Wilkin 5s—Westminster, per J. Grassby 2s—W. Reynolds, per C. Murray
Is—A. Faires, per C. Murray Is—Lin.chouse, per Mr. Brane
14s—Total 37 8 § d.

FOR MR. E. JONES. Received by W. Riden.—Radcliffe Bridge, per R. Hamer s 6d.—N. C., Radcliffe Bridge, per R. Hamer Is. FOR DR. M'DOUALL.

Received by W. Rider.—Radeliffe Bridge, per R. Hame FOR MRS. LACEY. Received by W. Rider.-Messrs. Norman, Christersen Dodd, Salt, and Cooper, Ventnor, Isle of Wight 2s 6d—C. W., Stalybridge 1s—R. B., Stalybridge 1s.—Heceived by John Arnott.—Manchester, per G. J. Mantle (first subscription) 10s—Manchester, per G. J. Mantle (second subscription) 2s 2½d—Glube and Friends, per R. Perry 6s 2d—6 Hone' 1s—H. Livesay. Landroot 6d—Stocknort, per G. 1

"Hope' Is—H. Livesay, I andpoot 6d—Stockport, per G. J. Mantle 2s 54d.—Received at LAND OFFICE—Mr. Watson 2s 6d—G. W. Thomas 6d. FOR POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by W. Rider.-W. C., Radeliffe Bridge, per R TRACT FUND.

Received by John Arnott.—Limehouse, per Mr. Johnstone 2s—Brighton, per W. Kent 3s 2d—a Friend, John street 1s.—J. Howlett, Thame 1s South London Hall, per E Miles 3s 2d.—Limehouse, per Mr. Brane 2s.

THE FIRST emigrant ship from Birkenhead left

Leicester, on Monday, the 2nd.

Derby, Tuesday, the 3rd. Northampton, Wednesday, the 4th, and Thursday, the 5th. Loughboro', Friday, the 5th. Sutton-in-Ashfield, Saturday, the 7th. Nottingham, Sunday, the 8th.

Sheffield, Monday, the 9th. Rotherham, Tuesday, the 10th. Further dates will be given next week.

All letters for Mr. Jones to be forwarded to 62, Queen's road, Bayswater, London. As I decline practice, I beg especially to request that no legal business may be brought be-

HARNEY.

from weakness, as it was distinct from rash. at Newcastle-on-Tyne. ness. I was much in your company on the

evening of the 9th of April, 1848, and your demeanour on that occasion still further confirms me in the opinion I have expressed Though myself utterly eschewing all participation in those sectional movements and

party bickerings, which so often distract the Association is progressing in this important district, present, he regretted to say, he was without means popular mind, and looking with prefound con-tempt and defiance on such attacks, whether directed against myself, or against others, I directed against myself, or against others, I last at Long Acres, Stafford-street, Walsal, which have felt it my duty to pay the above tribute was well attended. The following resolutions will llow long have you resided there? Defendant

My Dear Harney, Yours very faithfully, ERNEST JONES.

FUNERAL OF THE VETERAN SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

On Sunday last the remains of this welltion and costly absurdity, of which it will be known veteran reformer was interred in the best to get quit as soon as possible; in the City-road Burial-ground. The procession laborious and dangerous nature of the employment make a reasonable offer, the learned Judge ordered prices that he and his friends have been giving for former, not a day should be lost in acting upon left Clerkenwell-green at three o'clock, con- of miners, shut out from the light of day in the him to be committed to prison for fourteen days. sisting of his friends and brother Chartists; pels that have existed—that now exist. Why without Liberty" surmounted the grave. should we continue to pay millions annually Mr. Thomas Brown delivered an address to our children." for teaching a religion which is either imprac- over the deceased, showing the principal ticable in itself, or which is so badly taught events of his long life, and highly com- the miners of this important district that their mameuded the liberality of the shoemakers nifold evils and grievances should be made known in keeping him above want. Mr. Brown and represented in the forthcoming Miners' National

Surely 1850 years is long enough time to have urged the necessity of union in order to the 14th of October, and following days, consegathered a crop of Christian meekness and carry out the object for which their friend quently this meeting hereby elect Mr. William wisdom. Where are the fruits? On whatever so nobly struggled, and concluded by saying Danniells, as a fit and proper person to represent that the religion of the deceased was to do the miners of South Staffordshire at the aforesaid The procession then returned in the same

> MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFU-SION OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL KNOW-

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY. The time has now arrived when we deem it our duty thus publicly to address you on a question of and condition, but has drawn up his ez parte report the most vital importance-viz., The salvation of from the statements of masters, butties, doggies, the working classes of this country.

In thus addressing you, we hope it will not be considered presumptuous on our part, in endeavouring to unite the disorganised, though interested portion of the country; for being imbued with the principles of democracy, we consider it necessary to delegates, speakers, &c., and the progress of the do everything in our power to bring about such a meeting. The pigeon left Walsal at three o'clock.

MEN OF THE FUTURE,-To you in particular we proportion as the intellectual and moral would at this time address ourselves, to come for- Green Lane, Blackenhall, Catchem's Corner, Dargeneration, were we not to accelerate the exertions of the senior portions of the democratic ranks, mixers.

This is no new movement; its principles have rable, who have shed their blood in defence of the liberty of their unfortunate countries, and sacrificed which ultimately must prevail.

It may perhaps not be out of place here to menyet assisted in any popular movement for the regesence and support the exertions of men who had benobly sacrificed his life in behalf of the unfortunate and downtrodded masses of misgoverned Ireland. devotion to the holy cause of democracy. These principles have now been made easy to understand, through the exertions of men who have nobly strug-

yet speaketh: for "Their spirits wrapt the duskie mountain, Their memories sparkles in the fountain, The meanest rill, the mightiest river,

Rolls mingling with their fame for ever." But despair not, for the time has gone by for go vernments to try their hands at such bloody work agrin. The people are growing intelligent, and steadily advancing, step by step; and it now only requires one energetic effort to arrive at our des-

" Liberty two blasts has blown, Which still in Europe's ears do ring, And at the third each tottering throne

Union is strength, and it is a well-known fact, that nothing strikes more terror into the hearts of our oppressors, than a firm though calm and digni-

the social and political questions of the day,

"And breath'n on the dark oppressors. The lightning of your ire, And see the foul enslaver Beneath thy frown expire.'

THOMAS SMITH, President; JAMES COCHRAN,

quently entitled to their share in the government of the country, we, the members of the Renfrewshire roung Men's Association for the Diffusion of Social and Political Knowledge, hereby bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to use every means in our power for the attainment of that object. Being throughout the country, on social and political subtractive of the mest attractive as an expert pickpocket since 1840, in which year any acts of his waited come to our knowledge which is a lecture illustrative of the fiery ordeal, and the save irrection to the savours of oppression or tyranny.

At the same time we hold that a struggle of this is a lecture illustrative of the fiery ordeal, and the proper level by means of a stationary steamble and Political Knowledge, hereby bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to use every means in our power for the attainment of that object. Being throughout the country, on social and political subtractive as an expert pickpocket since 1840, in which year any acts of his waiter convicted.

DESERTION. AND ROBBERY BY A SOLDIER.—Richard Jennings, 24, a private in the first battalion of the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble that a struggle of this is a lecture illustrative of the fiery ordeal.

At the same time we hold that a struggle of this is a lecture illustrative of the fiery ordeal.

The professor treats the subject in a philosophic decided in the case is this:—Is Mr. Perry and his friends to be permitted to lord it at their own peculiar which the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the proper level by neans of a stationary steamble the prop that place on Tuesday. Buenos Ayres was the jects, and being desirous of a union, for the pur-destination.

The red introduct the country, on social and political sub-tically an imitation of the hery order. The red introduction of the hery orde

at Mountsorrel, on Sunday, the 1st of Septem- sale of demodratic journals, and by the principles at Mountsorrel, on Sunday, the 1st of Septem-

Andrew Paul, Barrhead, John Wood, Elderslie, John Wilson, Johnstone, and the Corresponding Secretary, Storie-street, Paisley, will give any information on the subject. W. DOBBLE, Sec.

> FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Miners' Conference, the delegates of Northumberland and Durham at their meeting, on Saturday last, agreed to meet the wishes of those districts by appointing the meeting of Conference for the 14th of October next, instead of September 16th, as pre-viously announced. Each mining locality will therefore notice the alteration, and by forwarding their address, a copy of the printed programme will be

Brother Miners, - From the communications which have been received from Scotland, Wales, and My Dear Harney,—In perusing the file of the Northern Star newspaper published during my imprisonment, I find an attack made on you by Mr. Thomas Clark, in your reply to which you mention my name. Had you not done so I should equally have felt it my duty to state that, during the long and exciting neriod from the meeting of the National Con-MY DEAR HARNEY, - In perusing the file of the different mining districts in England, it is quite bibirth of the Founder of Christianity was heheralded, by the announcement of "Peace on EEarth and goodwill towards men." The so-

Yours, in the good cause, M. Jude, Secretary.
P.S.—In next week's Star further particulars will be communicated

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.

We are glad to learn that the Miners' National and about the mines and collieries.

A public out-door meeting was held on Monday show the objects and spirit of the meeting. Mr. S. Darnal, grocer, &c., presided; and the resolutions, which were passed unanimously, were moved and

labour is by uniting together in one holy band of difficulty in paying this poor man the whole of the submit to their conquerors, who used their victory brotherhood for mutual protection; therefore this debt and costs at once. Defendant: Although, I meeting pledges itself to cling to and support the must say the plaintiff's claim is a very just one, Miners' National Association, and will endeavour to cannot pay him anything at present; I have no obpersuade our brother workmen to do so likewise." "That this meeting consider that owing to the

dreary caverns of the earth, and surrounded by o our children.

"That we consider it essential to the welfare of Conference, to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Conference, and that a levy be laid by the district

delegate meeting to meet the necessary expenses." "That we condemn in the most emphatic manner the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Tremenhere, in issuing his false and one-sided "Report on the state and condition of the Miners of South Staffordshire;' such report being a tissue of insulting falsehoods and misrepresentations, and that a vote of censure our lecturer, Mr. W. Daniells, be requested to answer and expose the said infamous report, as he South Staffordshire, to learn from us our true state parsons, and other interested parties, the working miners having never been consulted."

up, with a note tied to its leg, in order to let the Wolverhampton friends know of the arrival of the A district delegate meeting was afterwards held

During the meeting a carrier pigeon was thrown

Dudley (Mr. S. Cook, draper, in the chair), Wolverhampton, Bilston, Portobello, Wednesfield-heath, laston, &c., &c., and resolutions similar to the dressed by Mr. W. Daniells and other friends of the

Bublic Amusements.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. A new drama of intense interest, by the author their lives in honour of the great and glorious cause of the Haymakers, entitled the Grape Girl of Madrid, and Mary Blane, a melo-drama, in which Mr. II Smith and his dogs Hofer and Bruin appear, form tion a few of the causes which have hitherto re- the chief attractions at this theatre. The Grape aged 20, were indicted for having stolen a silver to any satisfactory conclusion by these means. tarded the onward march of democracy. It is a Girl, from its intrinsic merit, and the plaudits lamentable fact, that the young men have never as | nightly bestowed on its representation, promises fair to have a good run. The plot turns upon the with its own weapons. But all honour and neration of the human family. A few have, at jealeusly of John de Morisco, chief judge of the clothes, in St. James's Park, "on the look out" in success to those who seek to put an end to the times, stepped forward, and cheered by their pre- supreme council of Castile, who is the husband of Toledo, who, through the villany of Isadore Braganza, was accused of piracy, and sentenced by John de Morisco to outlawry. Paul, however, braves innumerable dangers to gain an interview is the heir of John, rouses his jealousy, and makes him witness the meeting of the lovers. They are. surprised, Paul secrets himself in the oratory, which Horse Guards. They passed through into Whitegled in spite of every obstacle that was thrown in closed for ever by the jealous husband, that the untheir path. Men who, by their continuous study fortunate lover might die of starvation. John himand advocacy of democracy, hastened themselves self keeps guard. He is discovered asleep, and in a position to command a full view of their operative of heavy principle of honour and syminto a premature grave. But though dead they. Constanza enters in a state of somnambulism. All tions. Henry tried the pockets of several perpathy, to cherish, succour, and support their brethe jealous Spaniard. He taxes Constanza with her supposed perfidy, relates a tale of revenge pertrait decorates the apartment, and vows he would not believe her innocence if the spirit of his ancestor desire, as warnings of his own death on the scafhe might obtain possession of his estates, orders would subject him to a charge of treason, and for this and his other crimes he is doomed to be befied determination to regain our lost though inalien- headed. The spirit makes its last appearance in over his shoulder, and laid hold of his hand with nion, that all the ingenuity of Mr. Perry's lawyer, dogs closed the evening's entertainments.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. WILLIAM DOBBIE, Secretary.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Believing that all men are brethren, and consenently entitled to their share in the government of lectures daily delivered. One of the most attractive last an expert nick pocket since 1840 in which come to our knowledge and instructed by the admirable as an expert nick pocket since 1840 in which come to our knowledge and instructed by the admirable as an expert nick pocket since 1840 in which come to our knowledge and instructed by the admirable as an expert nick pocket since 1840 in which come to our knowledge.

SUPERSEDED.—Some months ago operations were in progress at the Blackhill Locks, be so; and we assure him and his lawyer that we on the Forth and Clyde Canal, to do away with the waste of time attendant on so tedious and company acts of his which come to our knowledge.

Ernest Jones will attend the camp meeting tracts, public meetings, lectures, enforcing the sale of democratic journals, and by the principles of fraternity, bring in the remote and heretofore in active districts of the county.

Indicate the camp meeting tracts, public meetings, lectures, enforcing the state of bodies, and after preparing his hands with ing the prisoner, who was an entire stranger to him, but not to a person with whom he lived, asleep upon the Central Committee as long as the enduadmirable freezing apparatus, invented by Mr. The next morning he was met in Black-active districts of the county.

Masters's of Regard street, he districts of the county will supering his hands with ing the prisoner, who was an entire stranger to him, but not to a person with whom he lived, asleep upon the central Committee as long as the enduadmirable freezing apparatus, invented by Mr. the floor. The next morning he was met in Black-active districts of the county.

CLERKENWELL COUNTY COURT.

THE LONDON PATENT TOBACCO PIPE BUBBLE COMPANY AGAIN. SHAW U. SKERTCHLY.

FRIDAY, August 16th.—The plaintiff, who is a ery poor man, stated that he obtained a verdict gainst the defendant on the 28th of last June, when the judge considering the plaintiff had been badly used by the defendant, made an order for the amount of the debt—£20, together with full costs—to be paid on the 8th of July. This order, however, the defendant paid no attention to, thereby putting the plaintiff to further expense and trouble in taking out a judgment summons. Plain-tiff now begged the judge to make out an immetained money from, leading them to suppose he would make their fortunes. Amongst the names was a young man at Leicester, named Gilbert, whom he completely ruined; also a Mr. Charles had comfortable quarters, hy way of board, money and lodging for twelve months, and left poor Billings a ruined man, Another man, named Cotton, was induced to part with the whole of his means, in consequence o idefendant's representations, and is now also completely runed The company has already been exposed at Guildhall Police Court, before Alderman Hooper, by Mr. Dixon, solicitor to the Trade Protection Society. The defendant, in answer to the Judge, as to his means stated, at where not less than 34,000 persons are employed in of any kind whatever, but would pay the amount of the debt and costs in three months, when he expected £300.—Judge: Where do you reside? Defendant: At 18, Lower Islington terrace.—Judge: Since April last .- Judge: What rent do you pay? Defendant: Fifteen shillings per week .- Judge and others, and were supported at great length by Defendant : About the same-fifteen skillings per Mr. Wm. Daniells, the miners' agent.

"That this meeting considers that the only safe and efficient way by which miners can protect their sir.—Judge: Well, if that be so, you can have no

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Norton, 14, were indicted for having stolen a hand- tion, their connexion with the National Association, minster House of Correction, said that the prisoner their claims, they could not do otherwise; and, month he had two days and a whipping; on employers as to the men. It was urged, and with (Mr. Tremenhere) has never visited the miners of ber in that year he was committed for ten days; higher than their neighbours; and yet neither of committed for one month and was whipped; on amount paid by their competitors and neighbours; and on that same day the prisoner was detected at tained without difficulty. The Central Committee his old business, pocket-picking; he was taken be pledged itself to those gentlemen, and to the men, present charge. Nothing was known of the other equal and equitable footing. mary conviction and flogging of young thieves. He and approval. was a fit object for Parkhurst. The sentence upon | him was that he be transported for seven years, and I tained; from three of the others a series of tricky, above were passed. These meetings have been ad- upon Norton that he be kept to hard labour for six evasive excuses; and from the sixth (Mr. Feaucomb)

KEEPING A LAY STALL .-- Henry Tame, a dust contractor, one of the parties indicted for keeping a meanour which could incite in the minds of those common nuisance (collections of dust and refuse), on the bank of the Regent's Canal, at Paddington, contempt. After a protracted negotiation, consurrendered according to arrangement, and pleaded ducted by the deputation with much patience-and guilty.—The defendant entered into recognisances Mr. Perry admits, great judgment and proper feel-

and gave sureties to come up for judgment with the ing—a conference of masters and men was obtained other defendants in October. AN EXPERT PICKPOCKET .- John Henry, aged 20, William Walker, aged 16, and Frederick Wright, the perfect impracticability of bringing the matter watch, of the value of £10, the property of Thomas Loake, from his person. On the 15th inst. Police- failed, from the ungenial and perfectly-impracti constable Reeve, A 424, was on duty in plain cable character of those engaged in it. Constanza. His rival in her affections was Paul of go to prorogue Parliament, and he paid great atten- faith in the glorious principles of conciliation, they them try the pockets of several individuals. He ployers to do justice to their men. In vain. There tollowed them up to Buckingham Palace, where are dispositions that will rather break than bend. but unsuccessfully; and, after briefly consulting together, they retraced their steps towards the cessfulnegotiation. having no outlet but the door, it is ordered to be | hall, by the Canteen, and took their station in front | again failed, the men have no remedy left but that of the Banquet House, where the officer, knowing of combined and individual resistance; and the the skill of Henry as a pickpocket, placed himself that occurs after this is supposed to be dreamt by sons standing in the crowd, and at length he fixed thren struggling for their rights, so long as their upon the prosecutor, whose watch he carefully lifted measures are conceived and acted on in a legal and out of his waistcoat pocket; finding it was strongly | constitutional spirit. descended from the frame and proclaimed it. The more favourable opportunity, when the crush was have strave to avoid the position which Mr. Perry spirit descends from the picture, and dooms him to greater. Presently there was some crowding at and his friends and ourselves are placed in. murder three persons, whose deaths he would least that spot, and he then again slipped the watch understand, from a report we have received of an from the pocket, but as the crush lasted but for a examination, which took place before the magis fold. The first victim is the carpenter who entombed | moment, he had not time to unscrew the swivel, | trates of Wolverhampton, that Mr. Perry, or his the outlaw-next the child of Claude, a peasant- and then for the second time he returned the watch lawyer, is extremely desirous o fixing upon us a and, lastly, Maremina, the grape girl. Isidore to the prosecutor's waistcoat pocket. As the case of libel. We are perfectly cognisant of the bent upon the destruction of John de Morisco, that royal cortege emerged from the Horse Guards, extreme ingenuity of lawyers, especially country there was a great rush, and availing himself of that ones, and we are also aware from Mr. Perry's forged papers to be placed in his chest, which opportunity, Henry for the third time drew the own statement, that he himself has some preten-

able right to our share in the government of the the condemned cell of its victim, where the lesson is the watch in it. The prosecutor then became and his own amateur assistance, cannot fix upon us ountry.

PROLETARIANS,—Arise, look after your interests.

read, the story told. Constanza's innocence is ashis property, and he called "police" lustily. The whole course of our proceedings have been of ousy and revenge. In his agony Morisco declares officer said it was all right, that he was an officer, an opposite character. We have left open the door cient to establish made rapid strides on the continent of Europe, and it must all be a dream. "This to dispel it"—The but the prosecutor suspecting, from his not being of reconciliation, even to some extent, to the dahas already made a strong impression on the public dungeon disappears, and the first scene is again in uniform, that he was one of the gang, declined mage of our characters amongst our members. Why mind of this country. The evil of competition is presented. All his victims are alive, he believes displaying itself more and more every day; and by one energetic effort, it may now be made to number among the things that were.

In conclusion, we would call upon the assistance of all true patriots, to arouse the young men of concentration and presented. All his victims are alive, ne peneres are alive, ne peneres.

In conclusion, we would call upon the assistance of all true patriots, to arouse the young men of coverheard the plot, and by her hand the villain falls.

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Of all true patriots are conduct.—The jury returned a sion. Mr. Perry and his friends have an undoubted overheard the plot, and by her hand the villain falls. their respective districts, to come forward and as- Such is the brief outline of the plot, which is verdict of Guilty in respect of Henry and Walker, right to obtain men wherever they can find them, sist us in this glorious and gigantic attempt to work heightened by many interesting and laughable in- and Acquitted Wright.—Lockyer, one of the officers but we have, on our part, an equal right to caution out the redemption of the toiling millions of this cidents. The piece is well got up, the characters great nation, and not have the stigma resting upon excellently represented, and the acting of Mr. E. victions against Henry, whom he described as one Mr. Perry holds out to them. We have denonneed, this age, that we lived and died willing slaves. Let Green and Mrs. C. Boyce, as Paul and Maremnia, of the eleverest pickpockets of the day. The last and will continue to denounce, the measures by us unite heart and soul to enlighten the public on received the hearty applause of a crowded house, sentence imposed upon him was one year's hard la which Mr. Perry seeks to fill his shops. It is neither The clever performance of Mr. H. Smith and his bour, and that was by this court.—Mr. Witham bonourable nor moral to entice men by bribes of dogs closed the evening's entertainments. racter as Henry, whom he sentenced to be trans- into debt by accepting of his paltry £5 loans, to bind portee for ten years; and Walker was sentenced to themselves to his chariot wheels. We conceive these six months hard labour.-It was stated that the measures to be utterly unworthy of any man of ho-HOMAS SMITH, President; James Cochran, TreaWas Smith, President; James Cochran, TreaWas Langham. His father nourable mind. The Tin-Plate Workers of Wolverwas a respectable builder, and at his death left him hampton have been forced into a struggle which we

The month of the property of the sail of the

Masters's, of Regent-street; he dipped his hands into boiling water, and afterwards into of fusible metals was also pointed out and explained by the learned professor, who said he had no doubt that this course had been frequently followed by conjurors when they pretended to swallow melted lead, &c.

The next morning he was met in Black-frians-road by a police officer, whose suspicions were frians-road by a police officer, whose suspicions were friends and cap produced, and he went up to him and asked him what regiment he belonged to. The prisoner denied that he belonged to any regiment, and asserted that he had been legal opinion upon them, and we can promise Mr. Perry has several men bound to him, as he excited by the circumstance of his having on military trousers and the coat and cap produced, and he went up to him and asked him what regiment he belonged to. The prisoner denied that he belonged to any regiment, and asserted that he had been legal opinion upon them, and we can promise Mr. Perry that all our proceedings will be conducted upon perfectly legal principles. as he could not produce any papers to show that this was so, the officer arrested him and lodged him in a station-house, soon after which he ascer-tained who and what he was, and that the coat and bonds; but to his proteges—R. Perry, Thuston, and cap he had on had been stolen from the prosecutor, the gentle Fearncombe—this can scarcely apply; and that the prisoner's military coat, cape, belt, dc., were left at the prosecutor's house. When be dislike it, we assure him that the book is, and will fore the magistrate the prisoner said, "I took them with the intention of deserting, and I hope I shall be transported, for I shall never do any more good in England."—The prisoner then pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

> NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President. Established 1845.

> > "FIAT JUSTITIA."

"If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves to raise or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at."

The question which above all others absorbs the nterest and attention of the Central Committee, is unquestionably the case of the tin plate workers of Wolverhampton. It is a question which assumes an importance from many very peculiar circumstances ttending it, which it would not possess from merely the numbers whose best interests are involved in the favourable or unfavourable issue of the struggle. And yet the interests of one hundred and fifty good and staunch members of this movement, is of itself sufficient to justify the Central Committee in any and every proceeding they may deem necessary to protect these men from the most unreasonable and unwarrantable exactions

of their employers. Seven years ago a struggle took place for the same object as the present. Upon that occasion as upon this, Mr. E. Perry was the prominent and unscrululous leader of the employers. Then, as now, his little army of bond slaves were brought into play to illustrate, we presume, the intensity and purity of his free-trade principles. Many of these poor dupes fairly snapt asunder the chains that bound them, reckless of the consequences of which were passed unanimously, were moved and seconded by Messrs. E. Kinsey, of Wolverhampton; Islington - terrace? Defendant: At Claremont. P. A. James, of Dudley; J. Cordial, of Walsall, and others, and were supported at great length by Defendant: About the same form. by the badness of trade, by their own ignorance, they were placed hors de combat, and compelled to like all conquerors, by rivetting closer the chains which bound their victims. Mr. Perry now says jection to pay £2 per month. This the plaintiff re-fused to agree too, and the defendant refusing to the last seven years ?- from twenty to fifty per cent. under the market price o that and a dother towns where the tin trade assumes the character of

> To this injustice (we might have used a stronger The August general adjourned session of the and a truer term) his victims have not consented. peace for the County of Middlesex commenced on but been forced to submit, constantly looking for-Tuesday morning, at the Sessions-house, Clerken-ward to an opportunity of bursting their bonds, the learned assistat judge, Mr. Serjeant Adams.
>
> | Mr. Bryan, late foreman to Mr. E. Perry, stated:
>
> —That the words "William Wentworth," his mark, and the signature was his handwriting, but he country, and in the town of Wolverhampton Picking Pockers.-John Durkin, 14, and James in particular, their own improved local organisakerchief from the person of Henry Arms. - Durkin whose almost uniform successes in similar cases pleaded guilty, and the evidence given against the seemed almost to guarantee to them the power and other prisoner, clearly established the case. The means of obtaining the long wished-for relief, were offence was committed in St. James's park, on the circumstances which naturally led them to again occasion of her Majesty's state procession to the take the field. The Centra Committee were applied New Palace at Westminster, for the purpose of to, a statement of their position rendered, and the proroguing parliament on the 15th inst.—Norton assistance of the National Association invoked in was found Guilty.-Lockyer, an officer of the West- their behalf. The Central Committee recognise was well known at that establishment. On the 19th after dealing successfully with some individual comof May, 1848, he was committed for two days and a plaint, they found that the anomalous position of whipping; on the 4th of June in that year he had the Wolverhampton tin trade was as much a source four days and a whipping; on the 22nd of that of annoyance—aye, of injustice—to a portion of the the 3rd of the succeeding July he was again com- great truth, that it was monstrously unjust to the mitted for fourteen days and a whipping; on 9th masters employing in the aggregate one half of the March, 1849, he was committed for three months, whole number of men in that trade of the town, to and he was again whipped; on the 10th of Novem- expect them to continue a rate of wages so much on the 29th of that month he was committed for a these most respectable gentlemen complained of the request a reasonable one and the case was acmonth; on the 6th of April, 1850, he was again the wages they paid, except in relation to the lesser the 11th of May, after he had been discharged but indeed, one of them fairly volunteered an opinion, five days, he was committed for two months. That that in the present state of the markets an advance term of imprisonment expired on the 11th of July, of ten per cent. upon the selling price could be obfore a magistrate, who committed him for a month to give their best assistance in any effort they could with a whipping. He was liberated on the 11th in- make to obtain a book of prices for the town, which stant, and on the 15th was apprehended on the would place all parties—masters and men—upon an

prisoner.—Mr. Witham said it would be idle to sup- In furtherance of this, a book was drawn up by ose that any good could be done with the boy a committee of men chosen from each factory, and Durkin, by sentencing him to imprisonment. He copies of this book presented to each of the principal was an apt illustration of the effects of the sum-masters, and left with them for their examination

From two a prompt and decisive answer was ob Conference, subsequently held, a bearing and dewho witnessed them no feelings but of pity and -held two sittings—and finally broke up, with a thorough conviction on the minds of all present of

The principle of mediation in this case signally

The Central Committee were then called upon to the crowd that had assembled to see her Majesty support a different line of action. But, true to their tion to the movements of the prisoners, knowing were loth to unsheath the sword of antagonism, and Henry to belong to the swell mob, and having seen again streve to win over, rather than force, the emseveral attempts upon pockets were made by them, More then one sample of this stubborn rugged species have displayed themselves in this unsuc-

This last attempt to reconcile differences having

fastened to a chain, and that he could not at that | We have run over this resume of the principal moment disconnect it, he very dexterously re- events and phases of the affair for the purpose of placed it in the prosecutor's pocket, to await a showing how carnestly the Central Committee watch from the pocket, and was in the act of sions to great skill as an amateur lawyer. It may breaking it from the chain, when the officer reached be so; but we venture to state our deliberate opi-

surer; William Cameron, Cor. Secretary; this highly popular Institution, which abounds in considerable property, which, however he very soon would gladly have prevented, but it did not please

upon perfectly legal principles.

As far as he personally is concerned, perhaps be, the book in Wolverhampton from this time forth. As for his lawyer's flourish about libel, we simply despise and laugh at it. We can heat him without libeling him, and place him and his lawyer at defiance. WM. PERL, Sec.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.-IMPORTANT DECISION.

WOLVERHAMPTON .- It may be necessary to state that a strike for an equilization of wages has taken place in this town. Edward Perry is one of the argest manufacturers in the trade, and, from all ppearances, he is determined not to accede to the desires of the workmen, but to compel them to submit to his terms, under various pretences; one of which is, to take advantage of agreements that have been drawn up years ago, and kept in his desk to be used against the men when he feels disposed, unless they will conform to his wishes and desires; but, as the particulars will be found in the evidence, we direct the careful attention of working-men to t, and leave the case for comment to a future oc-

WOLVERHAMPTON POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY Aug. 21 .- Magistrates in attenlance : Messrs. Leigh (stipendiary magistrate,) and

WILLIAM WENTWORTH (a tinplate worker,) was charged by Edward Perry with absenting himself from his employment contrary to the terms of a written engagement which he had entered into.

Mr. H. Underhill appeared to prosecute, and Mr. FLERTWOOD to defend the accused.

It appeared a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Wentworth, signed by J. Barker, Esq., and, that the defendant had been brought up under it, and liberated on the undertaking of Mr. Fleetwood, that he should appear when necessary. Some discussion took place as to the power of any other justice than the one issuing the warrant to hear the case; but the question was decided by the original warrant being withdrawn by the con-sent of both parties, and a fresh warrant issued

Mr. Undernill read the agreement between Perry and the defendant, by which Wentworth appeared to have hired himself for five years, from the 7th of August, 1847, and not to leave without giving notice. He (Mr. Underhill) in the event of the bench considering the charge proved, had been in-structed to press for a committal, on the ground that the men, who were bound together in a society, of which he should prove the defendant to be a member, had induced apprentices, as well as other men, to absent themselves from Mr. Perry's employ. Three articles had appeared in the Northern Star newspaper, doubtless inserted at the instance o : the society, (who were connected with the National Association, whose executive committee was sitting in London,) in which Mr. Perry was egregiously libelled.

Mr. BRYAN, late foreman to Mr. E. Perry, stated: circumstances attending the execution of the agreesay if the agreement was read over to Wentworth, was read or signed. Wentworth was an apprentice to Mr. Perry, and he never knew that gentleman to deliver u jan undentures.

Mr. Penny o'eposed, that the agreement was filled up in his handwriting, and was read over to Wentworth, and executed in the usual way. In reply to Mr. Fleetwood, the witness admitted that it was impossible for him to remember every circomstance connected with the agreement. He had not brought Wentworth's indenture; he believed

A question was raised by Mr. Fleetwood, that inashiuch as the agreement was executed before the expiration of his apprenticeship, it was invalid; he, therefore, prayed the court to adjourn the case, in order that the indenture, might be produced .-Mr. Underhill objected, but the magistrates deemed cordingly adjourned until Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Adjourned Hearing. Magistrates present: Messrs. Leigh, Loxdale and Barker.

Mr. Underhill was about addressing the Bench, but Mr. Fleetwood objected, on the ground that he (Mr. Underhill) had closed his case. The Bench, nowever, thought that as the case stood over for the production of a document it was necessary to inquire whether it was found. In answer to the magistrates, Mr. Perry stated that the defendant had applied to him, but he had not been able to find the indentures and it was his general custom to give them u I when applied to although in this case he might not have done so.—By Mr. Fleetwood: Mr Bolton, solicitor, filled up the indenture, and he took it to his (Mr. Perry's) house. Most of the indentures in my chests-two large bundles-are expired. I cannot remember whether I saw the indenture or not when the agreement was made, nor do I know whether I have ever seen

John Wentworth (the father of the defendant) said, that the indentures were unexpired when the agreement was signed, as his son was not twentyone until two days after the date mentioned in the agreement, and that he was apprenticed until that

JEREMIAN SMITH (under forenian) said, that in the month of June he was asked by the men to call a asked him to call another, and made no distinction tetween hired and non-hired men. Mr. Perry stated at that meeting that those who were not satisfied might go, for he would have no shop's meeting there. Wentworth left in about a fortnight after that. He stayed to finish his work, and he might take out an additional lot of work which was much wanted. It was the custom of the trade when men were not hired to do the work by the

job, and leave when it was done. Mr. WOODNORTH said, he had worked for Mr. Perry three times as a hired man, and when there was full two years unexpired he discharged him without a notice, although he was bound by the agreement to give him one month; and had he tried to enforce it, he (Mr. Perry) would have given him work on which he could not earn one shilling per

Several other witnesses having testified to the isages of the trade,

Mr. LEIOU said he thought there had been sufficient witnesses for the defence. Mr. Undernill tried to show that Wentworth was not a tin plate worker, inasmuch as he did not

finish the article. This objection having been overruled,

Mr. LEIGH proceeded to give judgment in the having fully considered this case, are of opinion, that a meeting was called by Mr. Perry, through his foreman, without distinction of men, hired or not hired, and by the evidence of Smith and Mr. Perry, an order was given that those who were not satisfied might leave. Whether the foreman had strictly obeyed his orders he knew not; but it was certain, from his evidence, that he did call a shop's meeting, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Perry, at which he said, "Those who were not satisfied might The defendant did not go then, but stayed to finish his work; and they considered the taking out of a small order of one dozen of covers not suffidefendant must be discharged.

Mr. Undernill said the decision was in opposition to that given by other magistrates on the same

evidence, in the case of Fenton. Mr. Leigh.—The magistrates present have decided the case on the evidence before them. What the evidence was in the other case, he was not enabled to say, but if Mr. Underhill would look narrowly into the case he might find it was not exactly the same; but that they had nothing to do

It may be stated, for the information of our readers, that the case referred to by Mr. Underhill, was decided by Mr. Underhill, sen., and another

The present case excited great interest, and the thanks of the working men here are due to the kindness of the magistrates for their patience and I correct judgment in their behalf.

CANAL LOCKS SUPERSEDED .- Some months ago quently entitled to their share in the government of lectures daily delivered. One of the most attractive as an expert pickpocket since 1840, in which year any acts of his which come to our knowledge which plicated an operation, by the substitution of an incline, on which the boats might be drawn up to D

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- The health of the inhabitants of London continues as good as it usually is. The deaths last week were 205, which is more by 31 than were registered in th- previous week, but less than the average, after excluding the corresponding week of 1849. In that week 2.456 persons die i in London, 240 of diarrhæa, and 1,272 of cholera. The deaths from cholera last week were five, from diarrahæa 118; of the latter number 105 were children under the age of 15, 4 adults under 60, and 9 old persons past the age of 60. The deaths from cholera in the five preceding weeks, including the last, were 13, 11, 15,8, and 5, so that the disease in the form it usually visited London in August is declining. The deaths from diarrhœa in the same weeks were 104, 136, 152, 139, and 113. Although the mortality of London is now belor the average, that average is itself high. And it appears scarcely to be a natural state of things that, in ordinary times 905 persons whose career terminates in the week, only 155 pass the age of 60; that three hundred and eighteen end their course in the middle of life, and four hundred and thirty-two die in their way through childhood to youth. Yet the return gives this result. One hundred and twenty-nine of the deaths occurred in public institutions, namely 79 in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 39 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 2 in military and naval hospitals, and I in prison. The propertion of deaths in public institutions is less than it has been: for from an earline return it was shown that about 1 in ten of the inhabitants of London died in the workhouses, I in 21 in the hespital-, 1 in 551 in prisons, 1 in 102 in lun-tic asylums: and that I in 5 or 6 of the people die in a public institution of some kind or other.-By the Greenwich observations the barometer was low last week; the wind was west or south-west; rain fell on Wednesday; on Saturday there was a thunderstorm; the mean temperature of the air was 57 deg. through the week, or 3.5 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of the Thames was 62 5 deg. The air was dry, the dew point having

DRINKING BRANDY FOR A WAGER.-On Monday morning, about five, a young man on the establishment of Mr. Norcke, marble dealer, of King William-street, Charing-cross, died, under the following circumstances:-It appears that the deceased on Sunday night agreed with some commanious, for a trifling wager, to drink a pint of brandy and then walk to London-bridge. It is believed that he accomplished the wager, and was then conveyed home, where he remained in a state of stupor till the hour above-mentioned when he died. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body, by Mr. Langham, in the board room of the St. Martin's Workhouse, when the following verdict was returned:-" Death from apoplexy by drinking an enormous quantity of brandy;" and the coroner reprimanded Dry, hoping the death of his friend would be a caution to him in

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. W. Payne, at the Crown Tavern Redcross-street, Cripplegate, on the body of Ambrose Burrows, aged thirty-six, an undertaker, who died in the Moor-lane police-station. The deceased, on Saturday last, was locked up in the Bishopsgate police station, on a charge of stealing a piece of mahogany from the premises of Mr. Windsor. Bishonsgate-street, where he worked He was taken The defendant insisted that the complainant had to Moor-lane station in the course of the evening. where he became very unwell, and he died on Sunday about eleven o'clock. Mr. Simpson, surgeon, said herself of the "hag-spell." The magistrates told he had no doubt the deceased died from natural causes. but the precise cause he could not undertake | send her to gaol, and an arrangement was come to, to state without an examination of the body. After hearing the police, whose conduct was exemplary, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." INTEMPERANCE AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday after-

noon, between five and six c'clock, a party of labouring men and their wives, all more or less intoxicated, were returning from Battersea, where they had been taken place between a female of the party and her husband, in a frenzy of jealousy suddenly threw herself overboard. Mr. Shadbrook, though unable to woman, however, who was very drunk, was not seen to rise again, and her husband was with difficulty dragged into the boat. The body was not re-

SUICIDE OF A PATIENT IN THE LONDON HOSPITAL. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the London Hospital, before Mr. W. Baker, jun., on the body of Thomas Beckley, aged thirty-nine. The deceased on the 20th inst., on account of dyspepia, and he laboured under a delusion that he was about to die. On Friday, while the patients in the ward were having their dinners, the deceased took the opportunity occasioned by the momentary absence of the nurse, to get out of bed and inflicted an extensive wound in his throat with a common table knife. An alarm was instantly given, and one of the patients succeeded in wresting the knife out of his hands, on which the unfortunate man made an attempt to tear the wound open with both his hands, but he was prevented accomplishing his purpose by the timely arrival of the nurse, who threw him on the bed and held his hands until the arrival of the surgeon. The wound was, however, so serious that he died from its effec s on the following day. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

SUPPOSED DEATH OF A MISER FROM STARVATION. -On Tuesday afternoon Mr. W. Baker, jun held an inquest at the Swan Tavern, Upper Clapton, on the body of Benjamin Augustus Wallis, aged fifty, a gentleman of independent property, residing at Stamford-grove, Upper Clapton, who was supposed to have died from starvation. The deceased, who was resided by himself at No. 4, Stamford-grove, for upwards of twenty years, and although lie was possessed of ample means, he kept no servant, and never allowed any one to enter his house, which was splendidly furnished. He was remarkable for his parsimonious habits, and sooner than give a fair price for food, he has been known to go without any for days together. He had not been seen about since last Friday week, and the parties in the adjoining house becoming alarmed at not hearing or seeing anything of him for upwards of a week, on Saturday evening last an entrance was effected into the house, by forcing an upper window. On entering they discovered the deceased on the bed, quite dead. The only food found in the house was a small quantity of pudding, and a dried crust, tied up in a handkerchief. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

FATAL Accident.—On Tuesday morning an accident occurred in High street, Marylebone, by which a young man, named Soames, a blind maker, residing in Butterfield-street, Pimlico, lost his life. He was engaged in taking down an old sun-blind over the shop window of Mr. Fenn, cheesemonger, when his foot slipped, and he fell backwards, his head coming in contact with the kerbstone, which fractured the top of his skull. His death was instantaneous, and the body was taken to Marylebone

SHOCKING DEATH FROM MACHINERY.—An investi-

Workhouse, where it awaits an inquest.

gation took place on Wednesday before Mr. Payne, the City coroner, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of William King, aged seventeen, who died of lock jaw under the following melancholy circumstances. The deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Miller, the extensive horse hair and flock manufacturers, in Lant-street, Borough. On Thursday week he was engaged in rolling some horse hair, but having put too much into the machine, some portion of it got over the cog wheel, which the deceased went to get back, when three of his fingers were pulled in between the cogs of the wheel. Having called out loudly, the engine was stopped, and the three fingers were apparently hanging to the hand by a bit of skin. He was attended by a surgeon until last Saturday, when it was thought desirable to remove or lock jaw, set in, of which he died the same night. Since the sad occurrence Messrs. Miller have had the cog wheel covered over to prevent future accidents. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

Mr. Langham, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Plough Tavern, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-

could not be traced.

ROBBERIES AT THE EUSTON TERMINUS OF THE LON-DON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY .- On Tuesday. previous to, and during the time occupied in her Majesty's departure, the swell mob were busily enclerks belonging to the secretary's office was de-

nesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone slaughter against John Miller." of the new Ragged School at Holloway was performed by Mr. H. Pownall, the chairman of the s in Holloway-lane, Hornsey-road, in the centre of trial. a poor and wretched population.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION OF VOTERS .-Mr. Thomas Young M'Chri-tie, the revising bar-

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZIEMENT.—The clearing clerk of an eminent banking-house absented himself from excited suspicions of a defalcation in his accounts, immediately taken into custody. A magistrate after an into the cellar, and turned the gas off at the business in Lombard-street on Saturday morning the trustees and managers have instituted a rigorous terwards attended to take the deposition of the meter. All the injury he received, was in having last, when, on examination, his previous day's clearing was found to be £5,000 deficient.

The Provinces.

SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY .-A case came on for hearing last week before the magistrates at the Town-hall, Axbridge, which disclosed the existence of a superstition which in these days is really marvellous. A woman named Hester Cooper summoned Ann Jefferies, the wife of a small farmer, for assaul ing her; and it appeared from the evidence, that the complainant having in the neighbourhood he reputation of being an old witch, the defendant, who was under the delusion that she had been bewitched by her, forced her way into her house, threw her down, severely maltreated her, and with a sharp instrument punctured her hand till the blood flowed with sufficient copioueness to enable her to sprinkle her body with it, as a means of dispelling the charm. her if she did not compromise the matter, they would EXECUTION OF PATRICK FORBES AT NEWCASTLE. -Patrick Forbes, who was convicted at the last

assizes at Newcastle for the brutal murder of his wife, was executed on Saturday morning last. The drop was erected outside the north wall of the gaol, facing Carlisle-street, as there was a greater space there great agony, and as he ascended the drop had got a situation in which he had been one week, mitted for trial at the Liverpool winter assizes. and earned 10. 6d ; that he received that amount, and an additional shilling, which he borrowed from his employer; that he gave 9s. to his wife to lay out ditional evidence has been procured of a nature to was admitted an in-patient of the above institution in provisions for the family, and kept 2s 6d., with which he proposed buying leather to repair the children's shoes. The wife, he stated, went out on the morning of the day the murder was committed to lay out the money, and some time in the afternoon Mrs. Dees, who, it will be remembered, was an important Burslem. They were taken before B. P. Broade, witness on the trial came to his house, and said a Esq., at Stoke police court, the following day, when person wanted him at a public-house in the neigh. Mr. Sweeting, chief police superintendent of the did go, and there he found his wife and a Mrs. fused, and the further investigation of the affair will Wheatley drinking together, Dees being also one of take place at Stafford. the party; that the money which he had worked for, IN THE Berkshire County Court, last week, a miland intended for his family, was thus consumed, and liner, named Chapman, obtained a verdict against that he himself partook of liquor (rum) to such an Mr. Stanford, M.P., for £17 11s. 10d., for "bows" extent as to deprive him of all knowledge of what took place after he got home till he awoke about one o'clock in the morning and found his wife dead, when he awoke his son, and gave an alarm. As mustraago he confessed to a brutal act committed against his daughter. She had been, he said, at a dance at a public-house, where he had gone to seek her at a he seized her by the neck and shoulders and dragged of the club fifteen years, but having at the last annual a single gentleman, and of very eccentric habits, had her home, and on getting her into the house he threw feast been seen to secret a portion of the eatables on morning the drop and scaffold were fully prepared, the blackness of their hue adding to the gloom of the spectacle. From this time the throng visibly

> applications were made to the authorities for the office of hangman. Murdock, of Glasgow, the executioner of Mark Sherwood on the Town Moor, of Welch and Mathews at Morpeth, and of Bennison at a portion of them, he had, within the meaning of the Brampford Speke, the necessity of informing him of upon record. Since the month of March, when the Edinburgh, about a fortnight ago, being amongst the rule, embezz'ed the property of the club, and they any statement that may be made by Mr. Gorham on fishing begins, we believe there have not been forty number, but the remembrance of Murdock's pro- were therefore justified in expelling him. The deci- the subject of baptism: but as the testimony of vil- salmon killed betwixt Glasgow and the mouth of number, but the remembrance of Murdock's pro-mumber, wise y induced the sion of the magistrates was, they did not consider the lage churchwardens might not be of a very weighty the river." Such a fact as that is quite extraorauthorities to reject his offered services; he has complainant had, in point of law, been guilty of embeen several days in this neighbourhood, and only bezz'ement, and must therefore order the defendants dis preared on Howard, of York, being retained for to reinstate him. the occasion. The hangman several times made his appearance on the plat orm; and was received with of the Gravesend bench of magistrates last week, shouts of derision or di approbation. This individual is about 74 years of age. The throng thickened for advice under the following circumstances. Mr. very fast after half-rast six, and in the course of an hour from that time a vast mass of human beings had congregated. Males seemed to preponderate the name of Brown, pledged to him a gold watch for considerably over females, but we were unable to judge with exactness in what proportion. Jokes, jostling, and loud laughter abounded; the majority from a solicitor in London claiming the watch so Su mer-hill, the horses suddenly became restive, seemed in good hum ur and high animal spirits, as pledged, as the property of the murdered man. Mr. and the pole broke, so that they became unmanage if they were out for a holiday and a little cheap ex- Essex declined giving it up until be should be paid able, and ran with great force against the gable end citement, which they were determined to enjoy as the deposit upon it and interest thereon, at the same of a house at the foot of the hill. Mr. Stanley was much as possible. As eight colock drew nigh the time that he admitted that the person pledging it thrown out with great violence, and was severely innoise, excitement, and shouting greatly increased. fully answered the description of Manning Mr. jured by the fall. One of the horses was killed on As the clock struck eight, shouts and whistling | Essex then proceeded to state that he had that morn- the spot, and the carriage received much damage. arose, with cries of "Hats off," succeeded by a hush ing received a letter from the same solicitor demand. The ladies were both hurt and frightened by the at Thurles the previous day with great pomp and of expectation, which, after a minute or two had ing, on the part of the administrator to the effects of severe shock. Medical aid was at once procured for eclat. There is, however, nothing noticeable in the elapsed, again rose into clamour. Silence was then the late Mr. Patrick O'Connor, an immediate deli- Stan'ey, who it is now hoped will progress favourably partially restored by the entrance of R. Dodds, Esq., very of the article in question, on the payment to him towards recovery. sheriff; R. P. Philop on, Esq, under sheriff; and of the £2 and the interest. A gentleman present said the gauler. These were immediately followed by the that the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, brother to the mur. PANY. - George Smith and Mark Casson, who were two clergymen, after which came Patrick Forbes. dered man, had administered as next of kin, and that On reaching the gallows, the hangman was about to the solicitor alluded to by Mr. Essex was, as he spiracy to defraud the Royal Insurance Company take off the culprit's shoes, when the wretched man believed, law agent in the transaction. The magis- have been committed for trial. Smith, who carried exclaimed, very emphatically, "You shall have trates advised Mr. Essex to give up the watch, on on business as a tailor and draper, at 169, Scotlandnothing belonging to me." He was supported up to being well assured that the party demanding it was road, had insured for £800. A fire occurred, and in the scaffold, and he was evidently unable to stand duly authorised by the administrator to the late Patthe declaration which he left at the insurance office, without assistance. His hands were clasped—his lips rick O'Connor to receive it. In reply to the beach, he stated the goods destroyed to have been worth

mastery over the names and stores were burned out, cart about two miles on the road out of Gloucester, Horner's family the crowd dispersed. There was a forwarded to the proper authorities.—Rochester of cold and damp weather. There are some few bad engineers workshops and to the counting house. The when the deceased and her husband quarrelled, on large body of police in attendance to keep order, but Gazette. total loss will amount to some hundred pounds, but account of the latter refusing to carry a basket. no disturbance took place. the firm was insured. The cause of the disaster Sheran walked on, and says that he heard nothing, An inquest was held on Tuesday last, when Mr. other dishonest methods. prived of a gold watch and chain in the station yard. Hicks surgeon, who had made a post morten exami-Two of the gang were captured by the police, who lastion of the body, proved that death had been caused flicted by the prisoner, or by some strong excitement. NEW RAGGED SCHOOL AT HOLLOWAY. - On Wed- | The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Man-

Poisoning at Paulersbury.-Last week Ann

during the progress of which inquiry the business of prove to have greatly magnified the actual evil. -CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

who was remanded on the 21st inst. upon a charge of having forged a codicil to the will of his late wife, ther examination.—John Thompson, of Hoghton versation with Mrs. Blackhurst a short time previous to her death, when she told him that she had left the ear to her sister, Mrs. Webster; and 10s, a week to go to Glasgow. - Mary Ann Kerr Miller, of Glasgow, said she had been introduced to Mrs. Blackhurst a "overpowered" and "hag-ridden" her, and that few weeks previous to her death. Mrs. Blackhurst she was justified in the course she took to relieve told her that she had inherited her property through her late husband, who was a Glasgow merchant, and a school. She said she had made a will to that effect leaving Mr. Blackhurst £2,000. Mrs. Blackhurst wished witness to call upon the Lord Provost of Glasgow and inform him that her (Mrs. Blackhurst's) property in case of her death. Witness saw Mr. within the walls of the gaol. His statement as to for trial at the assizes .- Mr. Segar applied for the he had been many weeks out of employment, but the bench refused the application, and he was com-THE SWINSCOE MURDER. - Since the conviction of

William Chadwick for the murder of Tunnicliff, adconfirm his statement, that his wife was the active bourhood. He at first refused to go. but ultimately Pottery district, applied for a remand.; Bail was re-

Reading. CURIOUS CASE AFFECTING A MEMBER OF A BENE-FIT Society.-At a recent meeting of the Ilford ting his character, it may be stated that a day or two Petty Sessions, an information was heard at the instance of a pers in named William Mumford, against having unlawfully expelled him from such society. late hour, and found her in disreputable company; It appeared that the complainant had been a member her down upon the floor and jumped upon her, with his person, he was, at a meeting held on the following the intention of breaking her legs. She was so quarterly night, expelled. It was urged, on behalf much injured by his violence as to be laid up in of the complainant, that the club was not justified the infirmary for several weeks. She now walks by the rule in expelling him, as it was only in the done, purely for pleasure, consequently there was 20th, 1850."—North British Mail. with a halt in consequence of those injuries .- | case of embezzlement of the property of the society FURTHER PARTICULARS. - About five on Saturday that that power was given; and although the complainant might have acted improperly, it did not amount to embezzlement, as the expense of the feast was not defrayed out of the funds of the society, but increased, and began take up their positions against by the individual subscriptions of the members. On

THE MANNINGS AND THEIR VICTIM.—At a sitting Mr. Essex, pawnbroker of the town, applied to them Essex stated that a short time before the murder of Patrick O'Connor by the Mannings, a man who gave £2. Some months after the conviction of the Man-

SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF ROBBING MERCHANTS .gaged in levying contributions on those persons him stooping over his wife, who was lying in the road cea ed in the sack placed in the weighing scale as a who had assembled to witness the departure of the apparently in a fit. Some men who saw the transac- counterweight to the sack in which the grain is conroyal party. The principal scene of their avocations tion ran up, and pronounced the woman dead, but tained. Thus an overweight is obtained in each amounting to two and twenty shillings; and three custody. Sheran said he had always observed Mil- of course, robbing the shipper to the amount ab-

stepfather, and a female triend, when Nathaniel. wishing to take the reins from his brother, who was Pell was examined before the county bench at Tow- driving, a struggle ensued between them, and the large quantities of gunpowder. Middlesex magistrates, in the presence of a large cestor, on the charge of poisoning two of her children, horse stumbling, both of them jumped out of the number of spectators. The site fixed for the school Sarah Ann and Frederick Pell, and committed for cart. The struggle was then renewed—blows were struck-both of the brothers fell to the ground. DEATH FROM FALLING FROM A CLIFF. - A few and on their rising Willian rushed on Nathaniel days since Mrs. Thomas, a widow, residing at Mar- with an open knife and inflicted upon him three cross, near Bridgend, South Wales, was walking dreadful wounds, one of which, in the abdomen, is rister, has appointed Mondry, the 16th of September, along the edge of the cliff, when she accidentally fell pronounced to be mortal. With the assistance of on which to commence his registration of voters over and was killed on the spot. The body, when the stepfather the poor fellow was removed to the for members to serve in parliament for the City of found, presented a dreadfully mangled appearance, next toll-house, and surgical aid was speedily pro-POOLE SAVINGS BANK.—Circumstances attended to be the late actuary having unfortunate brother who had inflicted the blows was examination into the state of the affairs generally, dying man, but there appears to be great doubt by which of the brothers the first blow was struck. the bank is of course suspended. This has naturally DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. On Monday afternoon, about produced a considerable panic, particularly among three o'clock, an extensive and alarming fire broke the depositors; but we have reason to hope that out at the end of St. John's Farmyard, adjoining such alarm, although not without foundation, may the town of Wallingford, Berks; and as there was a strong westerly wind blowing at the time, the whole of the farm buildings and ricks were in an incredibly short time in a blaze. The place was soon approached by crowds of the inhabitants, who gazed with consternation on the sad scene, while gas off at the main, and throw open the windows having forged a codicit to the will of his late wife. the flames were raging furiously. By the prompt and doors, so as to create a through current of air, was brought up at the Town-hall, Preston, for fur-assistance of three engines the progress of the until the gas becomes so diluted as to be harmle-s. destructive element was to some extent arrested; but not till the whole of the farm-buildings and several ricks of corn and hay were entirely consumed. When the conflagration was extinguished interest of her landed estate to her husband; £30 a nothing remained in the farmyard but a heap of ruins, while the rickyard presented a bare spectacle St. John's-cottage adjoining, the residence of Mr. William Shaw Clarke, also caught fire several times, and it was not extinguished until the dwelling had sustained considerable damage. The greenwere destroyed. The cause of the fire, which is attributed by some to be the act of an incendiary, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The property destroyed is of a heavy amount, but, fortu-

nately, most of it was insured A PROVIDENT SOCIETY DEFAULTER. - James May, Esq., one of the borough magistrates, charged

character occurred on Tuesday in the neighbourbecoming giddy, fell back into the pit and received injuries of which he died. DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THE TWO BOYS

DROWNED AT EASTHAM .- The two brothers, John and Thomas Gerard, who were drowned on Sunday no ground for investigating the question of the comof "Accidentally drowned" was recorded.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM. - Alcharacter in a court of law, a short hand writer in | dinary .- Dumfries Herald. London has been engaged to attend at Brampford Speke church, with a view to supply a verbatim report of Mr. Gorham's sermons, especially those preached by the rev. gentleman on reading himself into the benefice, a ceremony which is expected to take place on the last Sunday in October.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. W. O. STANLEY, M. P. A serious accident occurred on the 23rd inst. to the Hon. W. O. Stanley. As his carriage-containing Lady Sarah Hay Williams, of Bodelwyddan, another nings for the murder, he (Mr. Essex) received a letter | 1.dy, and the hon. gentleman—was proceeding down

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE COMremanded by the Liverpool bench on a charge of conwere moving in prayer. Mr. Betham read the formularies of the Romish church, concluding by the about £7, and, from what he now knew, he had no examined the stock (the fire having been speedily exbenediction, and signing the cross ever the culprit. doubt that the man who pledged it in his shop was tinguished), and estimated its value at only £96 16s

hydraulic engineers and plumbers, in Markwith- Worcester and Cheltenham together, and came to as required by the court, after which they re-formed share of the stolen property; this assertion was favourable as they had been. It is stated that nydraulic engineers and plumious, and procession, and court, and as terrace, Commercial-road, Limehouse. The mo-Gloucester on the 9th inst. They remained there in procession, and returned to Mr. Horner's residence of the blight is extending, although slowly, and as terrace, Commercial-road, Limehouse. The mosconger Power court, and as the blight is extending, although slowly, and as terrace, Commercial-road, Limehouse. The mosconger Power court, and as the blight is extending, although slowly, and as ment the discovery was made messengers were sent until Friday, when they agreed to go to Bristol to dence. Here a paper was read from a window adjoin them at the assizes. The deceased solemnly as yet to no serious amount amongst the tubers: ment the discovery was made messengers were sent until rivery, when they agreed to bristol too dence. Here a paper was read from a window adjoint the gether. They set out for this purpose at twelve ing his house, detailing the facts, after which many representation of the case will be immediately might become formidable with any continuance cheers were given; and at the earnest request of Mr. They are the read out of Claracter and at the earnest request of the proper support the facts, after which many representation of the case will be immediately might become formidable with any continuance cheers were given; and at the earnest request of Mr. They are the read out of Claracter and the read out of the read out of Claracter and the read out of the read out

commissioners at Wallasey, in their memorial to hension as to the safety of the bulk of the crop. It. but that Miller walked back towards his wife, who An extensive and systematic method of warehouse- Sir G. Grey, have made out a strong case for the re- is a very good sign that Indian corn is not much was loitering behind, and with an oath said he would men plundering the importers of grain, &c., has moval of the gunpowder magazines to Hilbre Island, looked after in the markets. The potatoes now in "hit her a clout on the head." In a minute or two just come to light through the instrumentality of or some other more remote or isolated district. It after he (Sheran) heard Miller call out to him, the Liverpool police. The plan is, that on the corn appears that the amount of powder kept in deposits within my recollection.

"Edward, Edward," and running back he found being delivered from the ship, a plus weight is conbetween 700 and 800 tons; and that on an average the receipts and deliveries are about 2,000 barrels weekly. Traffic in so explosive a commodity has was on the outside of the gates, where several com- Miller could not believe it, and appeared much dis- sack of merchandise weighed, and thus, when the been too long permitted on the shores of the Mersey, plained to the police of being minus their purses and a poor woman who was placing the woman upon it, carried her to the Railgoing to pay an instalment into the County Court way Tavern. It was soon perceptible that she was number of sacks, leaving the merchant to whom it chants of Liverpool and their families. If we may had her pocket entirely cut off, with its contents, quite dead, and the husband was thereupon taken into was warehoused his full weight of commodity, but, judge from the melancholy results of recorded explosions of gunpowder, few persons from Seacombe gentlemen lost their watches. But outside the gate ler and his wife to be upon good and even affectionate stracted. During the week two warehousemen, in to the Rock Perch would survive a single accident was not the only place where these depredations terms with each other. At the station house Miller the service of Covas and Co., were brought before to the magazines at Wallasey; whilst it is more were committed, for, notwithstanding the precau- said he should not have hit his wife but that she the magistrates for this dishonest practice, and also than probable that the shipping and property on tions taken by the railway officials, some of the struck at him with one of the chairs. The inquest a man named blackburn, who keeps a warehouse the Liverpool side would suffer materially. We gang appears to have been extremely active even in was afterwards adjourned, in order to allow time for in Frederick-street, which, it has transpired, has trust, therefore, that after the representations which immediate proximity with royalty, as one of the making a post mortem examination of the body, been a depot for merchandise obtained by this and have been made to government, no delay will take place in the removal of this dangerous store from DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday night two the banks of the river Mersey. Since writing the above, we have ascertained from the best authority for £2. (Hear.) Now, he would give notice to the young men, named William and Nathaniel Brown. found on one of them a purse containing eleven or by disease of the heart, acted upon by the blow in- who reside in Gloucester, having spent the day at that the memorial has been forwarded by Sir G. Stroud, were returning home in the evening in a Grey to the Board of Ordnance, who have ordered a light spring cart, accompanied by their mother, colonel of engineers to proceed to Liverpool, in terest thereon, to be computed from the time of order to report on the construction of the buildings, the purchase. (" Hear, hear," and cheers.) The

> Another Gas Explosion.—A few nights since young man in the employ of Messrs. Whettley and Roberts, woollendrapers, of Eastgate-row, Chester, on going into the parlour at the tack of the shop, discovered that there was an escape of gas in the place. He procured a light, and found the taps were turned off; but being anxious to know from whence it escaped, he mounted a table and tried; and in moving the light along the sliding pendant of the candelier, the gas ignited and blew him off the table. As soon as he could recover himsely he ran into the cellar, and turned the gas off at the the skin burnt off one side of his face and part of his hair. By the force of the explosion the back and one of the side walls of the house are separated about two inches from the building, and the parlous windows shivered to atoms. As accidents of this description are of common occurrence, persons should observe the caution, where there is an escape of gas, of not, under any circumstances, taking a light for the purpose of ascertaining from whence it proceeds. The only safe course is to turn the and doors, so as to create a through current of air, Coal gas, mixed with twelve portions of atmospheric air only, is one of the most explosive agents

Scotland.

Loss of a Clyde Ship and all her Crew .- On of a vessel, belonging to the Clyde, having gone to pieces en the west-end of the island of Coll. We house and valuable collection of plants and flowers have been unable to learn the vessels name, but the from the midland counties. From King's County particulars brought to town by a person from the and Westmeath, many farmers having ahandoned neighbourhood of the shipwreck, may be relied on their holdings and sold off their crops and effects, last, the vessel, a barque, was observed by several legal proceedings for the enforcement of rent. In persons on shore driving under a heavy gale to-wards land. The greatest fears were entertained upon a large scale. Last week, a vessel, bound for heavest the control of the c Glasgow and inform him that her (Mrs. Blackhurst's) Rickard, late collector to the Maldon branch of the will was not altered, and requesting him to write to Essex Provident Society, who absconded from that feetly unmanageable in the heavy sea running at town on the 20th May, owing to a deficiency in his asset of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. In that part of the north there are numerous the class. accounts, has given himself up to the authorities, or rock which lies off the farm of Crosspoll, occu- instances of comfortable farmers disposing of the than in front of the prison. It was market-day, and fronts of Glasgow, and stated to him and is now safely lodged in gaol. He appears to pied by Mr. M'Lean. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right to their holdings and proceeding to spending the afternoon, when off the Houses of Parliament, a Mrs. Shadbrook, residing at No. 10, after eight the mournful procession was seen emerging to and is now safely lodged in gaol. He appears to pied by Mr. M'Lean. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was seen emerging the tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was seen emerging the them ournful procession was seen emerging the mournful procession. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in their holdings and proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. A few minutes all that she bad been requested to state by Mrs. This rock or island is nearly tenant-right in the interaction of the proceeding to an immense concourse was assembled. the defence, contending that the case He accordingly came over in a packet on Sunday that the unfortunate barque had got into this cur- best advantage obtained £350 for their interest, behorror ran through the crowd. Howard, the York was not got up for the purpose of promoting the ends night week, and on the following morning he gave rent, as she struck on the end of the rock at right sides the amount of a fair valuation for their crops. hangman, officiated. The convict was allowed a few of justice, but to defeat the cod cil. The bench then himself into the custody of the police, stating that angles with the coast. The moment she struck, minutes in prayer. The authorities then withdrew, retired, and after a consultation of about half-an-hour he had defrauded the parish of Maldon. He was her masts all went overboard with the shock, and to settle as farmers in Canada, but the greater porswim, leaped in to save his wife; the unfortunate and the signal being given, the drop fell. After hang- they returned into court, when the mayor stated that conveyed thence the same night, and on Tuesday the vessel almost instantly went down. Fight sea- tion of the Irish emigrants direct their course to ing the usual time the body was cut down, and buried the magistrates had decided upon sending the case moning a telegraphic message was sent to Mr. Bas- men were observed to lower, and get into a boat. the United States. sing white, clerk to the Provident Society at Chelms- but they were instantly swamped, and they all met | CROP-PLUNDER IN THE SOUTH .- The Cork Constithe facts preceding the murder was to the effect that prisoner to be allowed to be at large upon bail, but ford, requesting his attendance at the examination a watery grave—not a soul of those on board were tution of Saturday thus reports progress:—"The of the accused. Rickard was taken before George saved. The vessel soon went to pieces, and a large crop-carriers are taking advantage of the legislaquantity of her cargo and wreck has been washed tive license. The first case of the kind we have as ashore. Her papers have also come ashore, but our yet heard of in this county occurred on Sunday last FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a shocking informant could not furnish us with the name of the near Macroom. The tenant of the lands of Droumvessel, nor that of the firm who owned her. Mr. harra took it into his head (tenants now-a-days are hood of Bristol. A man had been engaged to do M'Lean, on whose lands the vessel has been cast prone to that way of thinking) that the price of his some work at a hayrick, at Bedminster, and arriving away, has taken charge of whatever has come hay would fit better in his pocket than in that of the mother, was accessory to it. On the 22nd inst. Ann at the place earlier than the appointed hour, he ashore. The ship appears to have had on board man who had unwisely trusted him with his land. laid himself down on a limekiln to sleep. A police- a large quantity of manufactured goods, as several Accordingly he set to, and with the assistance of hended at the house of Tunnicliff's husband, near man, who found him, aroused him and warned him bales of checked, striped, and plain calicoes have right ready auxiliaries, who probably worked the of his danger, but the poor fellow, on getting up, come to hand. Thursday night-no notice of the harder inasmuch as they might themselves stand in disaster had reached the underwriter's room here. It is believed she was outward bound .-- North Bri-

at the scene of the late fatal shipwreck off Port- we dare say, were thus learning a lesson which they week, near Eastham, by the upsetting of a pleasure | patrick sends us the following information :- "A hoat, particulars of which accident appeared in our body was found at Barncorkrie Bay, near Portlo- and bye. On the same day on which he carried columns at the time, have been found at last. A gan yesterday, and was brought to Portpatrick and sold his hay; he cut some of his oats, which he man named Parr, chief mate of the Rival, Liverpool early this morning, when it was interred in the housed and holds against the landlord. To morrow and Runcorn craft, discovered a body floating off churchyard. The body was dressed in dark green he proposes, we understand, to cut and house the Rock Ferry, while on board his vessel, on Saturday and blue tartan trousers, with a pair of moleskin last. The body, which proved to be that of one of crousers underneath, flannel shirt, and stripped course be seized for turning it into cash as well as the unfortunate lads Gerard, was taken on board, cotton shirt, supposed to be the carpenter of the the hay." and ultimately deposited in the deadhouse. On the Orion. The parties who purchased the Orion are, following day (Sunday) the same man picked up the when the weather permits, busily employed recoverbody of the other brother opposite the snuff mills, ing by means of divers as much of her hull, cargo, Garston. An inquest was held on the bodies on and passengers' luggage as possible, and have Monday, at which William Cooper, a seaman, who been pretty successful. The drivers from Portswas on board the boat when she capsized, was pre- mouth, who have been at Portpatrick examining the sent. It appeared that he had not the management rock on which it is supposed the Orion struck, &c., of the boat, and, further, that he was not hired, are still there; but we understand that their operabut had embarked, as all on board seem to have tious have been completed, or nearly so .- August

Salmon Fishings.—We have had the Lammas petence of the man to act as boatman. A verdict floods, but they don't bring up salmon, for salmon crats, "We have protected you from the usurious there are few or none to bring. The season has been a most unproductive one to our tacksmen. though the Bishop of Exeter does not intend From whatever cause, there seems to be a general the railings which surrounded the scaffold. Several the other hand, for the defendants, it was contended in the Arches Court, it is pretty certain that, before The Glasgow Courier says :- "A few weeks will be looked upon as belonging to the society, and as it the two great theological champions will be revived. the Clyde—once famous for the extent and richness usury could only bring penury on a few thriftless was not denied that the complainant had abstracted The Bishop has urged upon the churchwardens of of its takes-it has been the most unsuccessful one vagabonds.

Ereland.

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE. - According to the Limerick Examiner, Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, Queen's Counsel, is canvassing the electors of the county of Clare, in anticipation of the resignation of Major

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT.—The Ennistymon board of guardians, at their last meeting, came to a resolution to the effect that half the number at present receiving relief should be struck off, and that out-door relief be totally discontinued. THE SYNOD .- The Freeman of Friday morning devotes four mortal columns of small type to the inaugural proceedings of the Synod, which went off

whole affair; and it may be assumed from the fact of the special reporters having returned to their respective quarters that the public will be left in the dark for some time to come with regard to the real business in hand. Indeed, it is now surmised that not so much as the substance of a single resolution will be suffered to transpire until the result of the

DEATH OF Mr. COMMISSIONER PARRELL. - By the death on Thursday of Mr. R. Farrel, Q.C., another lucrative aptointment, that of Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, is placed at the disposal of governbenediction, and signing the cross ever the culprit. doubt that the man who pledged it in his shop was tinguished), and estimated its value at only £50 tos least war then shackled, his handkerchief taken Manning. Mr. Essex, being repaid his deposit and Casson, the other prisoner, was involved in the discharge of his handkerchief taken months ago. It appears that one of those who then and impartial in the discharge of his handkerchief taken and im

accounts amongst the reports received to-day, but THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES AT WALLASEY .- The even still I can see no ground whatever for appreconsumption are as fine in quality as in any year.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT. - It is now generally understood that the Lord Lieutenant will leave Dublin for the north on Monday the 9th of the ensuing month, for Crom Castle, the seat of the Earl of Erne, when it is expected that he will proceed to the Giant's Causeway, and to the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, near Glenarm. His arrival in Belfast is expected to take place on

THE CUFFE-STREET SAVINGS BANK. -- On Saturday the Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the depositors of the Cuffee street Savings Bank, when it was resolved that such parties as had speculated on the wants of the poor depositors, by purchasing their bank books at a low rate, should only be paid in proportion to the sums which they had thus given. The Lord Mayor said he knew an instance where a pass-book representing £50 was purchased purchaser of that pass-book that all he should receive from the fund would be £1, with legal inand on the probability of danger from storing there | balance would be given to the original depositor, if alive, or to his heirs, in the event of his having ceased to exist.

ANOTHER EVICTION. - The Nenagh Guardian states that the sub-sheriff proceeded with a party of police, on the 15th inst., to the lands of Clonoulty, in Tipperary, and evicted forty persons for non-payment of rent. A BARBAROUS MURDER was committed last week

n Clare, the victim being the wife of a labouring man of the most wretched class. During her husband's absence in search of work she was brutally murdered with a hatchet by a man named Quinbrian, whom she recovered sufficient strength to identify in the presence of several persons before expiring.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—The Galway fishermen have been favoured with several abundant takes of herrings of late. On Saturday morning last the poats returned so laden with fish after the night, that the herrings were sold for five shillings a thousand. PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION .- At no period did the

ide of emigration run higher than at the present

pulation from that and other causes during the last-

moment. Considering the vast decrease of the po-

five years, it is really wonderful to see such numbers

departing day by day from all parts of the country. Waterford is the chief port resorted to by the emigrants from the counties of Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, and Tipperary. The steamers between that city and Liverpool are almost daily crowded, and a considerable portion of the emigrants are of the better class of farmers from the county of Wexford, where the rural population have been Thursday, the 22nd inst., we received intelligence remarkable for their peaceable and industrious habits. From Dublin great numbers are still taking their departure for America, chiefly farmers for their accuracy. Early on Monday morning have left the country, in order to avoid eviction or | Many of the northern emigrants have determined

need of a reciprocation of the favour, cleared the fields of the crop, wheeled it away and sold it. For the carrying it off a considerable number of cars. The Were willingly furnished by obliging friends, who, will put in practice for their own special benefit byremainder. A convenient opportunity will of

> The question of rents as compared with usury in money is thus pithly expounded in the Freeman's Journal. Land (says the Freeman) is the landlords' capital, just as bullion, or its representative, is the capital of the "aristocrat" of Lombard-street; and when the law prohibits the Lombard-street aristocrats from receiving more than a given per centage rent for the use of his bullion lest a higher "rent" would bring social injury on the land aristocrats who hire it, it certainly is most reasonable to extend that principle of law, and say to the land aristogripings of the Lombard-street Jews, and we will protect the lives and fortunes of the occupiers from usury, in turn." There is, besides, this difference in favour of the interference with land usury-that land usury brings death on thousands and tens of thousands, and misery on millions, while money

> of this body was held on Monday in Conciliation Hall. Mr. James G. White presided. The attendance was miserably small. Mr. John O'Connell announced the rent for the week to by £6 6s. 2d. DONNYBROOK FAIR .- This celebrated fair commenced on Monday, and on no occasion, for many years, did the green of Donnybrook exhibit such a display of tents, standings, and show booths. A most gratifying feature was observable in the show of sheep, which greatly excelled anything of the kind exhibited at former fairs—the greater part being remarkable for decided improvement in breeding, and cleanliness of condition. Mountain sheep from Wicklow formed the principal portion of the stock.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- The usual weekly meeting

THE CATHOLIC SYNOD .- It is expected that if the Synod now sitting at Thurles comes to any decision on questions of much general interest, the result will be intimated to the public. This is, however, by no means certain, and, as yet, conjecture is perfeetly silent on the course of the proceedings. Out-door relief has been discontinued in all the unions of the County of Clare.

Three "flash" members of the London swell mob, calling themselves William Saunders, John Johnston, and George Edwards, have been committed for trial for some depredations committed immediately after their arrival here, on the usual autumn excursion to Ireland.

The complaint of a want of sufficient labourers deliberations shall be laid before the Court of Rome throughout Ireland. Labourers cannot be proto save the harvest, is now becoming very general

DUBLIN, AUGUST 28 .- A scene was enacted on

Tuesday at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation the Plough Tarern, Carey-street, Lincoin's-inn-fields, on the body of Richard Wilmot, aged thirty-seven, a stableman, living at 19, Shire-lane, who died from lock jaw. About a week since the deceased, who was in a good state of health, received a puncture in one of his toes, through a rusty on a few days afterwards he went to King's College Hospital, where he had it lanced; the wound healed, but on Monday he was seried with symphese form a rusty nail."

His feet were then shakked, his handkerchief taken shaked, his handkerchief taken sheek of health, received a puncture in one of his toes, through a rusty of the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected nail to eliming it for the administrator.

Perance are Warkersela.—On Sunday the town of headed, but on Monday he was seried with symphese form a rusty nail."

His feet were then shakked, his handkerchief taken sheeked, his handkerchief taken sheeked health, received the sheeked health, received a function of the taken sheeked to the hearth of the deceased, who was in his field upon the discharge of his heaved to two of valuable olds part in the discharge of his charge of the heave town of the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to the Queen's Inns, to which office he was elected to th healed, but on Monday ne was person where the specified to the hospital, where he expired. Year and almost unanimous yell of excertaion. He was removed to the hospital, where he expired. Year forms of lock jaw, and on the following day he was the following of the Wakefield Stoke Mills, was receiving the and almost unanimous yell of excertaion. He was until the specified of the washing and almost unanimous yell of excertaion. He was until the specified, "Died from tetanus, produced by a puncture from a rusty nail."

Firsts.—on Sunday a fire broke out, at a quater past six o'clock, in the present expected for the match was rather shruply broken off and Mills Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were to a di-lance to resid for a bins. Fernandes were compared to the past as collect, in the present persons reports speedly followed upon the amounced that the five possession until the same time of the country, and, if the was carried out, appears to be accounted for by the Wash off the was carried out, appears to be accounted for by the Wash off the country, and if the was carried out, appears to be accounted for by the Wash off the country, and if the was carried out, appears to the accounted for by the United States of the bangman, combined with a was carried out, appears to the accounted for by the United States of the bangman, combined with a was carried out, appears to the accounted for by the Wash off the wash of the

ollong, and Iralian warchouse, belonging to Air. A. II. Leather, 229, High-street, Stankeell. From the fact of the premises being stored with oils, turper-time, genopowder, and other inflammable articles, a serious conflagration was expected. The engines of Margaret Miller, who was killed by her hunband, John Miller, on Fridgy the 25rd inst, near Gluces easier of the London brigade and West of England Company were remarkably early in arriving, and as soon as the figure of the stander of the connell; and there are also of the weather is a source of nucl anxiety, at a moment when so much depended when so much depended when nucle in the support of the council; and a meeting of the stander, in terms to be distated by Mis Fermandee protoco. The engines of the John Miller, on Fridgy the 25rd inst, near Gluces the London brigade and West of England Company were remarkably early in arriving, and as soon as the figure of the council is an index protocourse of persons in the result of the council is an index protocourse of the

Ald Alderman Rooney: I have only to say, air, this—DEATH OF THE EX.XING OF THE FRENCH, full swing which Louis Philippe gave to this bobby KOSSUTH AND HIS FELLOW-CALTIVES AT was evinced by the improvements in the palace of KUTAJAH. Lor Lord Mayor: You are to address me as Lord May Hayor.—Alderman Rooney: I say that you have call called me a scoundrel, sir; and I tell you that that assention is false.—Lord Mayor: You shall not address me as Lord Mayor: You shall not address mass Jord Mayor: You shall not address mass Jord Mayor: The Tord Mayor: You are to address me as Lord
May Mayor.—Alderman Rooney: I say that you have
all galled me as acoundrel, sir; and I tell you that that
dre dress me as Lord Mayor: You shall not ad
dre dress me as Lord Mayor in that way.—Alderman
Rooney: The meeting was over.—Lord Mayor: It
is not over.—Alderman Rooney: I wish to be heard
in on explanation, and I say this, that the language
when which you have used in reference to me is most un
for founded, and wilfully so.—Lord Mayor: Alderman Rooney: Oh! the bodygrand, the bodyguard.—Mr. Nugent: I entreat of
Alderman Rooney: The police—Alderman Rooney: Oh! the bodygrand, the bodyguard.—Mr. Nugent: I entreat of
Alderman Rooney: The police —Alderman Rooney:

Alderman Rooney: The meeting was over.—Lord Mayor: It
is not over.—Alderman Rooney: Oh! the bodyfor for the police—Alderman Rooney: Oh! the bodygrand, the bodyguard.—Mr. Nugent: I entreat of
Alderman Rooney to to be making a bear-garden
of of this place.—Lord Mayor to Alderman Rooney:

Alderman Rooney: The house was broken
up up when you attacked me.—Lord Mayor: I
as arrest you now as chief magistrate of the
the truiteries, the restoring of Fontainbleau and its
dependencies, the conversion of the Palace of Versalles into an historical museum; and works at
other places, largely indebted the civil list.—to what
the was to the heath of the was to the insight of the was to the insight of the was born in the city of Paris, on the 6th of Cotage into an historical museum; and works at
other places, largely indebted the civil list.—to what
the was to the means of the wasthy places, places fo for it.-Mr. Lambert said, that some allowance placed under the superintendence of Madame de tained 75,000 bottles of 150 different kinds of wines, fo for it.—Mr. Lambert said, that some allowance placed under the superintendence of Madame de ought to be made for Alderman Rooney losing his temper, when the Lord Mayor had applied to him such language as he (Mr. Lambert) had read. The Lord Mayor said, that he would not allow anything that occurred in other places to be mixed up with their sentiments on the young minds of the political of the places to be mixed up with their sentiments on the young minds of the political of the places. At last the norical of his downfall came. He on-detect the means to detectable places and the sufficient kinds of 1,200 full hogsheads. The bronze had upwards of the proceedings of the council.—Alderman Rooney:
Oh! if I had been at the meeting, I promise you,
you would not have used such language. I tell
you that. Alderman Rooney here went towards

In June, 1783, he proceeded to Vendome, where a the door.—Lord Mayor: I am very happy that you are going. Is not all this very creditable to the council?—Alderman Rooney: Call off your bodyguard, and don't abuse me in my absence, coward that you are !-Lord Mayor: I hope it will go forth to the public that he returned to assault me .-Mr. Barlow: If he meant to do so, he would take some other way of doing it than by walking out. The council then broke up evidently highly excited by the scene which they had just witnessed.

looked in full vigour are now completely changed, showing unmistakeable symptoms of the disease with which they have been visited for the last few years. The turnips and wurzel are both looking remarkably well, and as there is abundance of feed. we do not anticipate any great reduction in the price of meat; still, with the failure of the wheat crop and the potato disease, there is anything but a cheering prospect for the farmer.

ket to day (Wednesday) corroborates the assertion, by the large quantities offered for sale." The corn crops of our own district have suffered materially from the gale, much of the grain having been shaken out. The harvest is now fast becoming general in Gateshead and the neighbourhood.-

a large quantity of rain has fallen accompanied by high westerly winds, which much retarded the work of the reaper, and done some damage to the standployment. If, however, next week be fine, all hands will be required, as a large breadth of grain is fully Oats and barley are very good, well ripe, a good colour, and a full crop. Wheat is somewhat light, but takes off full in the ear and well fed. Potatoes, I am sorry to say, are again diseased.

Conney.-Harvest is commenced here in good earnest. Wheat is most abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. Oats a fair average, but barley is miserably defective. And, as regards the potatoe crop, the fatal disease has re-appeared with | London, they shortly afterwards took up their quaras much virulence all over this neighbourhood as in

WHITEHAVEN.—The grain crops in the neighbour hood are now in such a state of fordwardness as to afford constant employment for the sickle; but during a great part of the past week the weather has been so wet and stormy that little progress has strongest crops in exposed situations have been considerably laid by the wind and rain.

JENNY LIND .- "How do you like the Jenny Lind?" said a young woman to an old steam captain. "Don't like her at all, madam. She burns too much wood, and carries too little freight."

WHICH is the wickedest part of the church? The THERAPEUTICS.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this moment, than in the time of Galen; it is certain that diseases are quite as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal. Every age has produced some new system of artificial therapeutics which the next age has banished; each has boasted in its turn of cures, and they, in their turn, have been condemned as failures. Medicines themselves are the subjects unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles, says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatment are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves. one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its frequency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disan enecutar cure. Lett ascribes the frequency of the dis-ease to the use of mercury. Brillone tasserts that it is cur-able by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an inflammatory disease — should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling nedicines, and starvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by traics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen recommended vine ar as the best preventative of consump-tion. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found fox-glove more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men! yet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fallibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more conscious than medical men themselves, many of whom have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now recommend MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARA-BICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess proper-ties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable reevery description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafpart of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasma, cramp, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing tremour, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy ander Stuart. of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Capt. Parker, D. Bingham, H.N., of No. 2, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, Woodhouse, Bromley-recording the cure of a lady from constitution and sickness during pregnancy; the liev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years nertried in vain for many years. and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barra and Co.—Morning Chronicle. Du Barra and Co., 127, New Bond street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. Caution. - The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable

number of clergymen refusing to take an oath, he being at that time appointed to an honorary coloneloy in the 14th regiment of Dragoons. At this place he saved the lives of the non-juring clergymen, who were about being killed by the police. Some time after this emeute he saved the life of a citizen of Vendome, who was rescued from drowning only by the heroic efforts of the duke. For his interpolity he was presented with a civic crown. About two months after going to Vendome he quitted the garrison with his regiment, and proceeded to Valenciennes, in the north of France,

the revolutionary tribunal, on a charge of conspiring that M. de Girardin came out of the Tuileries MM. a question of humanity-if Lord Palmerston chose against the nation, was condemned, and guillotined. Guizot, de Broglie, and d'Haussonville arrived to save their lives he might do it.

At that period the Duke of Chartres fled into the there on foot. They were not received. Seconds The American papers publish the At that period the Duke of Chartres fled into the Belgian Netherlands, then under Austria, where he was courteously received, but he refused to take up Montmartre, crossing thirty barriers, required more Cass: was courteously received, but he refused to take up arms against France. For some time he was subject to great privations, frequently journeying on foot, with a pack on his back, and shoes worn out, and sometimes fearful of discovery. He, however, managed to get an introduction to the teacher of this fact of the gravity of circumstances, took upon this fact of the gravity of circumstances, took upon the following proand sometimes fearful of discovery. He, however, managed to get an introduction to the teacher of lines from the gale, meaning drown of the planting of the particle parts of the parts of says a Stockton correspondent, "has done some damage, in exposed situations, to the wheat crops. The apple trees, however, have suffered most; they are, I am informed, nearly stripped: and our market to day (Wednesday) corroborates the assertion, by the large quantities offered for sale." The corn of our own district have suffered materially case of his father—left Switzerland and travelled warshal Rugagud at the head quarter of the Carou.

In sact of the gravity of circumstances, took upon himself to compose immediately the following produced the following produced in a cademy at Reichenau, in the Grisons. Here, himself to compose immediately the following produced to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart content of the compose immediately the following produced to compose immediately the following produced in a cademy at Economics and in the case of fate, and gets accustomed vertically in a cademy at Economics and in pensier and Beaujolais, should be released from prison, and permitted also to embark for America. To this proposition the Duke of Orleans acceded; ing corn. Reapers are in request, and wages this day and, accordingly, on the 24th of September, 1796, have been 2s. per day, although many groups of he embarked for Philadelphia, which he reached Irishmen are travelling the roads in want of em- after a passage of twenty-seven days, and where he was joined by Montpensier and Beaujolais.

Whilst here they learned that a law had been passed in France decreeing the expulsion of all the Bourbon family from the country, and that their mother had been deported to Spain. Their object was now to join her, but owing to their pecuniary circumstances, and to the war between England and Spain, this object was not easily accomplished.

After many extraordinary adventures, however, mount my horse?"—"No," was the reply.—The they reached England, and having proceeded to Duke de Montpensier approached the King and ters at Twickenham. The English government cate. The regency of the Duchess of Orleans is rous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness laving allowed the Duke of Orleans a free passage in a frigate to Minorca, he proceeded thither, expecting to find the means of passing over to Spain. From the convulsed state that country was in, the expedition proved fruitless, and he was obliged to return back to England again, retiring to Twickenbeen made in the harvest field, and some of the ham, at which place the Duke of Montpensier died which this day falls upon him. on the 18th of May, 1807, and was buried in West minster Abbey.

At the invitation of King Ferdinand of Naples, the Duke of Orleans visited Palermo, where he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, the second by the citizen Charles Lagrange, of Lyons, who daughter of the King, and in 1809 they were married. In 1814, intelligence reached Palermo that Vive la Republique. It was written on a square and Napoleon had abdicated the throne, and that the irregular piece of paper, which was folded before tune, so natural to noble, feeling hearts-it was were despatched in all directions in search of her. Bourbons were to be restored to France. On the it was quite dry; it is blotted with duplicata in 18th of May he arrived in Paris, when, in a short some places." time, he was in the enjoyment of the honours due

enham. On the return of Louis XVIII., after the hundred days, an ordinance was issued, authorising, sojourn at Richmond, and a season spent at St. according to the charter as it then stood, all the Leonard's, Louis Philippe continued to reside. princes of the blood to take their seats in the Here, too, he breathed his last on Monday morning. Chamber of Peers, and the duke returned to the 26th of August. France in September, 1815. Here he distinguished himse f by a display of liberal sentiments, which were so little agreeable to the administration that he returned to England, where he remained till 1817. He then returned to France, but was not again summoned to sit in the Chamber of Peers. time, when an unexpected scene was opened-viz. the revolution of 1830, during which the King was in effect discrowned, and the throne vacated. In this emergency, the provisional government, which had arisen out of the struggle, and in which Lafitte Lafayette, and other politicians had taken the lead turned towards Louis Philippe. A negotiation with him was opened, and, after a few days' consideration, he acceded to the request, and at noon on the 31st of July, he went to Paris, and accepted the office which had been assigned to him. On the 2nd of August the abdication of Charles X. and his son was placed in the hands of the lieutenantgeneral-the abdication, however, being in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux. On the 7th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne vacant, and on the following day the chamber went in a body to Louis Philippe, and offered him the crown on terms of a revised charter, which he formerly accepted in the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th. He brought to the throne habits which peculiarly fitted him for active business. He examined himself all important papers connected with the affairs of state, the details of his own private fortune, and to the management of the affairs of his family and chil-

A writer in Frazer's Magazine, writing some years ago, says:-"The King of the French was a early riser, seldom being found in bed after six in the summer or after eight in winter. At eleven, when in Paris, he generally visited the buildings of the ably acquitted by the jury. In 1820 he was Tuileries and the Palais Royal. On such occasions he was often accompanied by his departed sister, and generally by his architect. Here he was in a congenial element. He had no mean knowledge of had been placed at the bar, and the indictment had architecture, and was seldom so happy as when dabbling in bricks and mortar, and ordering necessary alterations and repairs. After a council the king would proceed over the Tuileries and Louvre, being saint and the second of twenty-reven years dyspepsia i six weeks time; Captain Andrews, I.N. Captain Edwards, for he liked to visit the ateliers of painters. If he six weeks time; Captain Hunt, Esq. barri-ter-at-law, King's Colentered into conversation with an artist whose man-law to earn subsistence, business, and reduced him to earn subsistence, yard entirely against her; the other refused the painter. ners and discourse pleased him, he told the painter Paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Was looked, a cure of functional disorders; When he was dead; that they were both nanners belonging to the last thirty years of his life, at the missengular than a most melancholy strain, explained that his wife in a most melancholy strain, explained that his wife matter in a ridiculous point of view. He commenced the was dead; that Mary Jackson's husband was also by speaking from the throne, instead of the tribune to the manners belonging to placed in front of it and when, in obedience to the manners belonging to placed in front of it and when, in obedience to the umbrella under his arm. 'Ah, my good sir,' he would say, 'when I was Duke of Orleans, I could fered but little in political affairs. He thencefor end of Paris to the other—go out with a pair of ward sought to gather and provide the fruits of Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years nervonsness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Eq., No. 3 Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth, a cure of thirteen years cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower Abbeystreet, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin, a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 20,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barx and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manuer in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery strong old shoes, which had got the shape and form he gave his mind and devoted his energies to the was a great delight and pleasure to me; but, being paying off the national debt; and, in other respects, boue de Paris, were the happiest people after all. Voila le fait, mon bon monsieur.'

The civil list granted to Louis Philippe by the law of the 2nd of March, 1832, differed in amount of allowance in money from that to his predecessor by about twenty millions of francs per annum, but Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du. Barry's address, 127 Kew Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentin Powder, or other spurious compounds of pease, beans, Indian and cottonal under a close imitation of the name.

Louis Philippe was relieved from Reeping up and establishment of gardes du corps. The grant was twelve millions, exclusive of the revenues to be derived from numerous woods, forests, and estates. On the other hand, the keeping up and repairing these estates were at the charge of the civil list.

As Louis Philippe was relieved from Reeping up and establishment of gardes du corps. The grant was twelve millions, exclusive of the revenues to be derived from numerous woods, forests, and estates. On the other hand, the keeping up and repairing these estates were at the charge of the civil list. Louis Philippe was relieved from keeping up an establishment of gardes du corps. The grant was which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless and suits of their ignorant or unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havog with the delicate stomach of an invalid or proper to any of the rosel deem p deem proper to any of the royal domains. The pieces.

the Tuileries, the restoring of Fontainbleau and its

At last the period of his downfall came. He op- detestable place—the climate is horrible, the cold, posed the reforms loudly demanded. The fatal day was the 24th of February, 1848. The story has been thus graphically told by M. Emile de Girardin, in popular commotion took place in consequence of a his personal narrative of the events which took confined to their beds. What will be their condinumber of clergymen refusing to take an oath, he place in the palace of the Tuileries on the day of tion when winter comes on. There are no means

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Guaranner.—The harrest has progressed most rapidly, many fields of wheat have been carried, hongo perhaps if one field down had been quiver, the condround have been destinated the condrounder. The harrest has progressed most rapidly, many fields of wheat have been carried, hongo perhaps if one field cown had been quiver, the condrounder is mediator indicated from many fields of wheat have been carried, hongo perhaps if one field cown had been quiver, the condrounder, and provided two had been quiver, the condrounder, and provided the condrounder, and provided by a still most to see M. This congress reiterates its strong disappears of the field of April, 1702, war was declared against all mist to see M. This congress reiterates its strong disappears of the fill of the many fill of the death, and fall victims to provide the condrounder and the provided to define the condrounder and the provided of the condrounder and the provided condrounder and the provided condrounder and the condrounder and the condrounder and the provided condrounder and the condrounder and the provided condrounder an

"What is the matter, M. de Girardin?" said the if the most decisive measures are not now taken in present, and appealed to him. The statement of M.

de Girardin was confirmed by M. Merruan. After a moment of silence the King said, "What is to be done?"—"Abdicate, sire!—abdicate!— "Yes, without a moment's hesitation, and confer the regency on the Duchess of Orleans, for the Duke de Nemours will not be accepted."

pressed him to abdicate.—The King said, "I abdi-

The Messager gave the following as the autograph act of abdication signed by Louis Philippe :-"I abdicate the crown which the voice of the nation called me to wear, in favour of my grandson the Count de Paris. May he succeed in the task

"Louis Philippe." The Messager added-" This important document was snatched at the Tuileries from the hands of the general, who was going to present it to the people,

from Paris to the sea-shore; his escape in disguise of mankind, in tribunal, passing judgment on destet of drag them; but fortunately, however, their to England; his kind reception in this country, potism and the despots of the world; and, as sure efforts were fruitless. Matters continued to wear a The return of Napoleon in 1815 broke up his ar- to England; his kind reception in this country, angements, and he again went to reside at Twick- are well known. Claremont was given him as an abode, and there, with the exception of some weeks'

THE LATE THOMAS PRESTON.

A few friends of this veteran reformer have formed themselves into a committee to receive funds on behalf of his widow, with the view of securing for her a small annuity, or some other assistance in her old age. The following particulars of the deceased patriot may be interesting to our readers -

"At a very early period of his life Mr. Thomas Preston espoused the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and became the friend and coadjutor of Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Hardy. So long ago as March, 1782, he was admitted a member of the famous Corresponding Society, or "Friends of the People," as they were called. For more than half a century he was prominently known as an active, energetic, and dauntless leader of the Radical reformers, who, especially after the peace of 1815. were deemed so truly formidable by the Tory governments of the Regency and of the reign of George IV., as to be subjected to many state prosecutions; and even to cause, for a time, the legislative interference, in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, in order that they might be effectually paralysed in their endeavours to obtain that parliamentary reform which was afterwards, in 1832,

"In 1817, Mr. Preston had to undergo his amount in the Tower of London, whence he was taken to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, and was there arraigned upon an indictment charging him with high treason. The trial lasted for nine days, during which the utmost efforts and ingenuity of the At torney-General and other crown lawyers were exerted to obtain his conviction, but he was honourtreason; but the Attorney-General conscious of the groundlessness of the prosecution, after the prisoner been read, declined to call any witnesses; and Mr. Preston was, of course, discharged. The expenses of these prosecutions, however, and the odium in which they involved him, utterly ruined Mr. Preston "After the Reform Act of 1832 Mr. Preston inter-

concoction and promotion of a plan for rendering the working classes entirely self-supporting; for extinguishing pauperism and poor's-rates; for for greatly advancing the public prosperity. This plan eventually brought him under the notice of Luke James Hansard, Esq., Mr. John Robert Taylor, and other philanthropists, and when brought forward by Mr. Preston and Mr. Flexen, at a public meeting held in August, 1849, originated the public appointment of a committee of an association of all taught." classes of the people for the general amelioration of the present condition of society.

"Mr. Preston was interred in Bunhill Fields

burying ground, on the 10th of June, 1850. The working-classes honoured him with a public funeral only fourteen days.

some surveillance on the part of England. One fatal stroke (and Austria wants neither the means

dence only from treason deigned me to preserve, I King .- "There is not, sire, a moment to lose, and swear to Almighty God the threatening billows of poor Goodwin family, which the learned counsel of peace, in a tone of Gallican fervour strongly disdespotism would have fallen like foam from the contended was not a mere charitable act, but one tinguished from English pietism, came in somewhat rock of my brave people's breasts. To have this firm conviction, sir, and instead of the well dehe had lost his reason. He perceived M. Merruan, served victory of freedom, to find oneself in exile, the principal editor of the Constitutionnel, who was the fatherland in chains, is a profound sorrow, a nameless griet.

"Neither have I the consolation to have found mitigations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warms the despondent heart, making it in the destiny of mankind believe.

"It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, General, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgments for your geneof my destiny, that you might feel what benefit must have been to me your beam of light, by which you, from the capital of free America, have heightened my night.

"It was in Broussa, General, that the notice of your imposing speech has reached me; in yonder mischief; and forctold the fall of its oppressors. Hannibal, exiled like myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompanied in exile by the ingratitude of leave home at an early hour in the morning, for the his people, but I by the love of mine.

"Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only in her morning dress, and carrying a small basket the inspiration of sympathy for unmerited misforman on her arm. She did not return. The servants the revelation of the justice of God-it was a leaf but without success, and at length it was feared from the book of fate, unveiled to the world. On that she had been accidentally drowned in one of His subsequent fate is familiar to all. His flight that day, General, you were sitting, in the name the fish ponds near the mansion, and men were even as the God of Justice lives, your verdict will be most gloomy aspect until two o'clock in the afteraccomplished.

"Shall I yet have my share in this great work, or not? I do not know. Once almost an efficient Baron from Richard Lort Philipps, Esq., of East instrument in the hands of Providence. I am now Hook, apprising him of his (Mr. Philipp's) marriage buried alive. With humble heart will I accept the at St. Bride's Church that morning, to the missing call to action, should I be deemed worthy of it, or fair one, and enclosing a certificate of the complesubmit to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it tion of the nuptial ceremony. It appears that Mr. must be so. But, be it one or the other, I know Philipps had been for some time an ardent admirer that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know that of Miss de Rutzen, and that his attentions were rewill yet, notwithstanding their present degradation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; and I know that, as long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General, will be counted among the most cherished a worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American people, has, upon us poor Hungarians, the consolation bestowed of a confimy oldest and best friend, and present representaive in the United States,) in the interest of the

freedom. Let me hope that, should Mr. Uihazy holy cause to which you have so generously your in the same carriage en route for Aberystwith, reprotection accorded, addresses himself to you for something which you might, in your wisdom, judge convenient and practicable, you will not withhold fuguives had been forwarded, and the lady's future from us your powerful support; and please to ac- maid awaited their arrival. Mr. Philipps is much cept the assurance of my highest esteem and most peculiar veneration. "L. Kossuth, Anc. Governor of Hungary.

To the honourable the Gen. Cass, Washington. "I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to address you in your own

CHRISTIAN CLERGYMEN AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY .-The Stamford Mercury states that when a Mrs. Wainer, of Melton Mowbray, who, it appears, has not led a very godly life, was on her death-bed, a pray with her. The curate was sent for, but he commenced a fierce tirade against her respecting her past life, and positively refused to pray with the dying sinner. We presume it was because she was a sinner that he would not pray with her! Some pious neighbours gave her the consulation which arriving there found that they had little or no cash | val. The other was disposed of with little or no the clergyman refused. The woman died, and the to pay the officiating priest, who asked a sum expenditure of cratory. to judge her; for one shut the gates of the church- possessed of, and persisted that he would not marry cuous speakers to-day, and his speech, while withyard entirely against her; the other refused the them for a farthing less. However, Felix Lough, out merit, was rather calculated to put the whole service over her. With reference to the above, our was dead; that Mary Jackson's husband was also by speaking from the throne, instead of the tribune contemporary, the Examiner says: "We say no dead; that they were both papers belonging to placed in front of it, and when, in obedience to the thing of shutting the church-doors. The rev. gen. Pearith Union workhouse, and becoming quite continuous and becoming quite continuous and placed in front of it, and when, in obedience to the speaking from the throne, instead of the tribune and the church-doors. The rev. gen. thing of shutting the church-doors. The rev. gen. Penrith Union workhouse, and becoming quite contleman might do with the body any unseemly thing by vulsed, and letting flow a flood of tears over his latter, a titter ran through the assembly. The is he pleased, or might think it decent to enact. But wrinkled cheeks, in the most affecting manner exclaimed, "For goodness sake do marry us, for Mary who is this disguised among the ministers of Jesus, who dares refuse to pray beside a dying woman be- Jackson was the first sweetheart that I ever had, cause she was a sinner? Who is this? Is it the Rev. W. Coles, of Melton Mowbray? The Pharisees, as Mr. Coles might do, objected to our Lord, that he had too much care for sinners. Only the Pharisees could not move Him to anger. Whether Mr. Coles be a high churchman or a low churchman, we know not. Most probably he preaches Philpotts. But we know that he ought not to be a teacher in the church of Christ-he needs too greatly to be PASSENGERS' STORES.—It appearing that a diver-

sity of practice prevails in charging the duty on this country from abroad, the authorities have given orders that any quantity under half-a-pound in ment of Mr. Preston's fatal attack he had industriously worked for the maintenance of himself and the weight may be delivered duty free, but that eight or manufactured tobacco, brought by passengers, of the weight as the weight of the weight. ously worked for the maintenance of himself and the weight of half-a-pound and upwards, is to be over known, for the cure of colds, asthmas, and all affective excellent wife. He expired after an illness of charged with duty on the extractive and entire quantity. charged with duty on the actual and entire quantity. ALARMING OCCURRENCE .- On Wednesday afternoon a portion of the new building in course of erection at the corner of New Oxford-street, Tottenham

SCOTLAND IN 1762.

A case was lately tried in the Court of Common Pleas, as to the succession to the property of one William Goodwin, who died intestate in London in 1843, leaving property worth two or three thousand pounds a-year. It appeared that about the year 1760, David Goodwin, the younger, married, and went to reside at Fort-George, in Scotland, and as Goodwin, whose maiden name was Mary Morrison. to her relatives in England, and which were given in evidence, will not be without interest :-

Fort-George, March 18, 1762.

Dear Cousins,—I hope this will find you and all our friends in good health, as we are at present, thank God for it. I am sorry I have not wrote before, but expecting Mr. Goodwin to write stopt my hand, but now would stay no longer; but we have been very poorly with the severity of the weather. My poor Davey has been very bad with the stone, and has had one taken from him by a poor woman about the size of a horse bean. We are very sorry for our neighbours' misfortunes, especially Mrs. Gray for the loss of near Polly, which we know must be a very great one. neignours instortunes, especially sits, Gray for the loss of poor Polly, which we know must be a very great one. I hope the next news we hear will be of your both being married, but not to Scotchmen, for you must live upon brounn, and bonakes, and porage made of bean meal, what we call pollard, mixt thick with water, with a little cale cut in it; go without stays, or shoes and atockings, and lay eut in it; go without stays, or shoes and atockings, and lay upon straw beds, the best is but chaff, and sit at the spinning-wheel; then you would make a good wife; but if you live as English people live you must be very extravagant. That is the way they live so cheap here, and is called middling sort of people that lives well and keeps a servant; and all pig together in one room in dens like beasts; and when they wash they tuck their petticoat round their waist, for they wear but one, and stand upon their clothes in the tub and tramp them, and all their backsides as bare as ever they were born, by the sea-side; and if they are going across a river, they tuck up in the same way, and bad; and here is no carriages but little carts, with bars at the bottom, that will hold but one, what they bring peats for firing in, which is very scarce here, for we have no coals no newere than Edinburgh, and we are 170 miles beyond that. I suppose you are so fashionable in London now you have got a Queen that I should not know anybody. I should be glad if you would send me word how they wear their gowns, and caps, and bonnets. I wrote a letter to my mother the 27th of January; I hope she has received it. My little Dick grows a fine boy, and almost goes alone. I hope my aunt and little Betsy keep their health. Davey and Jemmy desire their duties to their annt and love to vourselves: and they talk about Frankey and Betty Gipson

a cooper, and made a considerable sum of money. George left his catate chiefly to William, and the other brothers, and their issue having become extinct, William became, as he himself said, the last of his name and race, and died intestate in 1846. The defendant then claimed the property, as did the plaintiff. The two met to talk over their title. The plaintiff's aucestors the alleged descendants of the rest of the set account. husband of one Sarah Greenaway, a member of the brought in allusions to the Redeemer as the preacher dictated by the feeling of relationship. The Lord Chief Justice very ably and clearly

summed up all the facts, and left it to the jury to find-first, whether David Goodwin had a son Joseph, and, secondly, whether the plaintiff was descended from that son Joseph. These facts the plaintiff was bound to make out as a better title than the defendant's, before he could turn the defendant out of possession of the property. The jury, after consulting together half-an-hour

found a verdict for the detendant. ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH AND LOW LIFE. Two elope-

ments, in very different spheres of society, have taken place within the last few days. The particulars of the first are thus detailed by the Welshman: "Considerable excitement was occasioned at Slebech Hall, near Haverfordwest, the seat of the Baron de Rutzen, on the 20th instant, owing to the the young lady, who is not only highly accomplished, but is also possessed of rare personal charms, had been accustomed for several days previously to ostensible purpose of gathering mushrooms. On the morning in question she went out at the usual hour noon, when the mystery was explained by the arrival of a mounted messenger, with a letter to the carriage by Mr. Philipps, and away they proceeded lays of horses awaiting them at St. Catherine's esteemed in Haverfordwest, and the bells of St. Mary's Church celebrated his nuptials with many a merry peal throughout the day. At East Hook men on this occasion, but a letter stating ms miness, great rejoicings took place, and an ample repast as well as his zeal for the cause, was received as a was provided for the servants and labourers on the substitute. estate. The other case is perhaps more remarkable. A few days ago (says the Carlisle Patriot)
Felix Lough, late of London, widower, who has a Mary Jackson, widow, who has a family of four children, and also an inmate of the same workhouse. A few days previous to the clopement the parties gave notice to Mr. Slee, the master of the workhouse, that they intended to leave the workhouse, and accordingly they did so. How they raised the wind is not known, but the fact is that they set off ments was the grand affair, and occupied nearly the on foot upwards of thirty miles to Gretna, and on whole of the time before and after the noon inter-

consented to be my wife. O! do marry us." Yes, yes, it is all true, do wed us," said Mary Jackson. The priest was moved with compassion; he not having a place where to lay their heads, they ence so much, that Mr. Hindley dwelt on the word ord e'en applied to Mr. Armstrong, the relieving officer, "fool," and worked it backward and forward as as for an order into the workhouse again, who, according to the present state of the poor law, was obliged The Gallie "star" of the day was decided. small quantities of cigars or manufactured tobacco, to give them an order, and now the new married the uncomsumed stores of passengers arriving in couple, in accordance with the same law, are spending their honeymoon in the workhouse, apart from each other. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR SEVERE COUGHS.

RECENT COLDS, OR APPECTIONS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS, tions of the chest, to which fact many sufferers have testified. Its peculiar properties are such as to give immediate relief to the patient, and eventually effect a perfect cure. It speedily removes the accumulated phelgm, thereby giving freedom to the respiratory organs; so let the asthTHE PEACE CONGRESS.

The special train, which with the great body of the peacemakers left London-Cridge, on Monday the 19th, arrived safe at Frankfort-on-the Maine, on Thursday morning the 22nd inst., and the Congress began business about half-past ten, in St. Paul's Church, which was granted by the authorities. went to reside at Fort-George, in Scotland, and as evidence of the manners and condition of Scotland in those times, the following letter, written by Mrs. solutions in three languages was handed to cach person as he entered the Paulskirche:-

person as ne entered the rauskirche:

"1. The Congress of the friends of miversal peace assembled at Frankfort-on-the Maine, the 22nd, 23rd, and the 24th of August, 1850, acknowledges that recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason, and hummity, t is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war;' and the Congress recommends all its members to labour in their respective countries, hy means of a better education of youth. by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds and political and commecial prejudices which have been so generally the cause

of disastrous wars. "2. This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for governments to refer to arbitration all those lifferences between them which cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

" That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another, impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities: this Congress cannot therefore too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquillity

"4. This Congress reiterates its strong disap-

The plaintiff's ancestors, the alleged descendants of Mr. Burnet is one of these half-facetious orators Joseph Goodwin, had been persons of low condition who can always season a sentiment with a joke,

own were much more popularly expressed by Mr. Richard Garnett, a negro orator, who ascended the tribunal with all the advantages of his sable hue. The appearance in the tribune of M. Emile sentative of France par excellence, and his distinguis appearence contrasted strangely with the primative look of many of his fellow ortaors. His speech was equally different from those of his predecessors. Biblical allusions were not in his way, but he came in as a propounder of philosophical abstractions, which he pointed off with French epigrammatie neatness. The idea of unite was to be carried outunite in everything; and every time he said the word unite it was with remarkable gusto. Then he got into universal history, and, declaring that certain conquerors of the old world were named Alexmysterious disappearance of the eldest daughter of of the new world were named Watt, Wilberforce, the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen. It appears that &c. Civilisation was the great gain of modera Europe, and type and steam are now to do what was done heretolore by fire and sword. All this, delivered with an uniform style of gesticulation poculiarly his own, told with great force; and he

could retire with all the satisfaction of a brilliant

Frenchman who had exhibited son talent. But, after all, the great card of the performance was the speech of Mr. Cobden which came in towards the conclusion. The President after the passing of the first resolution, which occurred about ons o'clock, allowed the parties assembled to retire for ten minutes, and many thus retiring never came back again. Hence considerably more empty seats were visible in the afternoon than in the morning. and two or three orators which opened the second act, and included another speech by Girardin, a address from the Pennsylvanian Peace Society, were tion. But Cobden's speech set all right. It was a bold, slashing address, not marked throughout by good taste, but abounding in arguments and illustrations which everybody could understand. In calling attention to the second resolution, he said. aged Europe, at the sun of Freedom's young ceived propitiously by her, but for some reasons that he did not wish to interfere with the work of America, will herself grow young again I know the parents of the lady did not favour his suit, althat he did not wish to interfere with the work of that my people, who proved so worthy of liberty, though he was a frequent visitor at the hall. The tion of an international umpire when other peacefollowing is the way in which the affair was arranged ful means should fail, protesting against war as a and carried into effect :- Between six and seven nuisance which every people had a right to stop in o'clock on the morning of the 20th he took a chaise deflance of the existing governments. If no hetter from the Mariner's Hotel, Haverfordwest, directing peaceable plan could be found the governments the driver to proceed as fast as he could to Cosbro' | were bound to adopt that proposed by the Peace Lodge, on the road to Narberth, about four miles Congress; and if any government refused to adopt from Haverfordwest. On arrival there he was a plan of arbitration the people should repudiat desired to pull up, when Mr. Philipps alighted from that government. This was pretty strong language. the carriage, and immediately the lady, faithful to and the vehemence of tone and gesture with which olitics seemed our unmerited fate for ever to seal. her engagement, made her appearance from behind it was uttered stood out in strong relief against the "May you be pleased, General, to accept the the hedge. In an instant she was escorted to the epigrammatic manner and jerking action of M. Emile Girardin. An allusion to the presence at the post haste to St. Bride's Church, a distance of six | meeting of General Haynau, as an evidence that teen miles, where the happy pair were united by the Rev. William Bowen Harries. They then left the Rev. William Bowen Harries. They then left the rescible taste brought the whole oration to a possible taste—brought the whole oration to a showy conclusion. The second resolution was car-Bridge and at New Inn, where the luggage of the ried immediately afterwards, and the meeting was adjourned till Friday, the audience being kindly reminded of the dinner, which has been prepared for them at the Main-lust. Victor Hugo was to have been one of the spokes-

men on this occasion, but a letter stating his illness.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

The second meeting went off on the whole more briskly than the first. The Paulskirche, still not family of three children, and now an inmate of Pen- full, was better attended; the dry business of derich Union workhouse, eloped to Gretna Green with claring what states were represented, and who represented them, had been got over, and some of the best men had evidently come in with the resolution of giving full play to their eloquence. The business of the assembly was confined to the

second and third resolutions on the list. The resolution concerning the standing arma-

Mr. Hindley, of Oldham, was one of the conspiseen maimed soldiers in the streets, and that a man in with two legs was a better member of society, than in aye, long before I was married to my first poor a man with only one. With anecdotes he was rather er wife, but then she would not have me : now she has copious, and he narrated with remarkable unotion on how he had once met Lord Brougham, and how tw Lord Brougham had told him that the members of of the Peace Congress were "the greatest fools in the he married them. Soon afterwards they set off on their world." Forgiveness of injuries is of course a fun- inreturn to Penrith on foot, and on their arrival there | damental maxim with the Congress, and the notion ion they were foot-sore and completely dished up, and of being called "fools" seemed to tickle the audi-idi "fool," and worked it backward and forward as as

The Gallie "steer" of the day was decidedly M. M. Garnier, one of the secretaries of the Congress, ess, whose clear enunciation and very logical form orm created universal admiration. He laid it down as his his fundamental proposition that a standing army is y is the cause of war, and carried on his reasoning with with a precision so great that it might almost be called lled pedantic. His views were rather economical than han moral or religious, and he dwelt much on the loss of is of labour consequent on the employment of men 28 1 28

soldiers.

Dr. Buller, a tall thin American, with white hair, air, and purely Transatlantic features and countenance, nee

CAPTURE OF A SEA COW. By the arrival of the

States. Mr. Cobden alluded on the first day to the fore he thought they should not be too ready to determined to trump that success, and told the A Driver said he did not wish the public or compresence of General Haynau. The American was knock under. meeting that though Austrian officers might attend pany any harm, but he certainly should like to hear Frankfort peace meetings, the first general in the United States went about as a peace preacher. This was rather too strong a dose for the Britishers, and a peacemaker whispeared year consider "Then resolution to send the latter to send the and a peacemaker whispered very sensibly, "Then why does not he throw up his commission?" Have carried. ing concluded his patriotic attempt to impress the magnitude of his country on his wondering hearers,

he retired amidst universal applause. Scarcely less successful was Mr. John Dawson, of Birmingham, who attacked the miltary profession much as George Craikshank attacks intemperance. He went to work from the domestic point of view, at the same time avoiding sentimentality, and he gine drivers since last Thursday, and he would tell depicted the life of a soldier, which he characterised them why. The directors, instead of having the uepicted the me of a solution, with a great deal of quiet shareholders compelling them to go into a fair and as a russ of activity, and the russian officer rolled with laugh- proper inquiry into the case between the superintenter at the ridicule with which Mr. Dawson treated the members of his profession. With some unwil-the members of his profession. With some unwil-the members of his profession. With some unwil-the directors if the traffic of the line failed; the qu te without military feeling. War he hated, but deficiency would not come out of their pockets; he found a well-drilled regiment a pleasant spec- and they would only have to make additional calls tacle, and loved to see the country gawky trans- upon the shareholders. Under these circumstances, formed into the elegant militaire. How reconcile he felt that the drivers and firemen should do nothese two tastes-hatred of armies and love of thing to get into disgrace with the public, and they drill? Why, by having industral instead of military | would be right. The chairman, at the meeting on regiments, with spades instead of muskets on their | Thursday, had shown them what combination there shoulders. Thus shall war be swept from the earth ; was between the various companies and their locobut Mr Dawson shall not lose the amusement which motive superintendants to put down those in their doubtless he receives in St. James's Park. Almost employ. He admitted that, "with the greatest every orator had expressed a wish that the sword kindness, other companies had taken first-rate men might be turned to a sickle, but Mr. Dawson, ever off the foot-plates of their own engines, and sent original, improved the standing sentiment by adding them off to work on the Eastern Counties." The a hope that pipeclay might be used to whitewash same system was working on other lines, and the keeping a bad house? Witness: I was not aware cottages, and red cloth made up into cloaks for engine drivers and firemen of every other line knew good, honest, old women. Before he retired he took not how soon it might be their turn to be served in occasion to explain that he had merely flung out his the same way as those of the Eastern Counties had notice of the spade exercise as a suggestion, without been. It therefore behaved them all to look out. urging its serious adoption. Whether the broad Depend upon it, if any of them backed out and brim gentry, who look with such benignant con- crouched to Mr. Gooch, he would grind them to tempt on the ruined castles on each side of the the very earth. Let them not despair; depend upon Rhine, as something gone by in their own days of it the men were rife for a movement on other lines; wisdom, quite relished the semi-military propensi- and if the locomotive superintendents would hurl ties of Mr. Dawson it is hard to say, but his speech thunderbolts at those placed under them, depend was one of the successes of the day; and perhaps upon it they would soon have those thunderbolts this, and the oration by M. Garnier, were the only hurled back again at their feet. A letter had been two that give decided evidence of originality.

armaments. His speech was as effective on his part, very little spark to raise the flame, and consume and showed the same tact in seizing on objects im- the whole mass of tyranny and oppression. (Cheers.) mediately within the grace and comprehension of his hearers. The two resolutions of the day were, of course,

carried unanimously. On the third day a letter was read from Victor Paris, stating that fatigue and the state of his the authorities of the Eastern Counties did not health prevented him from being present. A letter come to an amicable settlement with the men, they from the Archbishop of Paris, expressive of sympa-

more remarkable speakers of the day was Kah-Ge-Gah-Bowh (Firm-standing,) now Rev. G. Copway, lately a chief of the Red Indian tribes, who Midland line) how to treat men placed under their concluded a very picturesque speech by the following touch of the dramatic:—" When I left my conntry in the west, my aged father came to me and said, 'Here, my son, take this'-(unrolling the Indian pipe of peace, amid immense cheering)—yes, when I took my seat at this table, many persons as he gave it to the President.)

was proposed. On its being about to be put, M. Girardin (who is well known to have given the mortal wound to M. Armand Carrel) rose and was dispute should have arisen between the superintendent, Mr. Gooch, and us, which has made a great sacrifice both received with cheers. He said-Duelling is war hate a law upon duelling. In my life there is a painful reminiscence. I fought a fatal duel twenty years ago, and I still feel remorse for it at this moment. If we were to leave no other trace in Frankfort than this resolution, we might say we had done enough. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

to an end. The remaining business consisted of formal votes of thanks, and the appointment of London as the

This brought the formal business of the Congress

place for holding the next Conference. Mr. Cobden led off some of the votes, compli mentary with "three times three" in capital style, much to the astonishment of the worthy Germans, and the proceedings closed, apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned.

STRIKE OF THE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Another meeting of the drivers and firemen lately in the employment of this company took place on Friday, the 23rd inst., at the George Inn, Stratford, when, in the absence of Mr. Hope, Mr. Kinnersley took the chair.

The report in the newspapers of the company's meeting held on the previous day was first read, after which a prolonged conversation and discusconsidered as one of might; and that the proprie- sent completed. tors had thought only of putting down their combination, and not at all of inquiring whether they previous tyranny in Mr. Gooch. They also complained that the charges made against them by Mr. Betts, the chairman at the meeting of shareholders, were too general to admit of contradiction, and whilst denying that they were true of any, complained that from their vagueness they were now applied to all.

Before the dispersion of the meeting, a letter, upon the subject, was agreed to be sent to E. L. demand the men's future proceedings will depend.

the various lines throughout the kingdom. The gentleman had sent the following reply:spark of disaffection has already reached the north and meetings have been held at Leeds and other places, at which resolutions have been come to to support the men of the Eastern Counties in their present proceedings, and it is boldly asserted that so dissatisfied are the engine-drivers and firemen the metropolis, that they are ripe for an immediate outbreak.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a purpose of receiving the report of the deputation, and taking such steps as might be considered advisable in reference thereto.

Mr. M'CALLAGH, in the absence of Mr. J. T. Hope, was called to the chair, and about 150 of the men were present.

directors that morning. In pursuance of the resowere informed by that gentleman that all the directic the committee room, influenced by similar feelings. tors were out of town, and that there would be no board meeting until Tuesday. He expressed percome to at present. Since the return of the deputa-

the United States in the eyes of the natives. on Monday, and he thought that if that was done America, he told the assembly, needed no standing something might occur which would soon settle the army, it worked on in a system of brotherly love, and question to the advantage of the men. He knew then he took care to convey to the inhabitants of it was given out that the company had got a batch such dots of country as England, France, and Ger- of practical engine drivers from the north, but he many, how big was the territory of the United had no confidence in them on that line, and there-

The CHAIRMAN said he was quite sure that, notwithstanding the proceedings at the meeting of the Eastern Counties shareholders on Thursday, the public were still in favour of the engine drivers, and he was very desirous that they should by their conduct keep the public in their favour. It was true the state of affairs were changed with the endent and the men, had now got the shareholders to received by the committee from Leeds that morning, which proved how little was needed to set the Mr. Cobden spoke earlier on the first day. The ing, which proved how little was needed to set the resolution about "loans," strange to say, he did matter going. There was tyranny on other lines not touch, but confined himself to the standing as well as the Eastern Counties, and it required a At the request of the meeting the chairman read the letter which had been received that morning from Leeds. It stated that a meeting of the enginemen and firemen of all the lines of railway running into Leeds had been held in that town, and that Hugo, who presided at the Congress last year in resolution had been unanimously come to, that if would take measures to stop every line in the counthy with the movement, was also read. Among the try, and they would then teach such locomotive superintendents as Messrs. Gooch and Carberry (the locomotive superintendent of the York and North

The meeting was then adjourned.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meetng of the late engine-drivers and firemen upon the Eastern Counties Railway, held at the George seemed afraid to sit near me, as if I had arms in my Inn, in Stratford, a letter, of which the following Camberwell Savings Bank. And under these cirhand; but, Mr. President, it is not a weapon of is a copy, was addressed to the chairman and direcwar, it is a weapon of peace, which, in the name of tors, and delivered to the secretary (Mr. Roney) on following day for the depositions to be prepared, my fither, in the name of my countrymen, I present | Monday last, in order that it might be laid before to you-it is our calainet." (Tremendous applause the board at the weekly meeting, on the following

Gentlemen,-It is with deep regret on our part that a between individuals. We here give a guarantee to fore, after calm consideration of the circumstances of the obtain credit, and that guarantee is to be found in dispute in question, cannot but acknowledge that our prothe solemnity of our acts-that guarantee is to deny ceedings have been much too precipitate, and justifies us duelling publicly and openly. A legislative as-sembly has at this moment a subject for future de-betway when duelling. In my life there is a painful or whether you will entertain any part of them. We also beg to add, that a deputation will attend at your office on Tuesday morning to await your decision.

> (Signed) THOMAS HOPE J. SLATER. J. REES. VINCENT GRANBY. A deputation of the men attended accordingly on Tuesday, at the Bishopsgate station, but the board declined to see the men, and they were told that

> an official answer would be sent to their commu-

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

Immediately on receipt of the answer from the directors, a meeting of the men was convened at in one corner cut into about seven or eight pieces, the usual place, the George Inn, Stratford, when one of which had a brass tap attached to it. The the chairman, Mr. Hope, said he had received the officer was proceeding to examine the front cellar following answer to the offer they had made to the to see if any more of the leaden pipe had been cut

Eastern Counties Railway Office, Bishopsgate-station, London, 27th August, Sir,-I beg to hand you, on the other side, an extract

rom the minutes of the board of this date. I am, sir, your obedient servant To Mr. Thomas Hope. C. P. RONEY. Extract from the minutes of the board, of the

27th of August, 1850 :-Read a letter, signed by T. Hope, J. Slater, J. Rees, and Vincent Granby, late engine-drivers in the company's service. Resolved, that the late engine-drivers and fire men be informed, that if any of them apply to Mr.

The CHAIRMAN said, he regretted very much that the communication they had thought it advisable. had not been driven to it by oppression. Of the under the circumstances, to make to their late emcharg's brought against them as to their tampering ployers, had not produced a more satisfactory rewith the engines, they denied the truth altogether, sult. He could only, however, advise them to act in my office, and I gave him sixpence; and on the Goff kicked witness severely upon the hip, and al-shillings' worth of goods, at the same time handing and urged also that even admitting them to be true, as they had hitherto done during the unfortunate day of the robbery the same man, I was informed subsequent misconduct in the men did not justify misunderstanding that had occurred, conduct them- by my brother, was seen coming down the It is much to be feared that the misunderstanding (the late engine drivers and firemen) met these of February last. He said, "Good God, am I bewhich has taken place between the authorities of charges promptly, and at a meeting hastily held at trayed into your hands?" He said, "I understood the Eastern Counties Railway and their enginedrivers and firemen, so far from being amicably mously passed a resolution emphatically repudia. I then took him to the station-house and searched settled, bids fair not only to rival the strike which ting them. In obedience to the terms of that resooccurred about two years since on the North- lution, the committee wrote a respectful letter to would be taken down. He said on the way to the Western line, but to extend to various other rail the chairman of the company, requesting him to station-house that he had pawned the guard on the ways, if report speaks true, throughout the country, furnish them with the numbers of the various en- 26th for 10s, and that on the 27th he had got 8s. much to the inconvenience and danger of the gines said to have been in any way tampered with, more upon it, at Mr. King's, High Holborn. He he was in Hungerford-market. He was quite a magistrate committed him for trial. It appears that delegates are about to be sent to letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that soner said, upon being asked whether he wished to have the bright to hear the cases.—Mr. Hall asked him if he private of the Scotch Fusilier Gurdard Jennings, a letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that soner said, upon being asked whether he wished to hear the cases.—Mr. Hall asked him if he private of the Scotch Fusilier Gurdard Jennings, a letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that soner said, upon being asked whether he wished to hear the cases.—Mr. Hall asked him if he private of the Scotch Fusilier Gurdard Jennings, a letter, respectfully addressed to Mr. Betts, that soner said, upon being asked whether he wished to hear the cases.—Mr. Hall asked him if he private of the Scotch Fusilier Gurdard Jennings, a letter of the Scotch Fusilier Gurdard Jennings and th

Preston Hall, Aug. 24th, 1850. Sir,—In reply to your letter, which reached me here to day, the directors, as soon as they can definitely ascertain and prove by evidence the parties who have been guilty of such wilful mischief, will not fail to inflict on them the just and severe punishment the law affords for such conof another great trunk line, having its terminus in the metropolis, that they are rise for another great trunk line, having its terminus in ing to all future cases of this character.

I am, sir, yours obediently, EDWARD L. BETTS, Chairman.

To Mr. J. Hope. Although a very sweeping charge had been made against the characters of the late enginemen and firemen, the answer, as far as they were concerned, was altogether vague. He could only express his deep regret that such charges had been made, and Mr. Grundy said he had to lay before the meet he again, for his own part, and on the part of the men, master.—Alderman Gibbs: You ought to have been he again, for his own part, and on the part of the men, master.—Alderman Gibbs: You ought to have been he again, for his own part, and on the part of the men, master.—Alderman Gibbs: You ought to have been ing the result of the deputation to the board of entirely denied that they were well founded. He had at work at a particular place when he saw you. see the directors, and to effer to accept an honour- to inform them that letters had been received from able compromise of the disagreement. On their some of the shareholders, expressing a warm interest some of the shareholders. arrival, they saw Mr. Roney, the secretary, and in their favour, and several gentlemen had called at were informed by that gentlemen.

Public Libraries and Museums.—The new act sonally his regret at the misunderstanding, and said that as he was himself only an officer he could of braries and Museums is now operative, having rethat as he was himself only an officer he could of braries and Museums is now operative, having rethat as he was himself only an officer he could of braries and Museums is now operative, having rethat as he was himself only an officer he could of braries and Museums is now operative, having reting, and a great many new black eyes were to be
that as he was himself only an officer he could of braries and Museums is now operative, having reting, and a great many new black eyes were to be course give no answer to the application. He, however, recommended that the men should forward to him their application in writing, and have much pleasure in laying the same before the board. In course of the board. In course of the board. In course of the same before the course give no answer to the application. He, ceived the Royal assent on the day before the close seen at daylight in the neighbourhood.—The defendance of the recent session. The act 8 and 9 Victoria, dant: Why, you don't say I have black eyes, do that she would on the first occasion hang herself. No. 100, Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, of notes and have, by your conduct, confirmed the account given In defence, she said that she had not a friend in may be adopted in any municipal borough; the ob-Roney expressed his conviction, that the directors, having confidence in Mr. Gooch, would not interfere in the matter, and therefore he (Mr. Grundy) had little hope of any amicable settlement being come to at present. Since the return of the deputation from Characters, and possible settlement being the many municipal propulation of which in the same to at present. Since the return of the deputation of which in the many municipal propulation of you; and you must pay a penalty of 10s., or go to world to go to, and not a penny to buy a piece to Bridewell for fourteen days. The defendant: I hope you won't send me to prison till my work is more than mortal bould bear. She promised never to attempt her life again. Mr. Hall, after a severe then,—Committed. Mr. Armstrong thought the sending of this letter of all charges. There are eleven sections in the action. mission to such libraries and museums is to be free

GUILDHALL. - ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - Sarah

Challis charged with being drunk and disorderly, and while in that state attempting to throw herself out of window with the felonious intention of committing suicide.-Police Constable 284 stated that he was on duty in Aldersgate-street, about twenty minutes to three o'clock on Monday, when he heard screams of "Police." On proceeding to the house whence the cries appeared to come, he found that they resulted from a disturbance at 35, Edmund'splace, Aldersgate-street. While he stood outside istening to ascertain if the disturbance was one that required his interference, his ears were saluted with reiterated cries of "Murder" and "Police." apparently uttered by a female voice. Being no longer in doubt he rushed up stairs into the firstfluor, and on opening the back room door, he saw prisoner standing in front of the open window in a most excited state, making use of wild gestures, and alternately screaming "Murder" and "Police" at intervals. On perceiving witness standing in the doorway she (prisoner) immediately threw herself headlong out of the window, but he, (the officer) springing forward at the instant caught her by the inder part of the dress as she was falling, and pulled her back. He then conveyed her to the station.-Andrew Down, the landlord of the house, said the prisoner lodged with him. She had the first-fioor .- Alderman Challis: Did you know what apartments? Witness: Yes, she was introduced to me by another female of the same class, as being a very decent and quietly disposed girl.-Alderman Challis: Have you any more of the same kind of females lodging in your house? Witness: Yes, your worship, I have three altogether; but I do not allow any one else to lodge with them.—Alderhe indicted for harbouring improper characters and that I was doing wrong. But I will act upon your information, and discontinue it. Prisoner came home drunk, and witness assisted her up to her own apartments and was abused in consequence. The screams were uttered by the prisoner because witness persisted in having her placed in her bed-room. When the officer came up, she attempted to get out of the window head foremost, but was saved by the officer's presence of mind, in rushing to her assistance. -Alderman Challis: What rent do you pay for the house in which prisoner lives? Witness: I pay £28 year.—Alderman Challis: And what rent do these infortunate females pay you for that part of the ouse occupied by them? Witness: The prisoner at the bar pays me 20s, per week for the first floor, and the other two 12s. and 10s. per week individually.—Alderman Challis: Then you are really acting in a most disgraceful manner towards these poor girls. You pay a rental of only £28 a year for the whole house, and charge them for only a part the enormous sum of £110 a year. He considered it shameful that the witness should take advantage of the position of these poor creatures, to live upon the proceeds of their prostitution. He would take care to have him indicted, if he continued keeping an improper house. As for the prisoner, he would discharge her, and he hoped she would never be brought up before him again.—The prisoner was

then discharged. CHARGE OF R. BBERY. - W. Clayton was brought ip for final examination, charged with stealing a £40 Bank of England note, a £10 ditto, and £10 in gold and silver, the monies of Mrs. Jane Lawrence, of 38, Radnor street, St. Luke's, about seven years ago.—Alderman Challis said that great obstacles had been thrown in the way of prosecuting this case by the negligence and mismanagement of the cumstances he would remand the prisoner till the cepted, himself in £100, and two substantial and

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH .- Henry Williams (who was charged a short time ago at this court, at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of weighing about 10lbs, and value about 2s. 6d.-Jane Kiddle said that, about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, she heard a noise in the cellar, and requested her daughter to go down and see what is there?" Prisoner answered "Me, ma'm." When the officer arrived they went down the cellar, where the prisoner rushed past, and succeeded in gaining the street. He was followed as far as Smithfield, when he was apprehended. On searchng the back cellar, the water pipe was found lying away, when prisoner, anticipating his object, said "No, that is all."—Springate, the gaoler, said that the prisoner had been several times convicted of felony, and that he had been in the Compter, in Giltspur-street, twice within the last six months. Alderman Challis said he con-idered him an incorrigible character, but as he was so young he would give him one more chance, and send him for three months to the treadmill.

MANSION-HOUSE.—CHARGE OF STEALING Watch, &c.—Thomas Doyle, a weather-beaten old man, who was said to have been deeply concerned Goff, and immediately afterwards they commenced quantity of valuable goods from his stock, besides sion took place on the several points of it affecting Gooch to be appointed in this company's service, their the condition of the men. They affirmed that what applications will be considered as vacancies offer, but the ought to have been a question of right had been staff of the company's engine drivers and firemen is at pre
Mr. Manuel Castello, a member of the Stock savagely about the body, and struck him several Exchange, whose office is in Hercules-passage, Old Broad-street, said: Firemouths ago, I lost a watch fortunately came to his assistance, and they were the above amount, and left the shop. Shortly after and chain from a desk in my office. The chain produced I believe to be the one I lost. On the Saturday before the robbery, a man like the prisoner was selves peaceably and quietly, and on no account to stairs of the office, -A person in the employment of Mr. Hall asked him if he knew who struck him, interfere in any manner with the new drivers, or Mr. King, pawnbroker, in High Holborn, produced and the beadle replied that one of the witnesses with any of the works on the line. They must let a gold guard chain, which he said had been pawned could identify the man, who he believed was in the public judge. (Hear, hear.) Before they sepa. at the shop on the 20th of February last for 10s. rated, he had to call their attention to a letter he Next day he leut 8s. more upon the chain to the him. He was cautioned that what he might say or to have their gauge-glasses broken. To that did not say anything about the watch.—The pri-stranger to the other prisoners. He had come into Robbert By A DESERTER.—Richard Jennings, a letter respectfully add not say anything about the watch.—The pri-stranger to the other prisoners.

make any statement, "I have nothing to say, sir." -Committed for trial. to that; but he followed me about as if he was my the doubt and di-charge him. order me about.—The policeman said there were some of the men employed in the works about

ASSAULT BY A CABUAN. John Behle, driver of

hands upon his horse.—Alderman Gibbs: And he | but a short time afterwards, on looking at a parcel | Parker was placed at the bar before Alderman

> the officer with some of the marked money in his possession.-Mr. Buher said he did not know the sider the matter as having originated in mistake .prisoner, nor was he employed in the establishment. -Alderman Challis remanded the prisoner. ILLEGAL PAWNING .- Charles Frederick Jackson

was charged with illegally pawning eighty-seven

copper plates, and four steel plates, the property of Mr. Henderson, printseller and publisher, 2. Old kind of character she was when you let her the Bailey. The pawning of the property by the prisoner having been proved, Alderman Challis said he would remand the case, in order that the officer should go round to the pawnbrokers with the pro secutor, to identify what property belonged to him. WORSHIP - STREET. - CHARGE OF FELONY AGAINST A MERCHANT.—Mr. Marks Rothschild, of Several cases of money received by the prisoner, Scarbery-street, Whitechapel, merchant, was placed and not accounted for, were brought forward; but man Challis: Do you know that you are liable to at the bar for final examination, charged with feloniously stealing eight watches and two diamond rings, of the value of £55, the property of Mr. Joseph Samuel, a jeweller, in City-terrace, City-road. Mr. Cockle, the barrister, conducted the prosecution. and Mr. Clarkson, instructed by Mr. Sydney, appeared for the defence. The evidence detailed at a stranger to him. He came into his shop on the former examination was read over by Mr. Vine, Tuesday, pulled down some papers in the shop, the chief clerk, and Mr. William Green, residing in and was proceeding to other acts of destruction Fountain-place, City-road, stated that the prisoner, had tenanted a house belonging to his father in when he seized him, threw him down, and held Finsbury-place from the month of April last up to him until the police arrived.—The defendant said the 25th of June, when he suddenly vacated the the complainant kept a betting list. He had purpremises, and removed the whole of his goods at chased a ticket for £4 of a person named Taylor, the 25th of June, when he suddenty vacated the the companion are premises and removed the whole of his goods at premises and removed the whole of his goods at clased a ticket for £4 of a person named Taylor, and the morphing without paying any rent, and that he had neither received any subsected, and the horse to which that ticket referred won price, Soham. Cambridgeshire, innkeeper—James Robinstein, and the horse to which that ticket referred won price, Soham. Cambridgeshire, innkeeper—James Robinstein, was complainant's shop. He went to the Lincolnshire, draper. the intrim liberated upon the bale before put inhimself in recognizances to the amount of £200, and two sureties in £100 each. . MURDEROUS ASSAULTS .- George Webb, described

as a blacksmith, in Anglesey-street, Bethnal-green, was charged with assaulting and wounding his wife.

Police constable Venables, K 141, stated, that while on duty in the above neighbourhood, at ten from the complainant, which knocked him down. o'clock on Wednesday morning, he was hastily sumnoned to proceed to the house of the prisoner, who. he was informed, had kicked and beaten his wife in such a ferocious manner, that she was not expected to survive the injuries she had sustained. On reaching the house he found the poor woman lying upon a hed upstairs in a state of total insensibility, in | St. Clair, one of the members of the club, a letter which he ascertained she had remained for some to post, and 2s. to pay the postage with. Witness hours, and attended by two surgeons, one of whom had just sewn up a deep and extensive gash across The prisoner returned and gave him 2d., which he burslem, Staffordshire, licensed dealer in wines—W. one of her wrists, apparently inflicted by some sharp said was the change he received after paying the said was the change he recei had just sewn up, a deep and categories and body. Having dihad just sewn up, a deep and categories and body. Having dihad just sewn up, a deep and categories and body and the change he received after paying the prisoner was loot, Bursiem, Suntordshire, Dutty comer—9. Jackson, Bury, Lancashire, journeyman joiner—9. Jackson, Bury, Lancashire, journeyman joiner—9. Jackson, Bury, Lancashire, journeyman joiner—1. Coe, Snettisham, Norfolk, shoemaker—G. Bishop, Crewkerne, Somerset, better by the posted the legs and body. Having dihe questioned him as to the office where he posted the legs and body. Having dihe questioned him as to the office where he posted the legs and body. Having dihe questioned him as to the office where he posted the legs and body. Derby, bricklayer—W. Bartin makes I. Charles ments. when he would be committed for trial, and bail accepted, himself in £100, and two substantial and respectable householders as sureties in £50 each, to him as the author of the brutality, by a female found to be false. The letter was afterwards found to be false. A supplementray resolution, condemning duelling, as a sureties as on Monday evening, in a yard at the back of the that this was not the first offence of the same kind, house. Several of the neighbours interfered for and it was on that account the present charge had her protection, and assisted her up to bed, and she | been pressed. The prisoner made no defence, and | Cruelty to Animals, with wantonly and cruelly kill- saw nothing more of her until shortly after five was committed. ing a cat,) was placed at the bar on a charge of en-tering the house of Mrs. Jane Kiddle, of 19, Cloth-her sleep by the sound of heavy blows in their room her sleep by the sound of heavy blows in their room, NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Robert and William Smith, fair, and stealing five and a half feet of water pipe followed by faint moans in a woman's voice, and on brothers, were charged with having been drunk. making her way into the apartment she found the and concerned in an outrage and assault on the wife lying senseless on the bed, with her clothes | police at the terminus of the Great Northern line of and person covered with blood, with which the panel | railway, King's-cross. The prisoners are country of the door and flooring of the room were also butchers, the one, Robert, living at Aylesbury, and drapers—William Jefferson, Kingston-upon-Hull, painter was the matter. The daughter, being afraid to go stained in numerous places. He accordingly sedown, went in search of a policeman. Witness then cured the prisoner, who admitted that he had went to the top of the stairs and called out "Who pushed his wife down, but denied having subjected when he called upon his brother at Hatfield, and when he called upon his brother at Hatfiel pushed his wife down, but denied having subjected when he called upon his brother at Hatfield, and her to any other ill-treatment. - The evidence of the both travelled to town together. After spending officer was substantially corroborated by the woman Kibble above referred to, and a certificate from the Kibble above referred to, and a certificate from the Company of the railway, when they were found to be builder—Samuel Willson, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, house surgeon of the hospital was handed up to the drunk. The superintendent of the railway remon- grocer. bench, describing the nature of the injuries, and strated with them, but they became outrageously stating that the woman remained in such a condi- violent, and an immense crowd of vagabonds assemtion as to preclude her attending to give evidence. bled in consequence of their conduct. It was found -The prisoner, who repeated in defence the same necessary to send for a strong body of police to statement he had already made to the officer, was | quell the disturbance, and after considerable diffiordered to be brought up upon that day week, that | culty the prisoners were taken to the station-house, the result of the injuries his wife had received could

be more accurately ascertained. BOW-STREET.-CHARGE OF ASSAULT -J. Goff and C. Harley, costermongers, were charged with were locked up. assaulting several persons in Hungerford market.-J. Crabb, a police constable, stated, that about nine o'clock on Saturday night, his attention was stealing money and property belonging to his emcalled to the prisoners, who were drunk, and creatwere using very disgusting language, and witness prisoner had been in his employ about five months, took Goff into custody. Harley said something to and during that period he had lost a considerable the constable kicked by the prisoners, and he took the prisoner what business he had done, when he most at the same moment he received a tremendous him the money and a copy of the invoice, which was blow upon the left jaw from some person behind .court .- Mr. Hall then directed the man to be eye. The last prisoner also struck him on the way tity of twist and purse silk, and some handkerassaulted him and the beadle. Sutton denied that should reserve his defence for another time. The had any witnesses to call, and he said he had not;

well. (Laughter.) The defendant: Well, he says his attention was drawn to the bank of the water of the constable to the above police court. I was drunk; but we all know him as the by seeing a woman throw herself in. An alarm was "Drunken Time keeper," although he takes such immediately raised, and two men gallantly jumped liberties with my character. He has no right to in after her, and with some difficulty brought her to land. When taken out she was nearly dead from exhaustion and intense cold. She was as speedily as possible removed to the hospital, where she remained for several hours in a very precarious state. When she was partially recovered, she stated that

was about, and the whip might have touched the peared in the public papers, may briefly be stated Mr. Asserbong thought the sending of this letter of an energies. There are eleven sections in the act, was premature. The directors had given it out and, notwithstanding the former one is repealed, it was merely intended for the horse. (Laughter.) and to ask for a quarter's rent, half a year's rent, on-Tweed is alout to be dismantled, and its walls the whip, said he would teach me how to put my the defer dant, as supposed, by the complainant; crown.

steamer Monmouth, Captain Freeborn, from Indian struck you more than once? The Complainant: of bank notes, from which two £5 notes were supstruck you more than once? The Complainant; of Dana loves, from under the complainant dis- River, we learn that Messes, Clark and Burnham Repeatedly; and when I told him that I would take posed to have been taken, the complainant dis- River, we learn that Messes, Clark and Burnham Repeatedly; and when I told him that I would take posed to have been taken, the before the Lord Mayor and make him pay for the defendant had received £35 instead of £25, for near Jupiter Inlet, Florida. The animal was caught the defendant had received £35 instead of £25, for near Jupiter Inlet, Florida. The animal was caught Mr. Clarkson said he should not oppose that course.

> money, amounting to £1,000 and upwards, the property of his employer, Mr. Samuel, Addington, wholesale woollen draper, St. Martin's-lane.owing to the number and magnitude of the charges. an application for a remand was made.-Mr. Bingham remanded the prisoner. BETTING Houses. - Thomas Porter was charged BETTING HOUSES.—I House at the shop of a resident of Florida, a highly respectable gentlewith naving creations. No. 103, Mount-street, named man, and well known in this city:—Savannah News.

tidings respecting him, until his attention was complainant's shop for his money. The comdrawn to the published report of his examination at plainant refused to pay him, and then he certhis court. The prisoner was fully committed for tainly did pull down the betting lists, as he trial upon the completion of the depositions, but in thought the complainant ought to be stopped from defrauding the public. The complainant said he had settled the prize with the original buyer of the ticket.—Mr. Hardwick told the complainant if the ticket.—Mr. Hardwick told the complainant if the transacted such questionable matters, he must device to have unulasment to the complainant of the complainant said he inight of the complainant of the complainant said he inight of the complainant said he inight of the complainant of the comp expect to have unpleasant scenes in his shop.—The defendant was ordered to be discharged.—The defendant said he received three blows with a stick EMBEZZLEMENT.—Alfred Brooks, steward's boy at the East India United Service Club, No. 14, St. E. M'Intyre, Barnard's inn, Holborn, mathematical James's-square, was charged with having ombezof the present month, he received from Captain tualler. gave the letter to the prisoner, and also the money.

> but not before the constables were polted and severely injured. Mr. Combe fined the prisoners 20s. each or fourteen days' imprisonment. They

SOUTHWARK .- ROBBERY BY A LINEN-DRAPER'S Assistant .- James Pyefinch was charged with ployer, Mr. Charles Eastwood, a linendraper on ng a disturbance in Hungerford-market. They Newington-causeway. Prosecutor deposed that the Lancachire, laceman. money. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner, and after consulting with the police inspector, he gave a savagely about the body, and struck him several female twelve shillings to purchase goods of the pri-blows about the head. The beadle of the market soner. The female alluded to purchased articles to both taken into custody.—The beadle said he saw she was gone witness went into the shop and asked charge of Goff. They had not proceeded far when replied that he had served a customer with eight usual on all occasions when a customer had been served. Witness being positive that he had taken twelve shillings, called in the constable, who was waiting outside, and gave him into custody. Witness had missed money, and a considerable quantity pointed out, and Charles Weller, a fruiterer, in of the stock.—Emma Squires, the female alluded to. rated, he had to call their attention to a letter he had received from Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., chairhad received purchasing goods of the prisoner to the
hungerford-market, stepped down and pointed out
hungerford-market, stepped down and pointed out
hungerford-market, stepped down and pointed out
hungerford-market, stepped down and produced a them the commission of malicious acts previously him out and told him who I was, and that I took constable assaulted, and while geing along the down on prosecutor's bill, at the same time handing to their leaving the company's employment. They him for stealing a gold watch and chain on the 26th other man came behind the beadle, and struck him witness four shillings, the price of it. Witness a violent blow upon the jaw. Witness assisted the searched him in the shop, and found secreted under beadle, and Goff struck him, and gave him a black his waistcoat a roll of valuable silk velvet, a quanto the station-house.—The newly made prisoner, O. chiefs, which the prosecutor identified as his pro-Sutton, a compositor, said he did not know what he was charged with.—Weller was re-called, and perty.—Mr. Secker asked the prisoner what answer said he was positive that Sutton was the man who he had to make to the charge? He replied that he

with being a deserter from his regiment; also with he was so confused, he did not know what he was stealing a coat and other articles of wearing ap--Committee for trial.

A Specimen of the "Navy" Class.—William to do.—Mr. Hall said the charges had been proved parel.—Frost, police constable 59 L, stated that on A Specimen of the "Navy" Class.—william against all the prisoners, and he should fine them Saturday evening he met the prisoner dressed in stances:—Mr. T. Patten, superintendent of the sances were looked up in default. Sutton louder himself a family been in the Foot Guards stances:—Mr. T. Patten, superintendent of the stances and the stances are included and stances.—In the stances are included and stances are included and stances are included and stances.—In the stances are included and stances are included and stances are included and stances.—It is a stance and saving been in the Foot Guards and difference in price. I amb meets with a dull sale at lower prices. Calves were pleniful, and on the average quotation and asked him from what regiment he had deserted.

The prisoner seemed very much confused, and confused are being the countries.

The prisoner seemed very much confused, and confused neglected his work. When he ought to have been deavoured to prove to the magistrate's satisfaction, denied ever being in the army, but being satisfied neglected his work. When he dught to have been in Sustain a satisfied in Seething-lane at work, I met him in Tower-hill, that the witness Weller had been mistaken in the that he was a deserter; he took him to the police and asked him why he was not at his work. He witness weller had been mistaken in the that he was a deserter; he took him to the police at the police station, when he found that he belonged to the was in drink, and called me a blackguard, used the wind the dock, and two persons stated positively that resulting founds. Witness accordingly went to the PROVISIONS. At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a crowded meeting of the engine-drivers and firemen took place at the George Ind. Stratford, for the purpose of receiving the report of the r which they thought they were entitled to expect. crowd, and followed me for some distance, and I question, and that he was not near Hungerford- giment, who identified him as having deserted a few was obliged to place him in the custody of a police market.—Mr. Hall said as there appeared some days before. After he was locked up witness ascerwas obliged to piace that in the custody of a police-man.—Alderman Gibbs: Well, defendant, how can you justify this conduct? The defendant: Why, he is nothing but a timekeeper, and he ought to stick Westminster, and that he had made away with his previous rates. American rather more dealt in. regimentals.-Mr. Secker said the robbery apthe doubt and di-charge him.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Sarah White, a middle-peared to have been committed in Westminster, and although the finest Dorset is nominally the aged woman, was charged with attempting to com- and as the witness resided in that district, he should sate the inquiry for it is very limited, while all stale and the witness resided in that district, he should sate the inquiry for it is very limited, while all stale and the witness resided in that district in the should sate of the shoul directors that morning. In pursuance of the previous evening, they had been that morning to the Standist to th clined saying anything, was removed in the custody

> years since as a proprietor of roulette, and French hazard boards and tables, but of later years as a thimble-rigger and card sharper, was brought thimble-rigger and card sharper, was brought white where the same reduction. Our prices for new grain range—for wheat from 18s to 25s; outs 8s to 10s; bere 8s to 9s 3d; and rape 19s to 21s. before Mr. Beadon, charged with being concerned, White wheat 24s to 25s 6d; red ditto 22s to 24s; barley 8s with three others not in custody, with robbing and defrauding Mr. John Oldfield, an artist, residing at 11s 6d; bakers flour 12s 6d to 15s per cwt.; Indian corp on the 27th of June last. Statements made by the witnesses at the first examination having been made, Mr. Beadon said there was no evidence to establish to attempt her life again. Mr. Hall, after a severe the charge of felony, but there was ample evidence to show that the prisoner was a regular gambler, MARLBOROUGH-STREET. - CHARGE AGAINST and as such he should commit him to Guildford

it, he said, "Oh, when we come before the Lord the defendant had received 250 instead of 250 in a net, is a male, and nine feet three inches in the quarter's rent. Application was made to the de- in a net, is a male, and nine feet three inches in fendant, we shall talk about paying. You must pay 20s., or go to Bridewell for fourteen days. (Laughter.) - The defendant pulled out the money were two £5 notes and one £10 note only. Her Charleston, with the intention of exhibiting it at (Laughter.) - The defendant pulled out the money were two 20 hotes and so the penalty, and Mr. Goodman, the chief denial of the receipt of two £10 notes was made, as the north during the ensuing summer, and of clerk, then marked the license accordingly.

Burglary in the City.— William Webb was to the complainant's husband. The number of the it describes it as a remarkably curious animal. It charged with burglariously entering the premises of £10 notes having been obtained, they were traced was very wild when first captured, but soon became Messrs. Buher, Skinner-street, and stealing there- to Drummond's Banking-house, into which the de- quite tame, and now eats freely of grass, &c. Its from two half crowns and other monies the pro- ferdant was proved to have paid them. The de- tail is in the shape of a fan, and is two feet five perty of the prosecutor. The prosecutor having fendant was then given into custody, and the expla- inches broad. It has no hind feet; its fore feet are missed money from his deak, for the abstraction of nation given was that the notes had been paid on similar to those of a turtle, and it has nails like which he was unable to account, gave information account of the rent which was admitted to be due. those of the human hand, but no claws. Its mouth to the police of the fact. He was directed to place This was positively denied by the complainant, and and nose resemble those of a cow; it has teeth on marked money in the usual place of deposit, and a as the admission on the part of the defendant, that the lower jaw, but none on the upper. Previous to member of the detective force concealed himself on she had made a mistake with respect to the notes, the capture of the one above described; they sucthe premises. On Saturday night last, at half past was not considered sufficiently satisfactory, the ceeded in taking a female, but it was so large, and the premises. On Saturday night has a line house by charge was ordered to stand over for a week.—Mr. becoming entangled in the net made such desperate the first floor window, and was soon after seized by Simpson intimated the desire of the prosecutor to exertions to escape, that the captors were comadopt the hint thrown out by the Court, and to con- pelled to shoot it. They preserved the skin, however, which is fifteen feet long. The persons who made the capture were in our city, some weeks ago He was, however, prepared to prove, in case of making the necessary arrangements for their enneed, that the £10 notes had been paid on account; terprise, and expressed their determination to make ILLEGAL PAWNING.—Charles Frederick Jackson, need, that the £10 notes man peen pand on added this a capture. They have succeeded, and will no doubt who described himself as a copper-plate printer, of rent due and owing.—Mr. Bingham said this a capture. They have succeeded, and will no doubt was one of those cases which he felt he was justile be amply rewarded by the exhibition of their great fied in allowing to be settled in the way pointed natural curiosity. Barnum, of the American out, and therefore he should discharge the de- Museum, is said to have offered them, if successful, 10,000 dols, for their prize. This is the second endant.

EMBEZZIEMENT. — George Leekey, clerk, was instance within our knowledge that the sea cow has charged with having embezzled various sums of been captured. Some years ago, during the Florida war, Colonel Harney shot two of them in the Everglades. He preserved the hides, and they were exhibited in St. Augustine as a great curiosity. We saw a rib of one of the animals yesterday in possession of a gentleman of this city, to whom it was presented by Colonel Harney. He informed us that he had partaken of the flesh, and pro-

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 27th. BANKRUPTS.

nounced it remarkably tender and palatable, far

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

W. J. Howe, Clifton-grove, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, nttorney's clerk-H. Kerrison, Bath-place, Caledonian-road, carpenter-C. Ibberson, Esher-street, Upper Kenant-T. W. Booth, Providence-row, Finsbury-W. Salmon, teacher—J. Josephs. Gravesend—P. Le Copelain, Ampton-place, Gray's inn-road, clerk to a patent agent—M. New-man, Church-lane, Whitechapel, cigar manufacturer— J. Broad, Newcastle-street, Whitechapel, licensed vic-

J. Cooper, Church Gresley, Derbyshire, innkeeper—W. Hill, Portobello, Worcestershire, dealer in gleeds and brees—W. James, Wellington, Shropshire, butcher—E. Nicholls, E. R. Smyth, Ipswich, artist—H. Woodyard, Ipswich, ironfounder—J. C. Bennett, Wellington, Shropshire, maker of bricks—J. Pearson, Gosty Bank, Staffordshire, charter master-E. Bent, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, retailer of beer-J. Aston, sen., Hay Green, Worcestershire, mine surveyor-W. White, Halesowen, Worcestershire, nail dealer-F. Caldecott, Needham Market, Suffolk,

From the Gazette of Friday, August 30. BANKRUPTS.

Robert Barker and Henry Davey, Bicester, Onfordshire shire, wine merchants-Charles Porter, Bocking, Essex, grocer-Virgil James Powell, King's-place, Commercial-road East, tobacco manufacturer-Robert Smith, Liver-

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

IN THE COUNTRY.

W. Dinning, Bolam, Northumberland, farmer—J. Singleton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beerhouse keeper—J. Cato, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, painter—J. Elliott, Newcastle-uponyne, publican-R. Painter, Wantage Berkshire, barber-Tyne, publican—R. Painter, Wantage Bernsnire, parper—J. Tredwell, Efmley Lovett, Worcestershire, sub-railway contractor—G. Viney, Dover, shopman—J. Burles, Miltonnext-Gravesend, Kent, grocer—J. Ridler, Bidford, War wickshire, plumber—W. Rowley, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, butcher—B. Brissenden, Tunbridge-wells, Kent, cabinet-maker—G. W. Dodd, Leamington, Warwickshire, butcher—G. W. Dodd, Leamington, Warwickshire, Cabinet-maker—G. W. Dodd, Leamington, Warwickshire, butcher—G. W. Dodd, Leamington, butcher—G. W. Dodd, hicensed victualler—W. Taylor, East Butterwick, Liucoln-shire, farmer—J. Pickford, jun., Battle, Sussex, retailer of beer—R. Hancock, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, seedsman—J. Sutter, Redhill, Surrey, plumber—T. Drammond, Birkenhead, Cheshire, journeyman joiner-J. Whitlow, Hulme,

Markels, &c.

MARK LANE, August 28 -The few samples of English wheat fresh up for the market were taken by the millers at Monday's rates. Few transactions took place in foreign wheat, and in value underwent no change. Bariey and cats were less plentiful than of late, and needy buyers had to pay rather more money. Beans and peas in short sup-Arrivals this week : - Wheat, English, 1,050 quarters ;

foreign, 270 quarters. Barley, English, 30 quarters; foreign, 270 quarters. Oats—English; 470 quarters; foreign, 3,320 quarters. Flour 1,440 sacks. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, August 27.—At this morning's market we had a larger attendance of buyers than for a length of time, some of them millers from a distance in the interior. A considerable extent of business was tran-

offered, it was is per quarter dearer than on this day LEEDS, Tuesday, August 28.—The weather still continues unsettled, and to-day we had rain. The supply of wheat is good, and many samples are shown from vessels near

at hand. The trade is firm, and last week's prices are fully supported. Outs and beans met a ready sale at late rates.

BREAD. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from

7d, to 7d1.; of household ditto, 6d. to 61d. Some bakers are selling from 5d. to 51d. ; and League Bread Company's 53d, per 41b, loaf, weighed on delivery. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, August 26.—The supply of beasts was large; there was a fair demand for choice qualities; in a few instances 3s 10d was reached, but it was too much to quote. The number of sheep was about the same as of late ; trade was hardly so brisk; however, there was scarcely any difference in price. Lamb meets with a dull sale at lower prices. Calves were plentiful, and on the average quota-

LONDON, Monday .- During last week there was a respect

able extent of business done in nearly all kinds of Irish butter on board and landed, and prices a vanced is to 2s per cwt. For ign was steady in demand and value.

Bacon, Irish and Hambro' of mild cure, sold readily at In hams and lard no change worth notice.

reduction. Dorset fine weekly 78s to 82s, per cwt.; ditte

WANDSWORTH. — THIMBLE-RIGGING AND ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Lewis Isaacs, a Jew, said to be well known on the principal race-courses some well known on the principal race-courses some rapeseed, which was is lower, and in Indian corp. of which

24s to 27s per 48010s.

August 28.—Ships at market, 136; sold, 93.—West Wylam 13s: Walls End Hettou, 15s 6d; Walls End Braddyl, 15s 3d; Walls End Heugh Hall, 14s 3d; Walls End Haswell, 15s 6d; Walls End Tees, 15a 3d; Walls End Hida, 13s 3d; Walls End Lawson, 13a 3d; Walls End Hartlepool, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 3d; Clavering's New Tanfield, 12s; Creswell Main, 11s; Fixon's Merthyr and Cardiff, 21s; Whitworth Coke, 20s. worth Coke, 20s.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 3,500 to 4,000 bales, and 500 for export. Imports since Thursday, 20,000 bales. The market closes flatly compared with Friday's rates.

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